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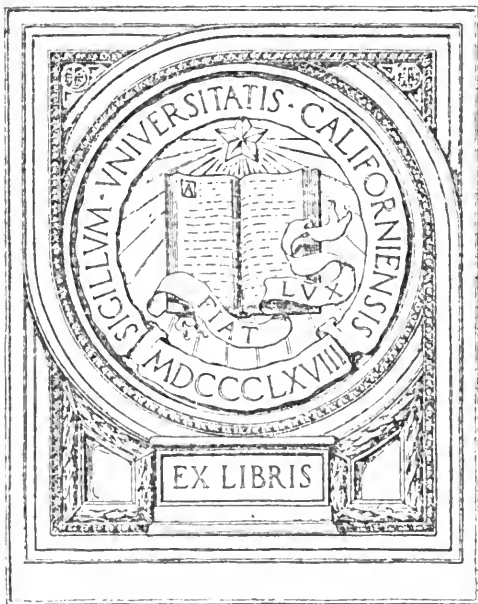
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PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND

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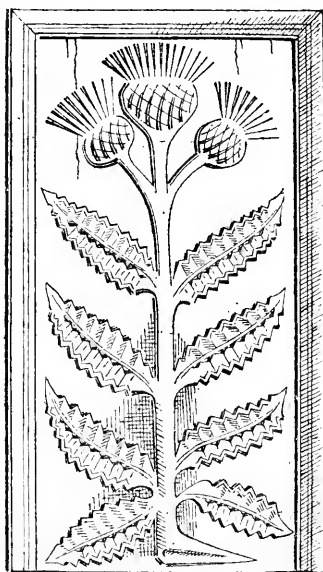
GLASGOW . . JAMES MACLEHOSE AND SONS.

PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND

BY

JAMES B. JOHNSTON, B.D.

MINISTER OF THE FREE CHURCH, FALKIRK



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1892

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THAT this book is an attempt, only an attempt, with many deficiencies, the writer of it is well aware. The would-be severest critic could not criticise it more severely than he. But a pioneer may surely at all times claim a certain measure of grace and indulgence. And if the critic find here anything that is truly useful at all, he is courteously entreated to lend his much-needed aid to make the book better, instead of picking out the many shortcomings which a first attempt in this philological field cannot but display. The book has been long a-gathering, and has been compiled in the mere shreds and fragments of time which could be spared from the conscientious discharge of exceptionally heavy ministerial work. It has been composed away from all large libraries, to which the writer was only able to make occasional reference; and both in the writing and in the passing through the press—though he has done his best—he has been subject to incessant interruption. But nobody else had hitherto attempted a task, whose accomplishment not a few seemed to desire; hence this book.

Some may be disappointed with the large use of conjecture. The words 'perhaps' and 'probably' may occur oftener than they would like. But, from the nature of the case, this was unavoidable. And indeed all science is daily being advanced by the hypotheses of trained workers. The writer has endeavoured to keep all his conjectures within the bounds of scientific sobriety.

It must not be expected that so satisfactory a guide to the Place-Names of Scotland can ever be produced as the public already has for the names of England and Ireland, and for this simple reason, that the materials to form its foundation, to a large extent, no longer exist. This is sufficiently explained in the body of the work. As will soon be seen, the majority of the names dealt with are Celtic, and the writer would at once frankly confess that he has only an amateur's knowledge of Gaelic; but he has tried what he could, with the aid of dictionary and grammar, and also with the kind aid, to some extent, of a few Gaelic friends. The dictionary used is M'Leod and Dewar's, to whose standard the Gaelic spelling is usually conformed. But a scholarly Gaelic dictionary, such as a philologist would like to be able to consult, is still sadly to seek.

The book owes much to the work of others. Special mention must be made of the valuable contribution of the writer's only real predecessor, Sir Herbert Maxwell, in his *Studies in the Topography of Galloway*, 1885, of which considerable use has been made, and for which

most grateful thanks are now tendered to the author. The historical substratum has, of course, been taken chiefly from Dr W. F. Skene's classic history of *Celtic Scotland*, 3 vols., edition 1886. Would that the learned historian had condescended to explain some more of those difficult early names, about which he has given us a few most useful hints. The writer has to express his personal indebtedness to Dr Skene for more than one communication with which he has been favoured. For things Celtic and things Norse, too, this book owes not a little both to the published writings and to private letters of the Edinburgh Professor of Celtic, Professor M'Kinnon. His article *Gaelic*, in the new edition of Chambers's *Encyclopædia*, has been very helpful; but, above all, his scholarly series of letters on the *Place-Names of Argyle*, which unfortunately lie buried in the ephemeral columns of the *Scotsman*, October 1887 to January 1888. These letters are the most competent contribution to the subject which have yet appeared. To a much smaller extent the writer is under obligation to various publications of Professor Rhys, by whom he has been favoured with at least occasional private help. Hearty acknowledgment is, furthermore, due to the ready assistance of Dr J. A. H. Murray, the laborious editor of the great *New English Dictionary*, who can always spare ten minutes to help a friend; and through the writer's connection with the great Oxford dictionary he has more than once been privileged to draw upon its unpublished as well as published stores. Topo-

graphical books and articles innumerable have been ransacked. Special mention needs to be made of the interesting first chapter of Professor Veitch's *History and Poetry of the Scottish Border*, 1878, and Bishop Forbes' *Kalendars of Scottish Saints*. For more reasons than one no material has been borrowed from Isaac Taylor's well-known *Words and Places*. But both series of Dr P. W. Joyce's most scholarly and most entertaining *Irish Names and Places* have been freely used.

A few things hitherto unpublished will be found in the Introduction; but the chief contribution to knowledge will be found in the Alphabetical List of Names which follows, of which by far the most is original. No such collection of early name-forms (on which all scientific study must be based) has ever appeared hitherto. Many have been taken from various books, but most of them have been laboriously picked out by the writer from the valuable, but, as a rule, by no means easy to consult, publications of the Bannatyne and Spalding Clubs. The early charters have, to some extent, been systematised in Cosmo Innes' great but unfinished *Origines Parochiales*, 1851-55, which have been our chief quarry. Volume I. contains the parishes in Dumbarton, Renfrew, Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh; Volume II. Part I., Argyle, all the Western Isles, Lochaber, Bute, and Arran; Part II., Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness. The name-forms have each been dated as accurately as possible; but detailed references have very rarely been given, as this

would have added very greatly to the bulk and labour of the work, with but little corresponding advantage.

No attempt has been made to make the List exhaustive. Its size might with ease be trebled; and F. H. Groome's excellent *Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland*, 1885, contains many more names than are to be found here. Nevertheless the writer ventures to hope that he has omitted few names known beyond a ten-mile radius, and few names likely to interest the ordinary traveller by road, rail, or sea. Comparisons with places in England are chiefly based on the *Postal Guide* (July 1890), whose list is the most complete with which the writer is acquainted. Of course it is impossible for one man to know every site even in little Scotland; and thus some few of the explanations conjectured may turn out inapplicable. But it is hoped that the critic will believe that, in several cases, this is not due to lack of effort, but to the fact that a reply post-card addressed to the writer is still lying unused in some spot not far away from the site in question. Valuable hints for the compilation of this list have been received from many friends. Specially deserving of mention are the Rev. J. McLean, Pitilie, Aberfeldy; Mr A. J. Stewart, Schoolhouse, Moneydie, Perth; Dr Joass, Golspie; Dr Laing, Newburgh; Dr Joseph Anderson; Rev. John S. Mackay, Fort Augustus, and probably others. To all those mentioned in this Preface the writer would again express his grateful indebtedness, but he would have

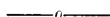
it distinctly understood that for all errors and shortcomings he alone is responsible.

Last, but by no means least, he must very warmly thank his publisher for not a few additions and much help most liberally rendered while the sheets were passing through the press. This only he would add, that all communications, corrections, and additions will be gladly welcomed by the reader's fellow-student,

JAMES B. JOHNSTON.

FREE CHURCH MANSE, FALKIRK,
December 1891.

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PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.



INTRODUCTION.

EVERY science has its byways as well as its highways. It is along an interesting byway that this book invites the student to walk. The study of place-names may be said to stand to History and Ethnology in somewhat the same relation as the study of fossils stands to Geology. Each group or set of fossils represents, with more or less strictness, a distinct age of geologic time; so, roughly speaking, does each group of place-names represent a period of historic or prehistoric time. All the place-names worth studying are fossils; no man now living was present at their birth. Sometimes the geologist who wishes to map out his territory finds his task the simplest possible; *e.g.*, for hundreds of monotonous miles over the steppes of Russia he finds the same strata, the same soft Permian sandstones, lying horizontal and unaltered as on the day, or rather age, when first they hardened on the old sea-bottom. At other times, though he may have only fifty, or even twenty, square miles to map out, the geologist finds his task one of extreme difficulty and complexity. Half a dozen different systems crop up in that little space, and

igneous rocks rise here and there among the aqueous, crumpling, distorting, and altering all things around; such a region is the Isle of Arran, or the English counties along the Welsh border. Again, the eager fossil-hunter is sometimes delighted on splitting open a nodule, or in cleaving the thin laminæ of the shale, to discover an exquisitely symmetrical ammonite, or a yet more delicate fern, in shape as perfect as the day it died. But, just as often, the only specimens he can find are fragments crushed and broken, which require the highly-trained eye of the expert to tell what once they were.

Now, if the devotee of such a physical science as geology will but lay aside his hammer and his pocket-microscope for a little while, he will find somewhat similar problems to study when he grapples with (Scottish) place-names. Sometimes his task will be all plain sailing, if only he have learnt the rudiments of the craft; *e.g.*, for miles and miles in the central Highlands he will find himself in a purely Gaelic region, where all the names are as unmistakably Gaelic as they were on the far-off, unknown day when they were born. In sound and shape these names are as they have ever been since history began. But in other districts, more especially in those where English has long been spoken, the old names have often come down to us in much-corrupted and truncated forms, sometimes in a ludicrously-altered form, which it requires the greatest skill and care and patience to decipher—if, indeed, the name can now be deciphered at all.

The subject which is here to be treated, the Place-Names of Scotland, is one which has never yet been grappled with as a whole; and even when we have done our best it will be found that there is much, and

that the most difficult part of the work, yet to be done. Too many of those who have tried their 'prentice hands at the task have proceeded in the most reckless fashion, in giving way to unscientific guess-work which, like the obstructive undergrowths in the virgin forest, must first be cleared away before we can begin to make our road at all. But much foundation work, much pioneering, has already been done, and done well. And now, thanks to the labours of Skene, and Rhys, and Joyce, and many true men more, it should be impossible that, *e.g.*, *Poma Dei* should ever again be put forward as the likely etymology of that place which Glasgow railwaymen know so well—Polmadie.¹ Nor do we think that any grown-up person will ever believe any more that the name of Dr Chalmers' well-known first charge, Kilmeny, can have any reference to a command to slaughter a multitude!

Our treatment of the subject will be historic, proceeding strictly in order of time. The first chapter will refer to all we know of the aborigines of Britain—call them Iberians, Ivernians, Silurians, or what you please—and then will rapidly discuss the largest and most complicated portion of our task—the Celtic names. Then purely English or Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian, and Norman names will each receive a chapter; and with the Norman we will treat the Roman names, a group too insignificant to call for separate handling. Purely modern names will be dealt with last of all; and, as ecclesiastical names form so large and important a group, they will receive a chapter to themselves. The study will be no mere dilettante trifling. The historian, the philologist, the antiquarian,

¹ Gaelic, *poll madaidh*, 'pool of the wolf' or 'wild dog.'

the anthropologist will, each and all, find for themselves side-lights both helpful and interesting; and Dr Murray's great *English Dictionary* will sometimes be supplemented by earlier instances of words than any which its learned columns now record—see List, *s.v.* BEN, CARSE, MOREBATTLE, &c.

What further seems needful to be said in introduction, by way of rule, caution, or useful hint, we shall now throw into a series of numbered paragraphs:—

(1) It will be found in Scotland,¹ as in any other country, that the oldest place-names, the names which, like the hard granite, best resist weathering, are those of large rivers, mountains, and promontories, and of all islands. The names of rivers and islands especially are, as a rule, root-words, and therefore archaic, and difficult to explain. In a few cases we cannot explain them at all, because we know practically nothing of the ancient language to which they probably belong. The names of man's dwellings change pretty often; but the name of a big ben or a steady-flowing river has hardly ever been known to change.

(2) Every place-name means something, or at least once meant something. Only in this degenerate 19th century have men begun to coin silly, meaningless names. Only within late years could a Dickens or a Thackeray have had the chance of satirising his neighbour for calling No. 153 in a dingy back street, full 20 feet above the level of the sea, *Mount Pleasant*, or for christening an ugly brick house, in full sight of a gaswork, *Belle Vue*. But Brother Jonathan does even worse. In the newly-erected State of Washington some of the county names are—Snohomish, Klickitat,

¹ Cf. Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, vol. i. bk. i. chap. iv., a very valuable chapter.

Yakima, Wahkikum, Chehalis. These monstrosities are not the vocables of the fast-dying Red Indian. They were made by the simple process of shaking the letters of the alphabet in a sack, and then emptying them out, by instalments, on the floor!

(3) It may be taken as a general rule that every name was once fairly appropriate. Therefore try, if possible, to study names, as every honest student studies his quotations, *in situ*, on the spot. But one must not always expect to find the name appropriate to-day. The cause or circumstance which gave rise to the name may have utterly passed away. What was 'Kingsbarns' once need not be so now. Or the physical aspect of the site may have become entirely altered; *e.g.*, many think that CALTON¹ means 'bald, bare hill,' G. *calbh dùn*, which may well be; and the 'bald hill' is still to be seen plain enough in Edinburgh; but little trace of it can be found among the wynds and courts which now cover 'the Calton' in Glasgow.

(4) Though every name has a real meaning, *never prophesy unless you know*. It is quite likely that a name does not mean what it says, or seems to say; and a name which looks like English pure and simple may possibly not be English at all. Abundant illustration of this will be found further on. Meantime, take one illustration. There is a spot in the Stewartry in the parish of New Abbey which at present goes by the sadly vulgar and thoroughly English-looking name of SHAMBELLY. On examination this turns out to be pure Gaelic, *sean baile* (shanbally), which has the very innocent meaning of 'old house' or 'hamlet.'²

¹ The printing of a name in capitals means—See further information in the List.

² See Sir Herbert Maxwell's *Studies in the Topography of Galloway*, 1887 p. 283.

(5) It is thus of the highest consequence, wherever possible, to secure not only an old but the very oldest extant form or spelling of a name. For, though a name may be spelt so-and-so to-day, it by no means follows that it was always spelt thus. And frequently it is only when one sees the old form that any idea of the name's true meaning can be reached. This also will find copious illustration as we proceed. For the present, take just one instructive instance from the writer's own experience. YESTER, the name of a parish at the foot of the Lammermuirs, was long a puzzle. The writer communicated with the courteous Professor of Celtic in Edinburgh University, giving a somewhat foolish conjecture, which need not be repeated. The conjecture Professor M'Kinnon repudiated, but said he could throw no light upon the name. Then his *confrère* at Oxford, Professor Rhys, was applied to, with the suggestion that Yester might be the same name as the hill Yes Tor in Dartmoor, and was asked for the latter's meaning. We then learnt that *Yes* is a Cornish superlative, and *Yes Tor* means 'highest hill;' but Professor Rhys would not venture to identify it with Yester, and declared himself puzzled. But one day we discovered that the oldest charters call the place *Ystrad*, and the meaning appeared with a flash. For this is just the ordinary Welsh word for 'a valley.' Thus were we supplied with a plain warning against rash guesses, and at the same time found a clear footstep of the Brython among the Lammermuirs. The joy of the palæontologist when he cracks open a limestone nodule and finds therein a magnificent *Productus*, every curve and line of the shell perfect, is hardly greater than the satisfaction of the historical philologist when he first discovers that a puzzling and prosaic

name like CARSTAIRS originally was 'Casteltarres' (*sic*, c. 1170), *Terras* being a familiar Scotch surname to this day. Even yet all will not be well unless the student also knows that the oldest usage of the word 'castle' in English was as a translation of the Vulgate's *castellum*, where *castellum* means always, not a fortress but a village. Thus Carstairs, if dressed in Saxon garb, would be Tarreston, in Norman garb, Tarresville. It may be taken as a rough rule, with many exceptions, that if we can find a name on record before the year 1200, we have a fair chance of correctly surmising its meaning; whereas if no record of it be found till after 1500, that record may be of small scientific value.

(6) If it be highly desirable to ascertain the old spelling of a name, it is almost equally desirable that we should know its local, native pronunciation. Celtic scholars are so thoroughly agreed as to the need for this, if Celtic names are to be rightly interpreted, that we hardly need to emphasize the rule—wherever you can get a native Gael to pronounce a name listen carefully to him. Such a proceeding will save many a time from writing or talking nonsense. But the rule holds good, to a less extent, about all Scotch place-names, and about Celtic names even when the pronouncer himself no longer speaks Gaelic. The writer does not need to go far from his own Lowland door to find very pertinent examples of this. If the reader will consult the List of this book he will find that, in the case of two of our local Celtic and two of our local English names, the present native pronunciation comes much nearer the true etymology than the present spelling. The four names are the Celtic CAMELON (*kámlon*) and POLMONT (*pómon*), and the English FALKIRK (*fawkírk*) and SHIELDHILL (*sheelhíll*). The liquids

l, *m*, *r* always need special watching; and, when the whole truth is known, it will be seen that the Celt makes far sadder havoc with his *ls* than the Cockney (see p. xxxv).

(7) It should not be thought that a given name must of necessity be all Celtic, all English, or all Norse. Hybrid names occur by the score, *e.g.*, the Celtic and English CAMBUSLANG, the English and Celtic NEWTON-MORE, the Celtic and Norse GARRABOST, &c. Nor must it be supposed that the names in any given district ought all to belong to one language—all Gaelic in the Highlands and all English in the Lowlands. This is far from being the case; though it is true that some districts are nearly unmixed in this respect, *e.g.*, Orkney and Shetland names are practically all Norse; the mainland of Argyle names practically all Celtic, pure Gaelic too, with no Brythonic or Welsh admixture; whilst in Berwickshire there is scarcely a name left which is not English.

When all these seven caveats have been surely learnt and gripped, then, and only then, is the amateur investigator fit to advance a single step in safety.

CHAPTER I.

CELTIC NAMES.

It is impossible to speak with strict accuracy on the point, but Celtic names in Scotland must outnumber all the rest by nearly ten to one. And their importance may be measured well by the one fact that, up to so late a date as the death of Malcolm II. in 1056, all Scotland was purely Celtic. Wide and difficult though the Celtic problem still is, answers can be found far more surely and accurately than was at all possible fifty years ago. Here, as in every other field, the last half-century has seen science advancing with swift, sure foot. Fifty years ago the subject of Celtic place-names spread out like a vast morass with a little solid footing round the edges alone—a vast morass, with no thoroughfares and no beacons, and with many a Will o' the Wisp dancing deceitfully about, to lead the luckless follower to confusion. Some solid footing there has always been; *e.g.*, nobody who knew Gaelic at all would ever be at a loss to say that *Achnacloich* meant 'field of the stone.' But whenever any name a little less simple than this was met with, or when men began to argue, Was this stone a Druid relic, or a mere boundary mark? Is *cloich* a true Gaelic, or a Pictish, or a Brythonic (Welsh) form?—

then at once arose a hopelessly bewildering Babel of tongues. But now the morass has been largely drained, and everywhere good footpaths run.

During the early part of our century all was wildest conjecture as to Britain's aborigines, and most of what had then been written was purest nonsense. Almost everybody was satisfied that our aborigines were Aryans¹ and Celts, and that in Scotland the eldest race was most likely the Picts. Learned old Pinkerton laboured hard with the names (many probably spurious) of the Pictish kings, to prove the Picts Gothic, while industrious Dr Jamieson plied a lusty cudgel in favour of a Teutonic origin. *Mais nous avons changé tout cela.* That new science called Anthropology, born *c.* 1862, but now in a vigorous youth, has supplanted the shifty, precarious methods of mere root-guessing. Those who say they know now tell us, that what survives longest of a race is its type of skull and face, next longest its place-names; whilst that which most readily changes is its language. Anthropology has proved beyond question that the primeval inhabitants of our isles, down to the very close of the Stone Age, were those non-Aryan cave-dwellers of dark complexion, black hair, long skull, and short, feeble build, whose remains are found in the long barrows, a people typically represented by the tribe *Silures*, whom Julius Cæsar describes to us as dwelling on what is now the Welsh border. Their marks may still be recognised by the skilled observer almost all over Scotland from Galloway northwards, and very specially in such a Hebridean isle as Barra. Curious to relate, if we want to find the one living race which is a tolerably pure representative of these

¹ The name *Aryan* was not actually applied to this great family of languages till about 1846.

‘Iberians’¹ of old, both in build and speech, we must journey to the south shore of the Bay of Biscay and see the Spanish Basques, the folk whose uncouth speech, ’tis said, the Devil gave up learning in despair. In sooth, the Basque tongue is but a poor specimen at the best.

Naturally these old ‘Iberians’ would give a name to every prominent physical feature in the land; but what these names were we can hardly in any instance tell. Their tongue is dead, drowned by the many later comers in almost utter forgottenness. Written monuments of any kind the British ‘Iberian’ has none. However, Professor M’Kinnon thinks a pre-Celtic element may still be dimly recognised in the modern Gael’s vocabulary; and there are a very few Scottish place-names which may with some confidence be identified with Basque roots, *e.g.*, URR, name of the river which runs by Dalbeattie, which is almost certainly the Basque *ur*, ‘water,’ and ISLA, a river in Forfar and Banff, *il-* being very common in Basque place-names. Besides these, Sir Herbert Maxwell offers to us a handful of Galloway names of which he can make nothing, and which he thinks *may* be Iberian. This is only conjecture; and, to take just one of the names he mentions, *Cutclouy* may quite *possibly* be Celtic for ‘hut of stone’—*cf.* W. *cut*, ‘a cot,’ and G. *clach*, *cloich*, ‘a stone.’ Professor Rhys has done his best to discover for us some more of our aboriginal, or ‘Ivernian’ names, as he prefers to call them. His method (*Rhind Lectures*, 1890, No. 3) is, if he can find Scottish names not readily explainable from Gaelic, which resemble the names of some princesses, heroes, or

¹ So called from *Iberia*, an ancient name of Spain, though it is only a careful guess to say that Britain’s aborigines came from Spain.

divinities, mentioned in the earliest Welsh and Irish legends, then he conjectures that these Scottish place-names must be pre-Celtic, because all three countries have them in common. Such a method is precarious, and in no given case has he reached demonstration. See List, *s.v.* ATHOLE, BANFF, CLYDE, DUNFERMLINE, EARN, ELGIN.

After these dim aborigines came the Celts, most westerly band of the Aryans. Till about ten years ago it was considered a settled commonplace of philology that the Aryan's home was somewhere in Western Asia, among the sources of the Oxus, to the north of Persia. Here, again, all is changed. Max Müller almost alone remains by the old flag; and now the suggestion, perhaps first made to Europe by our own Dr Latham, and developed by the acute erudition of Schrader, Penka, and others, has been almost universally adopted,¹ viz., that the Aryan's cradle and nursery must have been among the wide, swampy plains of Central Germany. The skull-men, with their measuring tapes, have fairly routed the men who claved to the dictionary alone. Among the first of the many wandering sons to leave the old Aryan home was the Celt, who went West with the sun, filling what is now France and Belgium, and the lands fringing thereon. It is thought he must first have entered Britain by way of Essex and Kent; when, we cannot say in years B.C., but it was at the end of the great Neolithic Age, for he brought bronze tools and weapons with him. What we have here to say about the Celt can lay no claim to original research; and now that reliable information is so easily obtained, *e.g.*, take Professor M'Kinnon on *Gaelic* and Professor Rhys on *Celts* in the admirable

¹ See Isaac Taylor, *Origin of the Aryans*, 1889, chap. i.

new edition of *Chambers's Encyclopædia*, we need say but little. However, a few remarks are absolutely necessary for the intelligent appreciation of our subject. 'Tis pleasant to be able to state that, after long dispute, the main facts about the Celtic race and languages in Britain are now practically agreed on by all scholars. And though there must be a good deal of conjecture still—we cannot help it—yet whatever is said about Scottish Celtic place-names by Drs Skene and Reeves, or Professor M'Kinnon, may be accepted as in all probability correct; moreover, though Joyce deals with Irish names only, he gives us much sure and valuable guiding.

It is likely the first disturbers of the swarthy 'Iberian' were the Goidels, then, after a time, the stronger Brythons. The physical characteristics of the 'Iberian' and the newer race are somewhat difficult to distinguish; but we all think we know the Celt when we see him—a big-boned, short-skulled man of fair complexion, with red or tawny yellow hair, strong, often somewhat fierce in look. The Goidels, or better Gadhels—*Gadhel* is just *Gael*, *dh* being quiescent—and the Brythons—same root, indeed same word, as *Briton*—these are the names by which the two great branches of the Celtic race in Britain are now commonly known. It is only in popular parlance that 'Gaelic' is confined to the tongue of the Scottish Celt. The Gadhelic race comprehends the Irishman, the Manxman, and even the Cornishman. Perhaps we should explain, however, that, like good patriots, the Scottish Dr Skene calls the Cornish Gadhels, while Welsh Professor Rhys tends to class them with the Brythons. From the few inscriptions which have come down to us, and from the many proper names recorded by Cæsar, it is now considered

certain that the most of the ancient Gauls spake a Brythonic speech, practically identical with Welsh; points of contact with Gadhelic tongues are harder to find, but they do exist too. In both Gaul and Britain Brython was stronger than Gael, and largely supplanted him all over England and Wales, and southern Scotland too, leaving to the Gael only Ireland and Man, and remoter Scotland.

Thus, when we come to examine the Celtic place-names of Scotland, we must expect to find two types or groups of names. Yet the stronger Brython has made but little permanent mark among us, and the names indisputably his are few; north of the Grampians, almost none. The Gael and the later-inflowing Saxon very nearly killed him out. The Gael or Gadhel again includes, in Scotland, both an invader and an invaded. Before the Brython entered the whole land seems to have been peopled by the wild, woad-stained Caledonians, those *Picti*, 'painted men,' of whom so many early historians have to tell. The name first occurs in Ammianus Marcellinus, *c.* 378 A.D. Our earliest native writers, Gildas, *c.* 550, and Nennius, of the 7th century, thought them a foreign people, who first landed in Orkney. Until the beginning of the 6th century the northern two-thirds of Scotland was all Pictish, there being both a northern and a southern kingdom of the Picts. The boundary between the two was the massive backbone of the Grampians and that ridge which is now the eastern frontier of Argyle, Drumalban, 'ridge, backbone of Alban,' the Celt's name for Scotland. The Niduari who occupied Galloway were Picts too. In the year 498 the true Scots,¹ the men of Ulster, came over in their wicker boats, conquered all Argyle and the

¹ 'Scots' never meant anything; but Ulstermen till the 11th century.

Isles, south of Ardnamurchan, founded the kingdom of Dalriad Scots, and imposed their speech there too. Even as the Jute and Angle, whose prowls were fast turning towards England at this same time, imposed their speech on all England, and have left very few Brython names in any thoroughly English shire, so those Scoto-Irish, in course of time, imposed their tongue on all Scottish Celts, and largely, though not so universally, stamped their impress on the nomenclature too. But from the first the difference between Erse and Pictish must have been small. Were there no other evidence, the names in the Pictish region of the mountains, lochs, and rivers, names which so rarely change, would amply prove this.

A run through Joyce's *Irish Names and Places* will soon convince any Scotsman that his names and the Irishman's are largely alike; *e.g.*, all the Bals- or Ballys-, all the Carricks-, so common in those parts of Scotland nearest Ireland, as Carrickaboy, Carrickcow, Carrickglassen, &c., and all the Kils- and Knocks-, of which there are scores in either land. The Pict had his own distinctive marks, it is true. In the *Postal Guide* list for Wales and for Ireland there is not a single Fetter-, For-, or Pit-, all sure sign-manuals of the Pict. But to argue, like Professor Rhys, from the pronunciation in Aberdeenshire (once Pictish) of *f* for *w*, *fat* for *what*, &c., and on almost no other evidence, that Pictish was not an Aryan speech at all, is surely precarious indeed.¹ But this branch of our subject can never be thoroughly expiscated, owing to almost total lack of material. Scottish education practically began, and almost wholly

¹ But see too pp. xix, xx. Near Cullen is a cave called by the natives 'Fal's mou,' *i.e.*, whale's mouth. This the Ordnance Survey, in their ignorance, have marked in the map as Falmouth!

spread, through the Donegalman Columba and his far-travelling monks, of whom the earliest were all Irish-bred; and down to the middle of the 16th century all Gaelic put into writing in Scotland was practically identical with Erse. The Book of the Dean of Lismore, which dates so late as 1512-40, is the first known MS. of any consequence in Scottish Gaelic.

To draw the dividing line between names Brythonic and names Gadhelic is a more needful matter. Here is a problem, interesting but delicate, which has caused, and perhaps still causes, not a little debate. Here two of our greatest living authorities are not yet quite agreed. Professor Rhys of Oxford has elaborated his theory about the Picts being non-Aryans in his recent Rhind Lectures. In his former work on *Celtic Britain*, he was inclined to think the Picts Brythons, but said that some of them in Lothian may possibly not have been Celts at all, quoting in support of this such unCeltic names as *Inchkeith*, *Pencaitland*, &c. But Dr Skene's verdict is generally held the true one. In his early work, *The Highlanders of Scotland* (1837), he tells us Pictish was 'a sort of low Gaelic dialect partaking largely of Welsh forms.' But when we quote another sentence from his mature work, *Celtic Scotland*, i. 225, edit. 1886, 'The generic terms do not show the existence of a Cymric [Welsh] language in the districts occupied by the Picts,' it will be seen that for *Welsh* in the earlier sentence he would now write *British*. In *Celtic Scotland* (i. 211) Dr Skene examines the list of Pictish kings handed down to us, and shows that the earlier part is made up of purely Irish or Gaelic names, all belonging to the Northern Picts, but that the later part shows more connection with the Southern kingdom, and more largely partakes of British, especially Cornish,

forms. The southern kingdom stretched over Perthshire south to the Forth. This was the region inhabited by the tribe whom the Romans called *Damnonii*, probably the same men as the *Damnonii* of Cornwall. And probably this same Pictish race, in Ireland called *Cruithnigh* (descendants of *Cruithne*), the *Firbolg* of Ireland's legendary history, once occupied all Ulster.

So much for the region north of the Forth. The student will find it worth while to try and understand how things lay in the south too. To begin with, in the far south-west, or Galloway, as in neighbouring Ulster, there were Picts, the Romans calling the tribe here *Niduari* (see NITH). Then all Dumfries, Berwick, and most of Roxburgh and Haddington were early tenanted by the same great tribe which peopled most of Northern England, the *Brigantes*, a Brythonic or Cymric race. For, of course, all the old kingdom of Cumbria or Strathclyde, stretching from Clyde to Ribble, was Brythonic. Even after the northern part of this kingdom was incorporated with Scotland, c. 950, we find the people called in 12th-century charters, 'Strathelwyd Wealas' or 'Walenses,' *i.e.*, Welsh or foreigners. But from the testimony of charters also of David I.'s reign (1124-53) we learn that by his time the spoken Cymric must have practically disappeared from Strathclyde. Even by the days of Kenneth M'Alpine, first king of the Scots, c. 850, the Brythons of Scotland had been overrun and largely eclipsed by the Gaels. Next, the *Damnonii* once spread from Tweeddale away through Lanark to Ayr, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, and south to the Lowther Hills, and north, as we have seen, to the Tay, perhaps a little further. In Tweeddale, probably in West Lothian too, the tribe went by name of *Gadeni*. Here the place-names have a strong Cornish cast, whilst

both Gaelic and Pictish forms are scanty. The typical Gaelic *auchen-*, *bal-*, *craigen-*, and *mach-*, and the Pictish *auchter-*, *for-*, and *pit-*, are here few and far between.¹ Wherever we find the letter *f* and the familiar *auchter-* and *pit-*, there the Gael or Pict must have been. They are never found in Wales. But, wherever we meet the letter *p*, there probably the Brython pitched his camp.² That letter seldom occurs in true Gaelic; it is chiefly found in a few imported words like *pibroch*, from *piobair*, which is just our English 'piper.' At a very early stage *p* vanished from true Gaelic; witness that word which must be one of the oldest in every tongue, *athair*, the L. *pater*, Eng. *father*; also *orc*, a pig or sea-pig, *i.e.*, whale, the L. *porcus*, found in ORKNEY, which is, curiously enough, perhaps the earliest Scottish name on record. Strabo (bk. ii.), who preserves for us the narrative of the great voyager Pytheas, c. 330 B.C., gives it in the form 'Opkas; even then the *p* was gone. A modern Gael, even when he sees *p* printed before him, will often read it *b*—*iompachadh* (conversion) he will pronounce *imbacha*, &c.; thus, too, he will make *poll*, a pool, into *bol*, as in BOLESKIN, &c. But, curiously enough, in some quarters the reverse process is found, and that even where Brythonic influence is hardly possible, *e.g.*, in the Hebrides the Norse *bol* not seldom becomes *pol*, see p. lxxv; BONSKIED, Pitlochry, is pronounced by some natives Pownskiitch; *a.* 1300 we find 'Palgoueny' as the spelling of BALGONIE; and *c.* 1320, Prenbowgal for BARNBOGLE.

As *p* is not found in pure Gaelic, all the *pens* or *pins* must be Brythonic, the Gaelic being *ben*. There are only two *pens* north of Stirling—PENDRICH, just

¹ Cf. Professor Veitch, *History of the Scottish Border*, 1878, chap. i.

² *Pit-* itself is an almost unique exception.

beyond the Forth, and PENNAN, near Fraserburgh; but the latter's origin is unknown. A common prefix, never found in pure Gaelic or in Irish, is *pit-*, *pitte-*, *petti-*, first met with in the Pictish Gaelic entries of the *Book of Deer*; e.g., 'pette mac Garnait,' homestead of Garnait's son, &c. Neither Brython nor Gael ever use *pit-*; e.g., Gaels call PITLOCHRY *Bailechlochre*, and this is the general rule, the G. *baile*, 'house, hamlet,' being the equivalent of the Pictish *pit-*. But names in *tru-* or *tre-* are pure Brythonic; for this is the W. *tref*, Cornish, *tre*, also Ir. *treb*, house, home.

A fierce battle has been waged over the question, 'Is the common prefix *aber-*, "at the mouth" or "confluence of," a purely Brythonic form or no?' Welshmen have always been eager to assert that, '*aber-* is Welsh, pure and simple, the Gael always uses *inver-*.' The *ber* or *ver* is the same root in both, the scholastic spellings being *abhir* and *inbhir*, and this *bhir* is evidently cognate with the Eng. *bear*, L. *ferre*, Gk. *φερεν*. The oldest extant spelling is *abbor* (see ABERDOUR); but in old charters we often find the Brythonic *p* for *b* (see ABERARGIE, ABERDEEN, &c.). The *a* in *aber-* is thought to be *ath*, pron. *āh*, a ford; for *aber-* is sometimes found in a name where there is no river-junction or mouth, but where there is or was a ford, e.g., ABERNETHY, near Perth, and ARBIRLOT, the old Aberelloch. Down the river Nethy from Abernethy we find Invernethy, where Nethy and Earn actually meet. This much is certain about *aber-* and *inver-*, that in Wales there are scores of *abers-*, but of *invers-* not a solitary one. But if *aber-* be a sure sign of the Brython, which is not quite certain, we may from it alone gain a pretty fair idea how far he ever spread himself in Scotland. He must have travelled all along the east coast from St Abb's to Inverness—

witness Aberlady, Aberdour (Fife), Abernyte, Aberdeen, and Aberdour (Aberdeen). He must also have travelled inland from the east coast in every direction for a considerable distance; see Aberfoyle, Aberfeldy, Abergeldie (Braemar), Aberchirder (Banff); and as far west as Aberchalder on the Caledonian Canal. But on the west coast, and north of Inverness, *aber-* barely exists. There is none in Argyle, land of the Dalriad Scots; none in Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, Stirling, Dumbarton, Renfrew, Ayr, land of the Damnonii; none in Galloway, land of the Piets; and none in Cornwall, which is Damnonian too. Speaking generally, if *aber-* is to be our clue, the Brython hardly touched the land of the northern Piets at all. Then, in Aberdeen, Kincardine, Forfar, Perth, and Fife, land of the southern Piets, there are said to be seventy-eight *invers-* and only twenty-four *abers-*, which proportion probably indicates that here the Brythons were the later comers, because no place-names readily change. In Forfar the *abhir* gets hardened into *ar*, as in ARBROATH, the famous old Aberbrothick, and ARBUTHNOT, at first spelt Abirbuthenoth; just as *fothir*, later *fetter*, becomes in this region hardened into *for*. Thus we have FETTERANGUS and FETTERNEAR in Aberdeen, but FORDOUN and FORTEVIOT, the old Fothuirtabaicht, further south. Dr Skene would like to lay it down, as a rule, that *ar* and *for* belong to the southern, *aber* and *fetter* to the northern part of this north-east corner of Scotland, making the Mounth or Grampians the boundary. But this rule has many exceptions; *e.g.*, FORGLEN and FORDYCE stand north of the line, and FETTERCAIRN and FETTERESSO south of it. But, to return from this digression, and to complete the discussion of *aber-*, it may be remarked that, on the whole west coast, the soli-

tary instance is one which would not easily be guessed under its cheating mask, viz., APPLECROSS in West Ross, which is a modification of Abererosan or ‘Apurcrossan,’ the Crosan being a little burn there. The initial *a* does, very rarely, get rubbed off, and BERVIE may be, though certainly BERWICK is not, a case in point.

To sum up then—in the study of the Celtic names the aid of the Welsh dictionary will occasionally be required for the district south of the Grampians, particularly Tweeddale; but by far the largest number of our place-names are to be interpreted from the dictionary, and by the laws, especially the pronouncing laws, of Scottish Gaelic. True, more names may have had a Brythonic origin than at first sight appear: for Zeuss in his great *Grammatica Celtica* (1853) gives it as his opinion, that the divergence between Gaelic, in its broadest sense, and Welsh began only a few centuries B.C., and in the days of Julius Caesar must have been very small.

By far the best known form of Gaelic is Irish; and Scottish Gaelic is as much a variety or dialect of Irish as Broad Scots is of Anglic or Old English—being nearer Connaught Irish than any other. Perhaps the most distinctive note of the Scottish tongue is, that the primary accent is always on the first syllable. In some grammatic peculiarities Scottish Gaelic is more like Manx than Irish, which means, in other words, that Gaelic and Manx have ceased to develop at a further or later stage of disintegration than Irish; and to this day a Manxman can understand a Gael better than a man from Erin’s isle.

Already have we heard that scores of Scottish names are identical with names in Ireland. But let it be clearly understood that, more than this, the assistance in our study to be gained from names in Ireland is

immense, assistance splendidly systematised and clarified for us by Dr Joyce in his two handy volumes. The aid from Ireland is all the more precious to the scientific student, because we possess copious remains of early Irish literature, annals, historic poems, and the like, which give us the early forms of many of the Irish names. Abbot Tighernac, c. 1080, and the *Annals of Ulster* have quite a number of Scottish names too; and sometimes we get forms as old as the 5th or 6th century A.D. From these early, uncorrupted forms scholars can usually tell with certainty the meanings of the names. Irish names are much easier to interpret because they have never, to the same extent, been so mangled and corrupted as in Scotland, either by Dane or Englishman. Again, the Scottish student is not nearly so fortunate as his Irish neighbour, because early Gaelic literature is sadly wanting. Not that early Scotsmen could not handle a pen, and handle it well; but their writings have not been allowed to survive. For this we have to thank the kindly attentions of our invaders; not so much the armies of England's two Edwards', though they did their share but rather the rough hands of pagan Vikings from Norrway, who hated anything which seemed to smell of the mass, and who consigned hundreds of precious Scottish MSS. to the sea or to the flames. These same rude pirates have made early Celtic MSS. very scarce all over Britain. This country contains only about six MSS. which date before 1000 A.D.; but the Celtic clergy fled from their native cells to the Continent, bearing their books with them; and the libraries of

¹ Cf. *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, 1881, vol. i. pref. pp. vi. sq., where the gross neglect of our own public record-keepers in early days is much commented on, and Edward I. vindicated.

Central and South-West Europe have now rich store of early Celtic MSS., not less than 200 in all. However, the subjects of these continental MSS. make them to be seldom of much service for place-names. Nor do the many later bundles of Scottish Gaelic MSS. in the Edinburgh Advocates' Library and elsewhere yield us much fruit either. Of annals or topographic works they are said to contain hardly any, though there are rare exceptions, like the Islay charter of 1408.

Of two other precious survivals every student of Scottish history has at least heard:—

(1) *The Book of Deer* in Aberdeenshire; for the touching origin of the name DEER, or 'tear,' see the List. This manuscript contains the gospel of John, and parts of the three other gospels, in Latin; and then, what is important for us, in the blank spaces of the MS.—parchment was costly in those days—there are written in Scottish (or Pictish) Gaelic, grants of land and privileges to the church of Deer, containing several place-names. The MS. is all written in one hand, which some say is of the 9th century, though others make it as late as the reign of David I., c. 1150.

(2) *The Pictish Chronicle* of the monks of Brechin, a brief work writ in Latin, but clearly a translation from the Gaelic, and containing a good many examples of place-names, which will all or very nearly all be found embodied in our List. It breaks off at the year 966, and its date cannot be much later. Besides, we have several instructive name-forms in Abbot *Adamnan's* well-known life of his great predecessor, Columba, of which one MS. dates from 710 A.D. Then, from the days of King Alexander I., 'the Fierce,' onwards, we have the copious Abbey Chartularies, whose stores of names of hill and dale, of town and

hamlet, have largely been made available by the zeal of the Bannatyne Club. Specially have we to thank the huge industry of Cosmo Innes and Brichan in the *Origines Parochiales*, which, alas! cover only half of Scotland (see Preface). The famous *Inquisitio de Terris Ecclesiæ Glasguensis*, made by Prince David, afterwards David I., and now printed in the Chartulary of Glasgow, is perhaps the oldest authentic example of such documents. The Chartularies of Glasgow, Paisley, St Andrews, Holyrood, and Melrose are perhaps those most deserving of note. But when, as is often the case, the chartularies have been written by scribes wholly ignorant of Gaelic, their phonetic attempts at the spelling of a place-name often sadly disfigure the real word (see AUCHTERMUCHTY, &c.). Sometimes they get a little more blame than perhaps they really deserve, *e.g.*, we are commonly told that the far-famed name IONA is just a scribe's error for *Ioua*, the Latinised form of *Hy*, *Hii*, as the name is in Bede. *Hy*, of course, is the English Bede's way of representing the G. *aoi* (uī), 'isthmus,' Iona being so called because it and its near neighbour, Mull, once joined. But the whole truth seems to be, that the isle's Gaelic name was *aoi uain*, 'green isthmus;' for both Cuminus, or St Cumman, *c.* 657, first man to mention the place, and also Columba's second biographer, Adamnan, name it *Hyona*; *cf.* the List, *s.v.*

As an example of what we may find in a charter, and of how little after all place-names change, even in 750 years, take the following list, being all the names mentioned in the charter (in the *Paisley Chartulary*) granted by King Malcolm IV. to Walter, Stewart or Seneschal of Scotland, in 1158:—'Francis (*i.e.*, Normans) et Anglis, Scotis et Galovidiensibus

de terris de Reinfrew, Paisleth, Pullock, Tulloch, Kerkert (*i.e.*, CATHCART), Le Drip, Egilsham, Lochynoc, et Inerwick, Inchenan, Hastenden (*i.e.*, HASSENDEAN), Legerwood, et Birchensyde, Roxburgh, St Andrae, Glasgow, Kelcow, Melross.' Among others, there are the following noteworthy personal names:—'Colvill, Sumervilla, et Macus;' the latter has not yet the appended *-vill* to make him Maxwell.

The Celt gave names to all Scotland, so we must be prepared to find thousands of Celtic names to study; but, unfortunately for those who wish to make sure of the true pronunciation of a puzzling name, Gaelic is now spoken over less than half its old area. It has been retreating up the glens ever since the days of foreign, Saxon Queen Margaret, and is destined to retreat further still, till finally, at no distant future—*cheu fugaces!*—it must give up the ghost altogether, even as Cornish has already done. Take the region north of a line drawn from Forres to Campbelton, and throw in the upper valley of the Dee, and there, roughly speaking, is the area in which Gaelic is still a living speech. But Gaelic lived on in most parts of Scotland much longer than is commonly thought. We have the evidence of George Buchanan that it was spoken in Galloway down to the days of Queen Mary. It lingered in Glenapp (south of Ballantrae) a full century later; and it probably continued to be the vernacular of some in Fife till quite 1700. Little wonder then that Galloway and Fife, though now English in speech, are crammed with Celtic names. South of the above-mentioned line we cannot be so sure about the real pronunciation, and consequently, the real meaning of many of the names. But, *nota bene*, it will not always do to trust local pronunciations and interpretations,

even when given by a true Gael. Loch MAREE, so universally and wrongly thought to be 'Mary's Loch,' is a good case in point.

No sure progress can be made until at least something is known of the difficult laws of Gaelic inflection and pronunciation; and, of course, Scottish Gaelic shares its chief difficulties with all the other Celtic tongues. The inflections are sometimes a little difficult, because they largely take place within the word, *e.g.*, nom. *cu*, 'a dog;' gen., the very different-looking *coin*, 'of a dog,' *earn*, 'a cairn,' *cuirn*, 'of a cairn,' &c. Then it is the rule—and this is of great moment for our study—that whenever certain consonants come between two vowels they aspirate or add an *h*; these aspirating (and the tyro may well call them also exasperating) letters are *b, c, d, f, g, m, s, t*; *e.g.*, Adam in Gaelic is *Adhamh*, and Adamnan, more correctly Adhamnan, is the diminutive, 'little Adam,' 'Adie.' For the extraordinary results produced on the name Adamnan by these aspirations, see p. xev.

The laws of pronunciation are yet more difficult. Many must heartily re-echo the wish that Gaelic, like Manx, had been written phonetically, according to sound, and not according to what Professor M'Kinnon calls 'the strict and highly artificial rules of the schools.'¹ As things now stand, there is probably no language in the world in which the eye can give less help to the tongue. Of course, there is method in the seeming madness; but, to an untrained eye, the spelling gives almost no clue to the sound, and is usually altogether misleading. Thus, an ordinary English-

¹ Dr Stewart in his *Grammar* (pp. 29-35, 3rd edit.), and we could have no higher authority, points out many ways in which Gaelic spelling ought to be simplified. This could so easily have been done a century ago, before the Bible was printed; and those who love the old speech cannot but feel that it is a pity it was not.

man consulting a Gaelic dictionary will find himself altogether at sea. The majority of the numerous diphthongs could, with advantage, be spelt with a single vowel,¹ and the uncouth-looking triphthongs, *aoi*, *iai*, *iui*, are really unneeded. But it is the ‘aspiration’ which causes the chief troubles. When *h* gets next any letter in the middle or end of a word it has always a tendency to eclipse its neighbour, and to make both it and the *h* silent altogether. Thus, many of those strange *mh*’s and *dh*’s, with which Gaelic is so thickly peppered, have no sound at all; e.g., *Amhalghaidh*, which looks such a monstrous mouthful, subsides into Owlay, so well known to us in the name Macaulay. Hence, too, such pronunciations as Strabungo for STRATHBUNGO, Stracathro for STRATHCATHRO; and, as we have already seen, Gael for Gadhel—here *dh* is called evanescent. The usual sound of *mh* and *bh* is *v*, as in *dumh* an ox, hence DAVA, and in *dà bharr*, ‘two heights,’ or DAVARR. Sometimes it is nearer *w*, as in Craigwhinnie, the G. *creag mhuine*, ‘crag of the thicket;’ sometimes the *v*-sound goes all the way to *b*, though not in good Gaelic, as STRATHBUNGO = ‘Mungo’s vale;’ and then often, as we have seen above, the aspirate and its neighbour have no sound at all. Yet more puzzling is it when the original consonant falls away altogether, leaving only the *h*, or else leaving no trace at all; thus G. *fada*, ‘long,’ unaspirated, gives us the name Loch FAD in Bute, but aspirated it gives us the names of Ben ATTOW and HADDO House.

Another matter of crucial importance is the accent. In Gaelic, which here differs from Irish, the accent

¹ The vowel sounds in Gaelic are so varied that they can only be learned by considerable experience. They also differ a good deal in different localities, and in different centuries (cf. KYLE, MULL, &c.).

tends to fall on the first syllable. Thus, in many names, the second or unstressed syllable is corrupted by indistinct pronunciation, *e.g.*, Damhach becomes DAVA, or oftener falls away altogether; *e.g.*, *achadh*, 'field,' has in hundreds of names become *ach* or *auch*. Almost never has the final syllable survived in a name. But there is one interesting example at least. In a charter of Malcolm the Maiden, *c.* 1160, in Cosmo Innes' *Collections for the History of Aberdeen and Banff* (p. 172), we read of a place in the Don Valley, 'Brecachath quod interpretatur campus distinctis coloribus;' and there is still a Breakachy, or 'speckled field,' near Beauly, and in Caithness. Similarly, *tulach*, 'a hill, mound,' usually appears in names as Tully- or Tillie-, as in TULLYMET and TILLIECHEWAN, though we have the whole word in TULLOCH, and the second syllable intact in MORTLACH. According to Professor McKinnon it is a firm rule in Gaelic phonology, in compound names, which Gaelic place-names usually are, that the accent falls on the qualifying word or attributive. Attention to the accent in the native pronunciation will thus save many an incorrect guess at a name's meaning; thus Knóckan would mean 'little hill,' (dimin. of G. *cnoc*), but Knoekán, 'hill by the river' (*abhainn*), *an* being here the qualifying word; thus, too, TYRIE, the name of a farm near Kirkcaldy, might from its look mean 'king's house' (*tigh rìghe*), but when we know it is accented Týrie, it can only be the G. *tìr*, *tìre*, 'land, a bit of land.'

English speakers often put 'The' before a name, as 'The Methil,' 'The Lochies' (see p. lxxx); in Gaelic the article is almost never prefixed to a place-name, except in the form *t'*; ANSTRUTHER, 'the river,' is a rare exception. The nominative of the article, *an*, is then rarely

met with: but the genitive *na*, in plur. *nan*, before labials *nam*, is very often met with; *e.g.*, *Balnabruaich*, ‘village on the bank,’ *Coirnanuriskin*, ‘ravine of the goblins,’ *Bealach-nam-bo*, ‘pass of the cattle.’ The *na* of the article is very liable to abrasion or corruption: *e.g.*, it may become simple *a* as in *Dalarossie*, or simple *n* as in *Kilninver*, or may even slip down into *i*, as in *Cullicudden* (*cf.* the Welsh *y*, as in *Bettws-y-Coed*, ‘house in the wood’). It is worth remembering that, except in feminine polysyllables, the gen. plural of a noun is always just the same as the nom. singular. With masculine nouns beginning with a vowel the article is *an t’*, or *t’*, as in *TOB*, ‘the bay.’ The same is true of feminine nouns beginning with *s*, here the *t* eclipses the *s*; as in the names *COLINTRAIVE* and *KINTAIL*, which are in G. *coil an t’snaimh*, and *cinn t’saile*.

The mediae *b*, *d*, *g* approach in sound much nearer to our English tenues *p*, *t*, *c*, and are often found interchanging in names. Final *dh* often sounds like *k* or *ch*. (*cf.* *ARDVERIKIE*). The letter *d* seems often to insert itself, as in the Galloway names, *Cùllendeugh*, *Cùllendoch*, and *Cùllenoeh*, all, as the accent shows, from G. *cuileanach*, ‘place of hollies’; also, as in *DRUMMOND*, G. *dromainn*, and in *LOMOND*, Old G., *Lomne*. The *s* of the English plural in scores of cases affixes itself to Gaelic names, as in *CRATHES*, *LINDORES*, *WEMYSS*. The Eng. diminutive *-ie* is also very freely found, generally representing all that is left of some ending in *-ach*, as in *BRODIE*, *CAMLACHIE*, &c., but also representing sometimes no Gaelic syllable, as in *BANAVIE* and *LOGIE*, from G. *ban abh* and *lag*, respectively.

* * * * *

Of all Scottish place-names those sprung from Celtic lips show by far the most sympathy with nature. The

Celt's warm, emotional heart loved to seek out the poetry and colour in the world around, and many of his place-names show that 'stern nature was his daily companion and friend.' Indeed, *the majority of Celtic names, be it noted, give either the simplest possible description of the site named, or describe some prominent feature, or else the colouring or appearance of it as it strikes the eye.* A very large number of Gaelic names mean simply, 'house on the bank,' 'village by the straits,' 'field of stones,' or the like. The first two of these are represented in Gaelic by those Cockney terrors TIGH-NA-BRUAICH and BALL-A-CHULISH; whilst that mouth-filling name, which awes even a Scotsman, MACHRAHANISH, Kintyre, just means 'thin plain' or 'links,' plus the Norse *nish*, *i.e.*, *ness*. Thus we may almost venture to lay it down as a general rule that *the simpler the meaning conjectured, the more likely is it to be correct, e.g.*, take the somewhat puzzling-looking name, MENSTRIE, near Alloa. This we could never explicate without the aid of its old spelling, Mestreth (*sic* 1263). This is most likely just the G. *magh sratha*, 'plain of the valley' (at the foot of the Ochils), the final *gh* and *th* having now both vanished; though we suppose it is at least possible that the *mes*-represents G. *mias*, 'fruit.' From what has been said the reader will not be surprised to find that the words for 'water,' 'river,' 'stream,' occur very often in names—*dobhar* or *dôr* (see ABERDOUR, &c.); *abhainn* or *ân* or AVON; *abh*, found in AWE and AVIE-MORE, and in A-RY, the *bh* here being quiescent; also *uisg*, *uisge*, painfully familiar in the shape and sound of that 'strong water,' commonly called 'whisky;' this word we see in COR-UIISK and in ESK. In England the same root rings the changes on almost all the vowels, as in Ax, Ex,

Isis, Usk, and Ux (in Uxbridge); whilst Ox- in Oxford, and Ouse, are probably brothers of the same family.

Whether the last rule be accepted or not, there is no question that personal acquaintance with a spot is highly desirable before making any attempt to solve its name. One sight of a place may prevent ludicrous mistakes, and may also suggest with a flash the real meaning. BOLESKINE, from the look of the word, might well be = Pollanaskin, Mayo, *i.e.*, 'pool of the eels;' but, from the look of the place, it must be *boll* (or *poll*) *eas cunlan* (pron. cuan), 'pool of the narrow waterfall.' It was personal inspection, too, which brought that happy inspiration which translated COLINTRAIVE, on the quiet Kyles of Bute, as *coil an t'snaimh* (pron. traive, for *t* eclipses *s*, and *n* changes to its kindred liquid *r*), 'corner at the swimming-place,' where the cattle for market were made to swim over. ARDENTRYVE, opposite to Oban, has, of course, a similar origin.

Where Gaelic names now survive in an English-speaking region, and to some extent in Gaelic-speaking regions too (for few Gaels can spell their own tongue), the place-names are apt to get so corrupted by generations of illiterate speakers that one requires to know, not only the look of a place and the true pronunciation of its name, but also something of the lines on which these corruptions or alterations usually run. We already know how apt *b* and *p* are to interchange, so too are *d* and *t*; *e.g.*, take AULDEARN, near Nairn. It has nothing to do with *auld* or *earn*, but is the G. *allt fheàrna* (*fh* mute), 'river of the alders.' Again, take that kirk whose name Burns has made undying, ALLOWAY, near Ayr. This is probably a corruption of G. *allt-na-bheath* (vay), 'river of the birches,' and so identical with AULTBEA, away up in West Ross-shire. This word *allt*

is a very remarkable one, for it means both ‘river,’ ‘glen,’ and ‘heights on either side a glen,’ thus being plainly akin to the *L. altus*, high. It recurs again and again in Gaelic names, in the guises of All-, Alt-, Auld, Ault- (see List). As showing the length to which the Gael can go in flinging away his alphabet, we may cite the name BEALLACHANTUIE, on the Atlantic side of Kintyre, meaning ‘pass of the seat,’ *G. suidhe*; but the name is now pronounced Bállochanteé, which means that all that is now left of the six letters *suidhe* is the final long *e*!

The commonest names are those giving a bare, brief description of the site named; next in frequency are those which give the general appearance of the place as it strikes the eye—rough (*garbh*) or smooth (*mìn*, also ‘level, gentle-looking’), straight (*deas*) or crooked (*cam*), black or dark (*dubh*), speckled or spotted (*breac*), long (*fada*) or short (*gearr*), little (*beag*) or big (*mòr*); such names as GARVOCK, ‘rough field,’ MINARD, ‘smooth height,’ MORVEN, ‘big ben,’ are legion. Almost all of Nature’s common colours figure largely in the sympathetic speech and nomenclature of the nature-loving Gael. Specially common are *dubh*, black, which every one knows in the guise of Duff, but often also sounded *dhù*, as in DOUGLAS, DHU HEARTACH, ROSSDHU; and *ban* and *fionn*, white, light-coloured, clear to the view, as in BANAVIE, BANNOCKBURN, CARFIN, FINDON. Names denoting red or reddish are also plentiful. Here we have two words, *dearg*, ‘red,’ also, ‘the colour of newly-ploughed land,’ as in Ben Dearg; when the *d* is aspirated it sounds almost like *j*, as in Barrjarg, ‘red height,’ near Closeburn. The other word is *ruadh*, familiar to us all in the name of Rob Roy, ‘red Robert,’ with his ruddy tartan plaid; but also pronounced *rew*,

and something very like *roch*, as in TANNIEROACH, ‘reddish meadow.’ The *dh* is preserved in the spelling of the name RUTHVEN, though the name itself is now often pronounced Rivven. Green, chief colour in Nature’s paint-box, is *gorm*. Every one is familiar with CAIRNGORM, and every lover of Scottish song has heard of ‘Tullochgorum,’ *i.e.*, ‘green hillock.’ Then there is *glas*, grey, pale, wan, as in Strathglass, GLASSFORD, and probably also in the name of the great Western Metropolis. On that much-controverted subject, the etymology of GLASGOW, see the List.

Few objects make a more striking feature in a landscape than a clump or forest of trees: thus we are prepared to find tree-names bulking largely in Gaelic topography. Common as any, perhaps, is *beath* (bay), the birch, one of the few natural or indigenous trees of Scotland. This we find pure and simple in Beath and Beith, where the *th* retains its sound; often the *th* is mute as in AULT-BEA, West Ross-shire, and CARNBEE, near Anstruther. Through aspiration of the *b* such forms arise as ALLOWAY, just referred to, and DARNAY (G. *dobhar-na-bheath*), near Forres. The word *dair*, gen. *dara*, an oak, its derivative *darach*, an oak-wood, and its cognate *doire*, a grove, have also many representatives. We have the simple Darroch at Falkirk, &c., and we have a Scottish as well as an Irish Derry, close to Crathie. Then there are DAR-VEL, AUCHTERDERRAN, and DAL-JARROCH, near Girvan, &c. The Gaelic for an elm is *leamhan* (louan), which appears in many a dress. One of these is the very common name LEVEN. The Vale of Leven was once called Levenax or LENNOX, whilst the old form of Loch LOMOND was Lomne, which must just be *leamhan*; and its sea-neighbour Loch LONG is perhaps the *Loch*

Lemannonius of Ptolemy. He, by the way, wrote c. 120 A.D., but he is supposed to have taken his names from an old Tyrian atlas, and so the forms he gives are probably a good deal older than this date. *Lemannonius* must be from *leamhan*; but INNER-LEITHEN is probably not, as some think, from this root. Humbler plants have also contributed their quota, like the sedge, *siosg*, as in DERNA-CISSOCK, Wigton, and the rush, *luachair*, as in LEUCHARS.

If trees and plants give feature to a landscape, animals have their own prominence too. And the Celt was very fond of raising a monument to his dumb cattle by means of a place-name; e.g., the Gaelic for a cow is *bo*, = L. *bos*; this we find in the name which Scott has made all the world know by the *Lady of the Lake*, Bealach-nam-bo, i.e., 'pass of the cattle,' *bealach* being better known to most of us in the shape of BALLOCH; then there is BOCHASTLE, and BOWLAND, near Galashiels, which has no connection with archery, but is just 'cattle-land.' *Madadh*, the wild dog or wolf, is commemorated in LOCHMADDY and POLMADIE. The ordinary dog is *cu*, gen. *coin*, as in Loch Con, and probably also in its neighbour, Ben CHONZIE. The unsavoury pig, *muc*, has left many a sign of his former abundance, as in AUCHTERMUCHTY, DRUMMUCKLOCH, and MUCKHART, all of which imply the site of a swine-field or pen. Even the swift-gliding, shy otter, *doran*, gives name to Ben Doran; and so forth.

Not only did the Gael give the names of animals to many spots associated with them, he was also constantly seeing in some landmark a resemblance to some part of an animal. Most common of all do we find *druim*, = L. *dorsum*, the back, especially a long back like that of a horse, hence a long hill-ridge. Sir H. Maxwell

names 198 instances in Galloway alone, and we find them everywhere—DRUMCLOG, DRUMLANRIG, DRUMSHEUGH, DROMORE, &c. DRUMMOND and DRYMEN are just the G. *dromainn* with the same meaning. Then there is *crubha*, a haunch or shoulder, hence the shoulder of a hill, as in CRIEFF, whose name just describes its site; on the other side of the hill is CULCRIEFF, ‘the back of the haunch;’ see, too, DUMCRIEFF and DUNCRUB. *Sron*, the nose, the equivalent of the Norse *ness*, and of the English name Naze, is found in a good many names of headlands, where it is always spelt *stron*, but the *t* is like the *t* in *strath*, a mere Sassenach intrusion to enable the poor Lowlander to pronounce the word. Examples are STRONE itself, Stronbuy, and that little cape on Loch Katrine which is unpronounceable by English lips, STRONACH-LACHAR, ‘cape of the mason.’ CAMERON, too, is just *cam sron*, ‘crooked nose.’ Besides, there is the widely scattered *ceann*, a head, and so, a promontory, usually found as ken-, or in its old dative form of *cinn* or kin- (see KINALDIE); instances are too numerous to require mention.

The Gael has always been a more modest man than his English supplanter. John Bull always dearly loves to perpetuate his own or his own kith’s name, be it in a town, a castle, an hospital, or even by surreptitious carving on his bench at school. There are scores of towns and villages in England, and Scotland too, called by the names of Saxonmen (*cf.* p. lxx and foll.). The Celt adopted this fashion much more rarely. But a good many of the heroes of Ossian and other early legends are commemorated in this way, *e.g.*, CORRIEVRECKAN, off Jura, is ‘the cauldron’ or ‘whirlpool of Breacan,’ grandson of the famous Niall of the nine hostages. COWAL

is called after Coill, the 'old king Cole,' of the well-known rhyme; LORN, after Loarn, first king of Scots in Dalriada or Argyle. The seven sons of that legendary eponymous personage, *Cruithne* or *Cruidne*, reputed father of the Cruithnig or Pictish race, both in Scotland and Ireland, are always cropping up. According to the *Pictish Chronicle*, the seven were Fib, Fidach, Flocław, Ce, Fortrenn, Got, Circinn. Fortrenn was the old name of Strathearn and its vicinity; for the others see ATHOLE, CAITHNESS, FIDDICH, FIFE, MEARNs, &c. The old man's own name we find in Cruithneachan, Lochaber. But Celtic names of the type of BALMACLELLAN, 'M'Lellan's village,' New Galloway, and of PORT BANNATYNE, Bute, are quite rare. The Celt did little in the way of handing down his own or his own folk's name; but, having always been a pious man, there was nothing he liked better than to call a village or a church or a well after some favourite saint. This, however, is so wide a subject as to deserve separate treatment (see Chap. V.).

It is often said that several place-names preserve the memory of the ancient Druidic or Pagan sun and fire worship. This is conceivable, though it is absolutely certain that no Bal- in Scotland represents or preserves the name of Baal, the Phœnician sun-god; and one is surprised to find this unscholarly superstition repeated in a bulky history of Scotland published within the last three or four years. And even though GREENOCK be the G. *grian-aig*, 'sun-bay,' that will just mean 'sunny bay;' and ARDENTINNY, 'height of the fire,' on the west shore of Loch Long, probably just refers to some beacon or signal fire, whilst AUCHENDINNY probably does not mean 'field of the fire' at all, but comes like DENNY, from the old G. *dinat*, a woody glen.

The inquisitive amateur, somewhat dismayed by the many difficulties in the study of Celtic names detailed in the early part of this chapter, will now, we hope, be beginning to take heart again. He ought to be further reassured when he hears that acquaintance with about a dozen Gaelic words will enable any one to interpret nearly half the real Gaelic names in Scotland. As fitting close to the section, let us enumerate these :—

(1) *Aber* or *abhir*, already discussed.

(2) *Achadh*, a field, also already discussed in part. From *achadh*, with its unaccented second syllable, comes the common prefix and suffix *ach*, as in ACHNACARRY, CABRACH, DORNOCH (c. 1230, Durnach), &c. As a prefix the form is as commonly *auch*-, as in AUCHINLEYS, AUCHMITHIE, &c.; and *ach*- and *auch*- often interchange, as in Ach- or AUCH-NASHEEN, Ach- or Auch-engean, &c.

(3) *Auchter*, in the spelling of the schools *uachdar*, Welsh *uchder*; but even the oldest charters spell it *uuchter* or *ochter*, or *octre*; *au* and *o* are here found freely interchanging, as in Auchtertyre or OCHTERTYRE, AUCHTERNEED, in 1619 Ochterneid, &c. This *uachdar* is literally the summit or upper part, hence, a high field; then, seemingly, any field, as in AUCHTER-MUCHTY.

(4) *Bail*, *baile*, a hamlet, or simply a house. We all have heard of the multitudinous Irish *Ballys*; and *ball*- or *balla*- is a common prefix in the Isle of Man. But it is as common in Scotland—BALNABRUAICH, BALLATER, BALLINLUIG, and so almost *ad infinitum*. In the lowlands of Aberdeen alone there are said to be no less than fifty instances. Occasionally the *b* has become *p*, as in BALGONIE, a. 1300, Palgoveny.

(5) *Barr*, a height or hill, as in BARR, BARRA, BARRASSIE, &c.; the aspiration of the *b* appears in CRAIGIEVAR, and in the name of ‘young LOCHINVAR’ (G. *lochan-a-bharra*). But the second part of DUNBAR probably refers to an Irish St Barr.

(6) *Blàr*, a plain, as in Blair, BLAIRGOWRIE, BALBLAIR, &c.

(7) *Coil*, or *cuil*, a corner, a nook, as in COILANTOGLE, COLFIN, CULROSS, &c. This word is always apt, in names, to be confused with *coill*, ‘a wood’ (see the List *passim*). The island of COLL itself probably means a ‘hazel.’

(8) *Dail*, a field or meadow; the prefix *dul-* is always Gaelic, and has this meaning, as in DALAROSSIE, DALNASPIDAL; but the suffix *-dale* is always either Norse (see p. lv) or English, in Scotland usually the former, and always means ‘valley.’

(9) *Garradh*, an enclosure, garden, akin to the Mid. Eng. *garth*, and the ordinary Eng. *yard*, usually found as Gart-, as in GARTCOSH, GARTNAVEL (= APPEGARTH); sometimes as Garry-, as in GARRYNAHINE, ‘garden on the river,’ in Lewis; but *garry* in names usually represents *garbh*, rough, as in Glengarry. In GARRABOST, another Lewis name, we have a compound of Gaelic and Norse, = ‘garden-place.’ Just as in the case of *dal* or *dale*, the prefix *gart-* is Gaelic, but the suffix *-garth* must be English or Norse.

(10) *Inver* or *inbhir*, already referred to (pp. xxvii–xxviii). Unlike *aber*, and contrary to Isaac Taylor’s idea, *inver* is found practically all over Scotland, save in those northern isles where the Norseman has clean swept the board; but it is much commoner north than south of the old Roman Wall. *Aber* alone does not occur as a Scottish name, though the railway traveller

in North Wales knows it well. But simple INVER occurs again and again—on the south shore of the Dornoch Firth, as name of a little village, formerly Inverlochslin, and near Crathie, and where Bran joins Tay; and then there is Loch Inver, so well known to the Sutherland salmon-fisher. *Inver* always tends to slide into *inner*-, as both old charters and modern pronunciations amply testify, *e.g.*, Inver- or INNER-ARITY, Inner- or INVER-KIP, &c. *Inver* does not exist in Brythonic Wales, and it is rare in Ireland; these facts, coupled with its comparative rarity south of Forth and Clyde, point to its being, in all likelihood, a Pictish word. Sometimes it helps to form a hybrid name, as in INNERWICK, south of Dunbar.

(11) *Magh*, a plain, probably akin to *mag*, ‘the palm of the hand,’ as in MACHRAHANISH; but the final guttural usually vanishes. Thus we get MAMBEG and MAMORE, ‘little’ and ‘big plain,’ and also such a curious-looking name as CAMBUS o’ MAY, which just means ‘crook of the plain;’ whilst *magh* appears in two Inverness-shire names as MOY. MEARNs, the old name for Kincardine, as Dr Skene is never weary of telling us, is probably *magh Girginn*, to which the only existing early form, Moerne, seems to point.

(12) The Pictish *pette*, found in names as Pit-, Pitte-, Petti- (see p. xxvii.); also, in 1211, we find the form Put-mullin (‘land of the mill’). After the common fashion of such words—*cf.* the Eng. *ham* and *ton*—*pette* or *pit* first means an enclosed bit of land, then a farm, then the cottages round the farm, and so, a village. In Gaelic, *i.e.*, the tongue of the Dalriad Scots, which afterwards overspread the whole land, *pit* is commonly rendered by *baile*; it is doubtful if it is ever rendered by *both*, ‘a hut’ (see PITGAVENY). The

region of *pit*- is the east centre of Scotland from the Firth of Forth to Tarbat Ness. There is, perhaps, none north of Pitkerrie, Fearn; and there seem to be none at all in the west.

(13) *Tulach*, a hillock or hill: the unstressed second syllable usually drops into *y* or *ĩ*; but we have the full word standing by itself in TULLOCH, near Dingwall, already so spelt in 1158. *Tulach* occurs both as prefix and suffix, as in TILLYFOUR, TULLYMET, GRANDTULLY, KIRKINTILLOCH. It has somewhat more disguised itself in MORTLACH, and yet more in MURTHLY, both of which represent the G. *mòr t(h)ulach*, 'big hill.'

To these, the amateur can, of course, at once add all those Gaelic words entering into place-names which have already become part of ordinary English speech. Such a word is *ben*, or in its Brythonic form *pen*, as a suffix, usually aspirated into *-ven*, as in MORVEN, SUILVEN, more rarely thus as a prefix, e.g., VENLAW and VENNACHAR; *penny* or *penni* has nothing to do with *pen* (see p. lvii). Then there are *brae*, G. *braigh*, the upper part of anything, hence BRAEMAR, the Braes of Balquhiddy, &c., but also quite common in Lowland names, as in Cobble Brae (Falkirk), Whale Brae (Newhaven); *cairn*; *corrie*, G. *coire*, lit. a cauldron or kettle; *craig* or *crag*, and its diminutive *craigan*; *glen*; *inch*, G. *innis*, an island or links; *knock*, G. *cnoc*, a hill; *loch*, and its diminutive *lochan*; and *strath*. Most of these words have only been used by Southron tongues for a century, or a little more or less. Sibbald in his well-known *History of Fife* (edition 1710) does not speak of Ben Lomond, but uses the cumbrous phrase 'Lomundian mountain.' The earliest quotation for *ben* which the writer can find is for the year 1771, when a T. Russell in Den-

holm's *Tour Through Scotland* (1804, p. 49), writes :—
 ' Prompt thee Ben Lomond's fearful height to climb.'
 Dr Murray's earliest instance is for 1788; and the
 earliest example in his great dictionary for the use of
 the word *cairn* as a landmark is from John Wesley in
 1770.

CHAPTER II.

NORSE NAMES.¹

WHEN we come to deal with the Norse names in Scotland,—perhaps to say Scandinavian names would be more correct,—we find ourselves amongst a group most interesting, and far more numerous than the outsider would think. The story of the Norseman's deeds in Scotland has been skimmed over but lightly by most historians, and therefore it may be useful to set at least the bones of that history before the reader. Dr Skene thinks there is proof of Frisians, *i.e.*, men from Holstein, in Dumfriesshire even before the year 400 A.D. However that may be we have certain evidence that, before the 8th century passed away, bold Vikings from Denmark and Norway had already begun to beach their galleys on our long-suffering coasts. In 793 we find their rude feet on holy Lindisfarne, close to the modern Scottish border; and in 794 they swooped down among the Hebrides, being forced forth from their homes because their own barren rocks could not sustain the growing population. A field the size of a large pocket-handkerchief cannot feed many extra mouths. This quest for resting-place and sustenance drove some as far away as the Volga; it urged others over the cold

¹ Their importance and greater difficulty incline us to put this chapter before the English names, of which some are earlier in historic time.

seas, to Iceland and Greenland, and some rested not till they had coasted down to where mighty New York now spreads and grows. The uprising in the next century of ambitious Harold of the Fair Hair (Haarfagr), who at length made himself absolute king of Norway, drove out many more of his most active opposers, who found in the numerous rocky bays and friths of Western Scotland the quarters most suited for the plundering forays of their long-oared ships. King Harold followed after them, conquered all the isles away as far south as Man (875 A.D.), and made his brother Sigurd their first Jarl. Even before this the Orkneys had been a station of call for the Vikings; while by the 10th century Norse rule had spread over all the Hebrides, Caithness, and all but the south-west of Sutherland. It has little affected Scottish topography south of the river Oykel; though latterly it included the west of Inverness, Argyle, and all Arran, and even reached as far as old Dumbarton.

In Orkney and Shetland the Viking completely superseded the Pictish Celt, who, so far as place-names are concerned, has—strange to tell—left scarcely a trace behind. Almost the only exception, and it is just half a one, is the name ORKNEY itself; and one other partial instance is the Moulhead of Deerness, Orkney, the *Múli* of the Saga, which is just the G. *maol*, ‘brow of a rock, cape.’ It must be remembered that here the Norseman had 600 years and more in which to do his obliterating work. The *Nordreyar*, ‘northern isles,’ as they were called in contrast with the *Sudreyar*, ‘southern isles’ or Hebrides, did not escape from his dominion till 1469, when James III. of Scotland married Margaret, daughter of Christian I. of Denmark, and received these northern

isles as her dowry. But the Hebrides only remained an appanage to the Norwegian crown for a scant three years after King Haco was so sorely smitten, and his fleet shattered, at the brave battle of Largs in 1264.

In these parts of northern and western Scotland, Scandinavian names are found in more or less abundance.¹ They also form quite a notable colony in Dumfriesshire, especially between the rivers Esk and Nith; but the distinctive *gill*, *beck*, and *rig* spread a good deal further than that—away into Kirkcudbright, and up Moffat Water, and not a few have even flowed over into Peebles; though on all Tweedside there is not a single representative of the characteristic Norse suffixes *beck*, *force*, *garth*, *thorpe*, *thwaite*, and *wald*. The Dumfries colony of names, like the Scandinavian names in the Isle of Man, bear a more strongly Danish cast than the others. This points to the now generally-admitted fact that this special group of names is due to an irruption of Danes, coming north from England *via* Carlisle, and not to any landing of fair-haired pirates direct from the sea. The native Gaels called the Norsemen ‘the fair strangers,’ and the Danes ‘the dark strangers’ or *gaill*. The most hurried comparison will show how like the Dumfries Danish names are to the kindred names across the Border in Cumberland—*fell* and *beck* and *bie* and *thwaite* are alike common to both.

In other parts of Scotland, especially those at some distance from the sea, Norse footprints are few and far between. Even on the east coast itself, south of Dingwall, undoubtedly Norse names are very rare.

¹ Though we can remember none in Dumbarton.

Mr W. J. Liddell¹ has drawn attention to a series of interesting names connected, he thinks, with the doings of one of these pirate Northmen called Buthar, corrupted into Butter, the man after whom, he thinks, bonnie Buttermere is named. He, it is said, has also given his name to Butterstone or Butterstown, near Dunkeld, and his path from thence to the sea is marked by an old road over the Ochils, still called the Butter Road, and past a Kinross-shire farm called Butterwell, on to Largo Bay. However, Mr A. J. Stewart of Moneydie, a careful student, says Butters-town is from the G. *bothar*, a road or lane, its name having once been Bailebothar. There is another 'Buter mere' away down in Wilts, mentioned in a charter of King Athelstan's, 931, and there are several spots in Galloway called Butter Hole; all probably refer to the bittern and its haunts, the Scotch name for that bird being *butter*, the Mid. Eng. *bitoure*, Old Fr. *butor*. It ought to be noted, *en passant*, that here we have several instances of names which seem to say 'butter,' and yet have nothing whatever to do with that useful commodity.

It is usually said that Icelandic is the nearest modern representative of the tongue which these Viking-invaders spake; it would be more correct to say it was Icelandic itself.² Before the year 1300 all the lands peopled by the Northmen—Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, the Faroes, Orkney, Shetland, and the Hebrides—used the same speech, and so did the Norse or Danish settlers in England, Ireland, and the mainland of Scotland. And this northern tongue, the language of the old

¹ See *Scottish Geograph. Mag.* for July 1885.

² In our List will be found both 'O.N.,' *i.e.*, Old Norse, and 'Icel.,' but these mean almost the same thing.

Eddas and Sagas, differed as little from modern Icelandic as Shakspeare's English from Browning's. The remote Arctic isle has preserved the mother-tongue with little change. Thus in studying the Scandinavian place-names of Scotland it is chiefly the Icelandic dictionary on which we must rely; though the amateur must again be warned that unless he have some little knowledge of Norse speech, knowing to seek the origin of a name in *wh-* under *hv-*, and the like, he will find himself unable, even with his dictionary, to explicate many unquestionably Norse forms. Modern Swedish and Danish are to Icelandic as Italian and Spanish to Latin. They did not begin palpably to diverge from the parent stem till the 13th century. Yet scholars are pretty well agreed that in the Scottish names which we are now dealing with, all of which probably existed before 1300, there are some which have a decidedly Danish cast, whilst the majority are rather Norse. The Norsemen seem to have loved mountainous regions like their own stern, craggy fatherland; hence it is chiefly Norse forms which we find in the names among the uplands of Southern Scotland and North-West England, and chiefly Danish forms on the flat and fertile stretches of Dumfries, a district so like the Dane's own flat homeland, where hills are a rarity even greater than trees in Caithness.

It is also pretty generally understood that the old Norse speech was near of kin to our own Old English, which, of course, came from the flat coast-region immediately south-west of modern Denmark; and the Norsemen themselves emphatically recognised this near kinship. The best living representative of Old English is Lowland or Broad Scots, that most ex-

pressive of tongues, so rich in vivid adjectives, whose rapid decay is almost as much to be regretted as that of Gaelic. Broad Scots is just the survival of Anglian or Northern English, giving to us still, in its pronunciations, the same sounds as fell from the lips of the old kings and warriors of Bernicia and Deira. And Broad Scots, both in vocabulary and pronunciation, approximates, in scores of cases, far more closely to Danish and Icelandic than modern English does.¹ In consequence of this, when we have no external evidence to guide us, it is sometimes impossible to say whether a given name is of Anglo-Saxon or of Norse birth. So far as history has to tell, some few names in South-East Scotland might be either, to wit, names containing forms common to both, such as *dale* and *shaw*, *garth* and *holm*.

In quite another direction there are proofs that the West Highland Gaels borrowed a few words from the Northmen, who settled so plentifully upon their bays and lochs, without leave asked. There is the Icel. *gjá* or 'goe,' a chasm, which the Gael has made into *Geodha*. In Colonsay there is a *Rudha Gheadha* or 'red cleft,' where the Old Norse *a* is still preserved. The word *firth* or *frith*, the Icel. *fjörðr*, and N. *fjord*, is, of itself, sufficient proof that the Norse galleys sailed round every angle of our coasts, north and south, east and west. There are firths everywhere from Pentland to Solway, and from Dornoch to Clyde. The Gael has copiously adopted this word *fjord*, but in his mouth the *f* gets aspirated, and, therefore, soon disappears. Thus on the west coast we have few 'friths,' but plenty of names ending in *-ord*, *-ort*, *-ard*, *-art*; the

¹ See Worsaae, *The Danes and Norwegians in England, Scotland, and Ireland*; and J. Veitch, *History of Scot. Border*, pp. 31-36.

usual pronunciation in modern Gaelic is *arst*. Such is the origin of KNOYDART, 'Cnud's' or 'Canute's fjord,' ENARD, MOYDART, SNIZORT. The *f* remains in BROADFORD, 'broad fjord,' and MELFORT. And if the Gael borrowed from the Norsemen, we are told there are traces in modern Norse of *vice versa* borrowing from the Gael.

The student is well served with early forms of our Scandinavian place-names. For all the 'Norse region,' except Dumfries, Orkney, and Shetland, the *Origines Parochiales* liberally supply us with old name-forms, and the Dunrobin charters cited there often take us back to *c.* 1220. For Orkney itself we have the curious early rental-books of the Bishops of Orkney, which have all been printed, the oldest dating from 1497. For the northern counties we also have Torfæus' *History of Norway*, dating *c.* 1266; but here, far above all else in value, is the famous *Orkneyinga Saga*, so well edited for English readers by Dr Joseph Anderson. Its date seems *c.* 1225, but it embodies songs from several earlier skalds. Of course the Norse names have not altered nearly so much as have Celtic names in a now English region, and thus early forms are not so often of crucial importance; but the names NORTH and SOUTH RONALDSAY (*q.v.*) are pertinent examples to the contrary.

No one in Scotland now speaks a Scandinavian tongue, but it seems to have lingered on in far sequestered Foula, away to the west of the Shetlands, till *c.* 1775; and the local speech of Shetland and Orkney is still full of Scandinavian words. This is little to be wondered at seeing that, for centuries, Norwegian kings were wont not seldom there to live, and even there to die. And though the speech be gone the physiognomist can still

pick out the Old Norse face, with the blue eyes and fair hair, almost all over Scotland. One usage borrowed from a Norse source has had large influence in Scottish place-names, viz., the measuring of land by rental, the unit being the *ounceland*—Old G. *unga*, Mod. G. *unnsa*, L. *uncia*, as in UNGANAB in North Uist, the land for which the abbot (*ab*) was paid an ounce of silver as rental. ‘Ounceland’ rarely is met with; but the smaller amounts are quite common. In an ounce of silver there were held to be 18 or 20 dwts., and ‘penny’ lands (O.E. *penig*, *pening*, Icel. *penning-r*, Dan. *penge*) abound, e.g., PENNYGHAEL, Pennymuir, &c.: so do all the lesser sums down to the farthing or *feorling*—there is a place of this name in Skye—and even to the half-farthing. In the Orkney early rentals we read of a ‘cowsworth’ of land, which was = $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, or $\frac{1}{6}$ of a mark of land. In the same rentals (c. 1500) we find a ‘Cowbuster’ or ‘cow-place’ in Firth, and a Noltland or ‘cattle-land’ in Westray.

Though the Danes visited Ireland too, and were there in power all along the east coast for at least a century, having Dublin for a time as their chief seat, there are now barely twenty names of Danish origin in all Ireland. This is rather remarkable when we find their print so plain and oft in Scotland. The leading place-names in several Scottish counties are all Norse—in Shetland, LERWICK and SCALLOWAY; in Orkney, KIRKWALL and STROMNESS; in Caithness, WICK and THURSO; in Sutherland, GOLSPIE, HELMSDALE, and TONGUE; in Ross, DINGWALL and TAIN; in Bute, ROTHESAY and BRODICK. It has been already stated that in Orkney and Shetland Norse names have a complete monopoly; in the Outer Hebrides, where now every man speaks Gaelic, the Norse monopoly is nearly as complete.

Captain Thomas, R.N., who very carefully investigated the subject some forty years ago, reports that in the Lews Norse names outnumber the Gaelic ones by four to one, and that in all Harris there are only two pre-Norse or Celtic names. No place-name of any consequence in the whole Long Island is of Celtic origin, unless we call that queer name BENBECULA an exception. The marks of the Viking grow rarer in the isles south of Ardnamurchan, for here he dwelt about a century less. Jura has very few, Islay has a good many—Conisby, Lanay, Nerby, Oversay, Scaraboll, &c.: Captain Thomas says, here Norse names are to Gaelic as three to one. But, though both JURA and ISLAY are words with a Norse look, and commonly reputed of Norse origin, they are not so (*q.v.*). Islay's real spelling is *Ile*, which Dr Skene thinks an Iberian or pre-Celtic word; but *Ile* has been 'improved' by some would-be clever moderns into *Islay*, which would literally mean 'island-island.'

Norse and Saxon names sometimes give us a little glimpse of mythology, sometimes of natural, and yet more frequently of family, history. The Teuton was much fonder of leaving the stamp of his name behind him than the Celt. The Saxon was even prouder of his own name than the Northman; and Norse names of the common Saxon type of DOLPHINTON and SYMINGTON are rare. HELMSDALE may be called after some Viking of the name of Hjalmund; 'Hjalmundal' is the form we find in the *Orkneyinga Saga*; and GOLSPIE may be from some man Gold or Goa. And from Scottish place-names we can pick out a good many of the gods and men oft sung in the grand Old Norse epics. Take, *e.g.*, THURSO, O.N. *Thorsa*, Thor, the thunder-god's river. This is one of the cases where the river has given its

name to the later town upon it. It is almost always so; even 'Water of Leith' is only a deceptive modern instance of the reverse, for as early as *c.* 1145 we find 'Inverlet' or INVER-LEITH. The mighty Thor is also commemorated in THURSTON, and in many English names, Thurleigh, Thurlow, &c. Ran, the giant goddess, queen of the sea, much feared by the Icelanders, has her name preserved in Loch RANZA, in Arran; in 1433 Ransay, *i.e.*, 'Ran's isle.' Hero-names are seen in HAROLDSWICK, Shetland; CARLOWAY or Carl's bay, Lewis; and SUNART or 'Sweyn's fjord,' Morven. Then there are those two Orkney isles, North and South Ronaldsay, which everyone would naturally think must both be called after the same man, Ronald, Rognvald, or Reginald—these names are all one. But it is not so. SOUTH RONALDSAY was formerly *Rögnvalsey* or 'Rognvald's isle;' but NORTH RONALDSAY was originally *Rinanseý*, in which name we, following Professor Munch of Christiania, may safely recognise the much-commemorated St Ringan or Ninian of Whithorn. It is popular corruption and ignorance which have assimilated the two. We have been giving only northern examples of places called after gods or men: but they occur, more sparsely, in the south also, *e.g.*, PERCEBIE, 'Percy's town,' in Dumfriesshire.

Unlike Celtic, Norse yields us few prefixes for the making-up of our place-names. They are chiefly two:—
 (1) *Fors*, which is just the Icelandic for 'water-fall,' familiar to every tourist in the English lakes as *force*, Stockgill Force, and all the rest. FORSE, pure and simple, is the name of a Caithness hamlet, and FORRES is probably the self-same word. As prefix we find it in FORSINARD and FORSINAIN in East Sutherland.
 (2) *Toft*, Icelandic and Danish for 'an inclosed field

near a house,' as in TOFTCOMBS, near Biggar; but it is commoner as a suffix, as in Aschantoft and Thurdis-toft. But, if the prefixes be few, Norse has yielded us suffixes in abundance. To *garth* (Icel. *garðr*) and to *dale* (Icel., &c., *dal*) we have already referred (p. xlvi.); examples of the latter are easily found, as in BERRIE-DALE and HELMSDALE; very often it is suffixed to some Celtic word, as in ATTADALE and CARRADALE. Sometimes the Gael has forgotten the meaning of the *dale*, and so has added his own prefix *strath-*; hence that tautology 'Strathhalladale.' An interesting set of names is connected with the suffix *-shiel*, *-shiels*, *-shield*, *-shields*; all these forms appear. This, like the Scottish *shieling* or *shealing*, a hut or bothy, comes from the Icel. *skjól*, a shelter. The O.N. *skali* is still used in Norway for a temporary or shepherd's hut. The *shel-* in 'shelter' is in root the same, being connected with the O.E. *scild*, Icel. *skjöld-r*, a shield. A *shiel* is, therefore, 'any place which gives shelter,' and so, 'a house.' The suffix is seen in GALASHIELS, POLLOKSHIELDS, &c. The word is seen in SHIELDHILL, in 1745 Shielhill, and so often pronounced still; also in a more disguised form in SELKIRK, the old Sele- or Seles-chirche. *Shiels* enters into many names of Lowland farms—Biggar Shiels, Legholm Shiels, &c.

Another very common suffix is *-fell*, Icel. *fjall*, fell, N. *fjell*, a mountain or hill, as in the Dovrefjeld of the Romsdal. In the Outer Hebrides this aspirates into *-bhal* or *-val*, as in Trelavall. Fells are very common in Northern England, but almost equally so in Southern Scotland, *e.g.*, Coulter Fell, Goat Fell, Hart Fell, &c. Noteworthy also are: *-holm*, the Dan. and O.E. *holm*, a small island in a river, an islet, Icel. *hólm-r*, an island, also a meadow near river or sea. Those in the

far north, like HOLM itself, one of the Orkneys, and like GLOUPHOLM, are, without doubt, Norse; while those in the south, like BRANXHOLM and MIDHOLM, are probably English in their origin, and they are perpetually interchanging with the purely English *ham* (see YETHOLM and HODDOM): *-hope* is not the O.E. *hopa*, hope, but the Icel. *hop*, 'a haven of refuge,' as in the two ST MARGARET'S HOPES; the Lowland *-hope*, as in SOONHOPE, Peebles, is the same word (see HOBKIRK). Soonhope means 'pen, shelter-place, for swine;' there are both a Chapelhope and a Kirkhope near St Mary's Loch: *-thwaite*, Icel. *þveit*, a place, is common enough in England, but rare north of the border, MURRAYTHWAITE, Ecclefechan, being one of the very few Scotch examples, but the original form of the name of the MOORFOOT Hills was 'Morthwaite.'

Beck and *gill* are pure Scandinavian, and common to both Northern England and Southern Scotland. The former, Icel. *bekk-r*, Dan. *bæk*, Sw. *bäck*, a brook, is seen in Bodsbeck and WATERBECK; but it is rarer in Scotland than *gill*, Icel. *gil*, a ravine or gully. Quite a cluster of gills are found far inland, to the west of the sources of the Tweed—Duncan, Ram, Snow, Wind Gills, &c.: *-rigg*, Icel. *hrygg-r*, Dan. *ryg*, Sw. *rygg*, also O.E. *hrycg*, a ridge of land, literally the back, the equivalent of the common G. *drum-* (p. xlii.), is a frequent suffix, chiefly in the south, as ROUGHRIGG, TODRIG, &c. But these 'riggs' are seldom of pure Norse descent; BONNYRIGG and DRUMLANRIG, for example, cannot be. A curious popular corruption is seen in BISHOPBRIGGS, which most Scottish folk would naturally think denoted the presence of a bridge; but the name really tells of the 'riggs' or fields of the Bishop of Glasgow: *-roe*, Icel. *vör*, a little bay or inlet, is common

in the far north, as in AITHSVOE, Caithness, and CUL-LIVOE, Shetland: *-goe*, Icel. *gjá*, already referred to (p. lv.), is of similar meaning, literally it is a cleft or gap, as in GIRNIGO and Whaligoe in Caithness.

A very large group of words end in *ey*, *ay*, *a*, the O.N. and Icel. *ey*, Dan. *oe*, cognate with O.E. *íg*, an island. The ending is found all over the north and west, as in PAPA WESTRAY, a double instance, RAASAY, ULVA, and that very curious name COLONSAY (*q.v.*). Almost in no case has the original *-ey* been retained. PLADDA, off Arran, is the old Flada or 'flat isle,' another instance of the Celt's very shifty use of the letter *p*. The name remains uncorrupted in Fladay, off Barra. An almost equally important group are the *wicks*, O.N. and Icel. *vík*, a (little) bay; hence *vik-ing* or 'bayman.' *Wick* we have still in English in the expression 'the wicks' or corners of the mouth. LERWICK and BRODICK, or 'broad bay,' are certainly Norse; but this suffix is, in the south, apt to be confused with the O.E. *wíc*, a dwelling, village, as in Alnwick, and probably BERWICK. Another Old Norse word for a bay or cove is *vág-r*; but the *r* of the nominative generally falls away, and we get *-way*, as in SCALLOWAY, STORNOWAY, &c., which *-way* must be carefully distinguished from the similar Celtic ending, as in DARNAWAY, G. *dór na bheath*. In other cases the *r* in *vág-r* changes into its brother liquid *l*, as in Osmundwall, PIEROWALL, and especially KIRK-WALL. This last town first appears in the *Orkneyinga Saga*, under the spelling *Kirkiuvag*; before 1400 it has become *Kirkvaw*, and already by 1497 it is *Kirk-wall*, and Kirkwall, to many a one's puzzlement and misleading, it is to this day. In Harris and Benbecula *vagr* appears as *-vagh*, as in FLODAVAGH and Uskevagh. Of somewhat similar meaning is the suffix *-vat* (Icel.

vatn, N. *vand*, water, a lake), as in Loch LANGAVAT, Lewis, &c.

The Norsemen have not only named many of our inlets with their own names of firth and voe and goe, they have named many of our 'outlets' too. Every 'ness' is Norse, this being the Iccl. *nes*, Dan. *naes*, a nose; hence a cape or 'Naze,' a transfer of meaning precisely parallel to that of the G. *sron* (p. xliii.). But though names like STROMNESS and DEERNESS are pure Norse, it does not follow that names like BUCHAN Ness and BUDDON Ness are all Norse too; what Buddon actually does mean no one seems sure. *Ness* often becomes in Gaelic mouths *nish*, for the Gael almost always aspirates his *s*, and loves to speak of the 'Shawms of David' (*cf.* ARDALANISH, MACHRAHANISH, &c.). The Viking has largely determined the nomenclature of our stormy northern and western shores. All the 'stacks,' O.N. *stak*.—these wild-looking, lonely juts or columns of rock, in Caithness, are Norse; so are all the 'skerries,' N. and Dan. *skjaer*, a cliff or rock, of which there are numerous examples around the wild Pentland Firth—SCARFSKERRY, SULESKERRY, &c.; and such names as SUMBURGH ROOST are from the N. *röst*, a whirlpool.

Two remarkable suffixes remain, and demand special attention. The first is *-by* or *-bie*, so useful in detecting the foot of the Dane rather than the Norwegian. This is the north. O.E. *bý*, Mid. Eng. *bi*, Dan. and Sw. *by*, almost certainly all derived from the O.N. *boer* or *býr*, and all meaning a dwelling, a hamlet or town. The root is the same as that of the good old Scottish word *big*, to build, but not the same as that of 'bury' or 'borough,' which is from the O.E. *byrig* or *burh*, a fortified enclosure. The suffix *-by* is frequent in the

north of England, and almost as frequent in South-West Scotland—CANONBIE, MIDDLEBIE, PERCEBIE, SORBIE, &c. There are nine examples in the Dumfries district, three in Ayr (Crosby, Magby, and Sterby), and only four in the south-east. There is one near Glasgow, BUSBY, and just one north of the Forth, HUMBIE, near Aberdour, Fife. In the extreme north *by* reappears in the misleading guise of *-bay*, as in CANISBAY and DUNCANSBAY. But perhaps the most remarkable group of suffixes in the whole study of Scottish names is that evolved out of one compound O.N. word *bolstaðr*, a dwelling-place, which has been chopped and changed into almost every conceivable shape. It occurs alone, as a place-name, again and again, and in many shapes, as in Bosta, Lewis, Boust, Coll, and Busta, Shetland. Perhaps nearest to the original are the forms *-bolsy*, found in ‘Scarrabolsy,’ mentioned in Islay in 1562, and *-bustar*, *-buster*, and *-bister*, as in ‘Skelebustar,’ ‘Swanbuster,’ in Orphir, mentioned in the early Orkney rental books, *c.* 1500, Cowbuster (Firth, Orkney), and Fimbuster, and Libister, old form of LYBSTER. This last shows us the first vowel dropped out, as is also seen in BIL-BSTER and SCRA-BSTER (in 1201 Skara-bolstad). As common as any is the form *-bost*, as in Colbost, GARRABOST, Shawbost, all in Long Island; there are thirteen names in *-bost* in Lewis alone. In Islay poor *bolstaðr* is squeezed down into *-bus*, as in Eorabus, ‘beach-house,’ Persebus, ‘priest’s farm,’ &c. Then *-bol* often occurs alone, and, indeed, *bol* is itself the O.N. for a dwelling, thus we have BORROBOL and ERIBOL in Sutherland; and then that shifty liquid *l* drops away, and so we get EMBO and SKIBO, near Dornoch. In Islay, Coll, Tyree, and Mull the *b* may become *p*, and so for *bol* we get *pol* or

pool, as in CROSSAPOL, GRISAPOLL. In Caithness it is the second or *staðr* half which has been chiefly used, *staðr* being the Norse equivalent of the O.E. *stede* or 'stead,' a place, as in 'homestead.' *Staðr* gives us in Caithness scores of *-sters*—OCCUMSTER, STEMSTER, THRUMSTER, &c. Instead of *-ster* we usually find, in the Long Island, *-stra*, as in SCARRI-STRA, or even *-sta*, as in TOLSTA. Further, metamorphosis could hardly go.¹

An interesting little group is formed by the three names, DINGWALL, TINGWALL (Shetland), and TINWALD (Dumfries), which are all shapes of the same word, *pingavöllr*, 'meeting-place of the Thing, diet, or local parliament.' In Norse *th* is sounded *t*, hence the latter two forms; and every one who knows Grimm's law, knows how naturally *th* becomes *d*, hence Dingwall, or, as it first occurs in 1263, Dignewall. The Icel. *ping*, and the Dan. and Sw. *ting* mean, properly, a court or assembly, but in our own O.E. the *thing* is originally the cause or matter which the Thing met to discuss. The ancient little burgh of TAIN is commonly supposed to come from *ping* or *ting* too. Its earliest spelling, in 1227, is Tene, which makes this likely. The second syllable of Dingwall, &c., is the O.N. *völl-r* or *vold*, Sw. *falla*, O.E. *fald*, Dan. and Mod. Eng. *fold*, an enclosure, or what is enclosed, hence 'an assembly.'

Several Scottish counties have a Norse element in their names, *e.g.*, CAITHNESS, a name never used by any Gael. He always speaks of *Gallaibh*, 'land of the Galls' or 'strangers,' these, of course, being the

¹ In all matters regarding West Coast names this chapter is largely indebted to Professor M'Kinnon's valuable series of articles on the *Place-Names of Argyll*, published in the *Scotsman* in the winter of 1887-88.

marauding Northmen; *-aibh* is the old locative case-ending. The name Caithness is the O.N. *Catanes*, 'ness' or 'projecting land of the tribe Cat.' Cat is the name actually given to the district by the man who first mentions it, the Irish Nennius (? of 8th century). This tribe of Cat or Caith took their name from Cat, Gatt, or Got, one of the sons of the legendary Cruithne (see p. xliv). The next neighbour of Caithness, SUTHERLAND, which, curiously enough, contains nearly the whole of the extreme north of Scotland, is the O.N. *Sudrland*, so named because it lay to the south of the Norse settlements in Orkney and Caithness; just as the Hebrides were termed *Sudreyar*, as contrasted with the more northerly Orkney and Shetland Isles. Already in a Latin document of date 1300 we find the name as *Sutherlandia*. The ending of the name ORKNEY, at least, is Norse (see List). SHETLAND or Zetland is the O.N. *Hjaltland* or *Hetland*, but what that means Dr Vigfusson in his Icelandic dictionary makes no attempt to explain.

Just one or two noteworthy scraps in conclusion: be it noted that the PENTLAND Frith has nothing to do with the word *pent*, which would be singularly inappropriate as applied to this swift-running sea-channel, which is no true frith at all. Pentland frith, like Pentland hills, is the O.N. word *Petland*, the Norse for 'Picts' land,' which conveys to us some useful information as to the settlements and migrations of the Picts. Cape WRATH, standing in its stormy solitude at the far north-west corner of Scotland, has doubtless been thought to bear a very appropriate name. So it does; but what it means is, not rage and fury, but 'corner, turning point,' or 'shelter,' Icel. *hvarf*, and Sw. *hvarf*, the same word as our Eng.

wharf. And that far northern isle in Shetland, YELL, seems to bear a very startling name. But Yell is the O.N. *Jali*, Icel. *gell* or *gall*, which means nothing more than 'barren.' This last is also the root of that ugly name JAWCRAIG, near Slamannan, spelt in a 1745 map, Jallcraig. The present form is one among many hundreds of examples of 'popular etymology,' or, as likely, of popular carelessness.

CHAPTER III.

ENGLISH NAMES.

To the student who has fairly tackled the Celtic, or even the Norse, names of Scotland, the purely English names are mere child's play. Considering that English is now the vernacular of sixteen out of every seventeen persons in the land, the number of our English or Anglo-Saxon place-names is surprisingly small. We are not aware, however, if the proportion of English to Celtic and to Norse names in Scotland has ever been exactly ascertained or even estimated. The calculation would be rather a difficult one, but full of interest. English has for some time been the language of all the most populous districts; but over a very wide area in the Highlands English influence had scarcely any existence before the Rebellion in 1745; and very few place-names of any interest to us have originated since that date. The place-names of yesterday are of small account.

Both the contemporary historian Ammianus Marcellinus and the contemporary poet Claudian prove, that as early as 360 A.D., Saxons had invaded the Roman province of Britain. How soon they entered Scotland we are hardly able to tell; but we have already alluded to the possible presence of Frisians in the flats of Dumfriesshire before the year 400. Octa and Ebissa, leaders of the Frisians, were probably

established in East and Mid Lothian *c.* 500 A.D.; and, at any rate, by 547 Angles and Frisians, *i.e.*, men from the swamps and plains around the mouths of the Weser, Scheldt, and Rhine, had spread from Tees to Forth. A district on the south of the Frith of Forth was early known as the 'Frisian Shore:' and probably the earliest recorded appellation of the frith itself is that used by Nennius, *Mare Frenessicum* or 'Frisian Sea.' The true modern representatives of these Frisians are, of course, the Dutch or Low Germans of Holland and Hanover. Though the Angle and the Saxon were thus early on the ground, very few English names indeed can be *proved* to have been in use in Scotland before the days of Malcolm Canmore, *c.* 1060; therefore is it that we have made this Chapter III. when strictly it should have been Chapter II. Almost the only exceptions which occur to us are these—that Simeon of Durham (*d.* 1130), when writing of the year 756, mentions a Niwanbyrig, which may be NEWBURGH in Fife, and Eddi and the venerable Bede (both *c.* 720) mention 'Coludesburg,' or, in Bede's Latin *Urbs Coludi*, which is the modern COLDINGHAM. Of course, probably many more English names than these actually existed at as early a date; but our extant information is very scanty.

Professor Freeman informs us that exiles were welcomed from England as early as the days of Macbeth, who, 'as every schoolboy knows,' was slain at Lumphanan in 1057. But the chief inflow of English blood came not till Macbeth's equally famous successor, Malcolm Canmore, had been seated for fully half a score of years upon his throne. By that time the Norman Conquest was a sad reality to Saxon and to Angle; and King Malcolm now gladly welcomed the exiled Saxon

royal family to his palace at Dunfermline. Nor was he long in espousing the devout Saxon princess, Margaret, who has left her trace in North and South QUEENSFERRY, hard by Dunfermline. From the marriage of Malcolm with Margaret (1070), and from the incoming of the English exiles about the same time, we may safely date the decay, not only of the old Celtic Church, but also of the Celtic speech. Henceforth Gaelic was a courtly language no more. But just after the Norman Conquest many of our English town and village names must have sprung up. By the aid of the old charters, of which we have a rich abundance after 1116, we can see many of these names coming in and taking shape before our very eyes. And to the student of history the process is quite as interesting as the embryologist finds it to watch the slowly beautiful growth of the ascidian or the tadpole under the microscope. Here, too, is evolution.

The English ending denoting 'town,' 'village,' is *ton* or *ham*. We might, for illustration, select almost any Scottish name ending thus. Let us take SYMINGTON, which occurs twice, in Lanark and in Ayr. Both take their name from the same man, Simon Lockhart, a local knight, about whom we read a good deal in the records of the middle part of the 12th century, and whose surname is still preserved in Milton Lockhart, near Carluke. In 1160, in one of the oldest charters of Paisley Abbey, we read, 'Inter terram Simonis Loccardi & Prestwick,' which shows us Knight Simon already in Ayrshire, and prepares us for the entry in 1293, 'Symondstona in Kyl.' Again, *c.* 1189, we find 'Villa Symonis Lockard' in Lanarkshire, which, before 1300, has become 'Symondstone;' in either case

the further advance to 'Synington' is easy. Take one other very similar case, COVINGTON, near Lanark. About 1120 we find among the followers of David Prince of Cumbria a certain Colban. About 1190 we find mention of a 'Villa Colbani,' *villa*, by the way, being just the Latin form of the Norman-French *ville*, literally, a countryhouse, then a town. In 1212 we find 'Colbaynistun;' in 1434 this has become 'Cowantoun,' showing how the surname *Cowan* has arisen; but c. 1480 it has slipped into its modern shape of 'Covington;' for *toun* is still the good Scottish way of pronouncing *town* or *ton*.

As might be expected, genuine English names are to be found more or less all over the Lowlands; but as all the hills and streams had, long ere his coming, received Celtic names, the Angle has named for us very few of these; though sometimes he managed to add an adjective, as in the Black and White ADDER. Perforce he adopted the names he found, though seldom had he much inkling of their meaning. English names for Scottish natural features are rarely found. As for hills, neither MOORFOOTS nor PENTLANDS are true cases in point, and a name like Norman's Law or North Berwick Law cannot be called a very serious exception; and as for rivers, if few even of England's rivers bear English names, there are positively none at all, of any consequence, in Scotland. But there are several *hows* (O.E. *holg*, *holh*) or hollows or valleys, as 'the How o' the Mearns,' famous HABBIE'S HOW at Carlops.

*The region*¹ for true English names is that which

¹ Readers of Armstrong's sumptuous *History of Liddesdale, &c.*, will see that English farm and manor names are very plentiful here too.

lies between Edinburgh and Berwick, whose original population were the Celtic Ottadeni, a branch of the great tribe of the Brigantes. But 1400 years of Anglian settlement have largely obliterated the traces of the old Celt here, especially as regards the names of the towns or villages. Almost the only notable exception is DUNBAR, mentioned as early as the days of Eddi (c. 720), certainly a Celtic name, and perhaps commemorating St Bar or Finnbarr, an ancient bishop of Cork. In the Highlands, English names, unless they be quite modern, are very rare. Wherever an English or partly English name occurs, the Gael is sure to have a name of his own, *e.g.*, he calls Taymouth BALLOCH, and so forth. And the Gael deals precisely so with Norse names also; he speaks not of *Tuin*, but of *Baile Dhuthaic*, or 'the town of St Duthac.' Sometimes an English name is just a translation of an older Gaelic one, as in the town now erroneously spelt and called by outsiders FALKIRK, but which is really Fakhirk (1382, Fawkirc), and is so pronounced by the natives to this day. This is Simeon of Durham's Egglesbreth, and the modern Highland drover's *An Eaglais bhreac*, 'the spotted church,' referring to the mottled colour of its stone.

Place-names of English origin are a faithful reflection of the typical Englishman—stolid, unemotional, full of blunt common-sense. They almost all spell plain 'John Bull his mark,' 'John Bull his house.' Anglo-Saxon names are, as a rule, abrupt, matter-of-fact, devoid of aught poetic, having of music none. How different is Birmingham or 'Brummagem,' or Wolverhampton, from 'Be-a-la-nam-bo,' or COILANTOGLE! and even Balla-chú-lish has something pathetically Celtic about it, if pronounced by understanding lips. For

pure expressiveness, however, few names can beat the name (it cannot be very ancient) given to a conspicuous, monument-capped hill near Linlithgow, 'Glower-o'er-em' or Glowrórú. To translate *glower* into 'English' would be to make the name feeble indeed. A little to the south, near Drumshoreland, is found the feebler name, 'Lookabootye.' The pure Englishman shows in his names almost none of the Celt's inner sympathy with nature either in her sterner or in her softer moods. And the modern Socialist will not be too well pleased to find that most of our O.E. town names give strong expression to the idea of individual rights, and to the sanctity of private property. Many of them are the very embodiment of the adage that every Englishman's house is his castle; so many of the commonest O.E. place-endings imply 'enclosure, fencing-off.' This is the root-idea in *burgh*, *ham*, and *ton*, in *seat* and *worth*.

And the English thane, as well as the Norman baron, invariably called the little village, which grew up under the shadow and shelter of his castle walls, after his own noble self. Places ending in *-ville*, or, as it is sometimes found in Scotland, *-well*, are Norman; but the burghs, tons, and hams are all English. *Burgh*, or more fully *borough*, is the O.E. *burg*, *burh*, gen. *byrig*, dat. *buri*, *biri*, hence its other form 'Bury' or *-bury*, common in England but not in Scotland, though on the Ayrshire coast stands TURNBERRY (in 1286 Turnebyry). The root of *burgh* is probably the Old Ger. *bergan*, to shelter; and its earliest meaning, as given in a Kentish glossary dating c. 820 A.D., is *arx*, i.e., 'citadel, castle,' then it comes to mean, 'a fortified town;' but the idea of 'civic community' or 'town' arises very early also. In names the word occurs

chiefly as a suffix, *-burgh*, but occasionally as a prefix, as in Borrowstoun-ness or Bo'NESS, and in BURGHEAD, where the O.E. word *burg* with its hard *g* is still preserved intact. The Old Norse form *borg* (used by Charles Kingsley in his *Hereward*) also occurs, on the west coast of Lewis, as Borgh, as every reader of the *Princess of Thule* knows.

The O.E. *tun(e)* or *ton(e)* never originally meant a large town; and we still have the common Scots phrase, 'the farm toun,' which means a collection of houses very different in size from Leeds or Bradford. In O.E. the word occurs both with and without the final *e*; thus JOHNSTONE means not 'John's stone,' but 'John's town.' *Ton* seems also to have implied a village belonging to a certain class, as FULLERTON or 'fowler's town,' HALKERSTON or 'settlement of the hawkers,' *i.e.*, falconers. Genuine cases of Scottish names in *-burgh*, called after some man, are hard to discover; but COLDINGHAM was originally Coludesburg or 'Colud's town,' and WINCHBURGH *may* be another case in point. The peculiar case of EDINBURGH is fully dealt with in the List where it is shown that the name of Scotia's capital is most likely of Brythonic origin—W. *din eiddyn*, or Dunedin, 'fort on the hill-slope,' *i.e.*, what is now the backbone of Edinburgh, its High Street, from the Castle to Holyrood. The name was merely remodelled, though it certainly *was* remodelled, in honour of King Edwin of Northumbria. But if *burghs* called after Saxon thanes or knights are rare, *tons* are found in a rich plenty, *e.g.*, DOLPHINTON, DUDDINGSTON, EDDLESTON or 'Edulf's ton,' STEVENSTON, &c. Wherever this suffix *-ton* is still, even occasionally, spelt *-town*, the name is pretty sure to be modern, of which we see examples in the two CAMPBELLTOWNS, Hutchesontown,

PULTNEYTOWN, SINCLAIRTON, &c. Moreover, the amateur must always walk warily in dealing with English-looking *tons* in the north, aye, and in the south too, for *ton* is not seldom a corruption of the G. *dun*, a hill or fort, *e.g.*, EDDERTON, near Tain, is just *eadar duin*, ‘between the hillocks;’ and away in the south, near to the boundary-line of the Tweed, stands EARLSTON, a simple name enough, one would think; but Earlston is just the result of careless tongues. In 1144 the name was Ercheldon, which at once shows that here is the ‘Ercildune’ famed as the birthplace of Thomas the Rymer. To return for a moment to *burgh*, it may be noted that, with the partial exceptions already mentioned, all other Scottish *-burghs* are comparatively modern, except perhaps three—SUMBURGH, southmost point of distant Zetland, the Svinborg of the Sagas; ROXBURGH, which we find away back as early as 1134, ‘Rokesburch,’ presumably meaning ‘castle on the rock;’ and thirdly, and most curious of all, NEWBURGH in Fife, which, as we saw a few pages back, is possibly the very oldest extant English name in Scotland. Of recent *burghs* we may mention COLINSBURGH, built *c.* 1696; MARYBURGH, near Dingwall, *c.* 1690; and HELENSBURGH, which only dates from 1776.

Ham, O.E. *hám*, is just our winsome English word ‘home,’ the original *a* being preserved in the Sc. *hame*. A typical example is COLDINGHAM or WHITTINGHAM, though *hams*, called after Saxon men, are much rarer north than south of the Tweed. Instances not connected with any man’s name are BIRGHAM in Berwick and KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM, near Dumfries. EAGLESHAM, the only *ham* near Glasgow, is a deceptive hybrid, meaning ‘church-place’ (W. *eglwys*, G. *eaglais*,

a church). *Ham* often gets clipped down, for *h* easily vanishes in an Englishman's mouth, and in a Scotsman's too, if only he were aware of it. Almost no Scotsman, *e.g.*, will pronounce the *h* in such a sentence as 'John told me that *he* said,' &c. Thus *ham* becomes *am*, as in BIRNAM, and EDNAM, 'home on the R. Eden,' or yet more disguised, as in MIDDLEM, or EDROM, 'home on the R. Adder.' There is one lonely but very interesting *ham* away up near Forse in Caithness, 'Nottingham,' which is so spelt in the *Bk. of Scone* in 1272.

It is generally said that *-ing-* in O.E. place-names implies 'descendants of,' *e.g.*, SYMINGTON was thought to be the *ton* or village of Sym's sons. But in every case of *-ing-* occurring in a Scottish place-name, so far as we have been able to trace the origin of the names, the *-ing-* is a later corruption, generally of *an*, *in*, or *on*. See ABINGTON, COLDINGHAM, COVINGTON, DUDDINGSTON, LAMINGTON, UDDINGSTON, &c.¹

As with names Norse so with names English, of English prefixes there are but few (*burgh* has been already referred to), but English suffixes are almost innumerable, the most of them requiring little or no elucidation. There is, *e.g.*, the little cluster signifying some kind of height or eminence—*hill* itself, as in Maryhill, Townhill; *knowe*, the softened Scottish form of *knoll*, O.E. *cnoll* (*cf.* the Dan. *knold* and W. *enol*, a (rounded) hillock), just as How is the Scottish form of the O.E. *holg*, and Pow the Scottish form of the G. *poll*, a stream or pool; this we find in BROOMIEKNOWE, COWDENKNOWES, &c.; *law*, the Scottish form of the O.E. *hlāw*, a hill, a mound, a barrow, as in GREENLAW, HARLAW, LARGO LAW, and also in many hybrids like the LAM-

¹ No doubt such English names as Barking and Woking are real patronymics, and do denote the abode of a family or clan.

MERLAWS, the well-known cliffs at Burntisland, and like MINTLAW. The English form *low*, as in Ludlow and Taplow, plentiful though it be south of the Border, does not seem to occur in Scotland. To this little group of suffixes *mount* can hardly be added, for the Scottish *-mounts* or *-monts* almost all represent the G. *monadh*, a mountain or moor, as in ESSLEMONT, GLASMONT, &c.

In many cases it would be more correct to say that a given suffix or word is Scots rather than English, which just means that the word, or often simply the form, though once used in northern literary English, is now preserved only in Lowland Scots. Neither *knowe*, e.g., nor *law* is to be found at all in Annandale's most reliable *Concise English Dictionary*; another instance is that very interesting word *kirk* or 'church,' fully dealt with in our Index. It may just be added that a charter dating *a.* 1124, which mentions 'Selechirche' or SELKIRK, is earlier than any document quoted by Dr Murray for the soft or *ch* form of the O.E. *cyrc*, our modern *church*. An interesting instance is *-gate*, which in Scottish place-names like CROSSGATES, TRONGATE, WINDYGATES, always has its Scottish meaning of 'way,' 'road.' 'I gae'd a weary gate yestreen, a gate I fear I'll dearly rue.' In Scots, unlike both O.E. and Mod. Eng., it never means a door or entrance; but the well-known Border pronunciation 'yet,' which is the English not the Scottish *gate*, is to be found in YETHOLM, that Roxburgh hamlet at the 'gate' between Scotland and England. Similar is *-water*, still on the Scottish borders pronounced like the O.E. *waeter*, which means not only the brook or burn itself, but also the valley through which it flows, as in Galawater, Jedwater, Rulewater: 'Nor Yarrow braes nor Ettrick shaws can match the lads o' Galawater.' A curious and

deceiving suffix is *-battle*. MOREBATTLE, near Kelso, looks very like some bloodthirsty borderer's cry. But when we find the name on record in 1170 as Merebotle, we see that the true meaning is the 'dwelling (O.E. *botl*) by the mere' or lake. By 1575 it had become Morbottle; it is only within the present century that the *o*, through ignorance, has become permanently changed to *a*; and the same is true of fair NEWBATTLE Abbey, near Dalkeith. The Northumbrians still retain the *o*, as in Harbottle; and there is a Newbottle near Durham. The O.E. *botl* is also found smothered up in the name BOLTON, which c. 1200 was spelt Botel- or Bothel-tune.

So far as sound goes, the ending *-haven* might indicate either an English (O.E. *hæfen*) or a Norse (Icel. *höfn*, Dan. *havn*) name; but, as a matter of fact, most of the 'havens' are demonstrably English, and late in origin; *e.g.*, both BUCKHAVEN and NEWHAVEN, on the Frith of Forth, date only from the 16th century. And some 'havens' do not mean a haven at all: such an one is that tautological-looking name belonging to an Islay village, spelt PORTNAHAVEN, but pronounced portnahávn, which at once shows that this is really the G. *port na h'abhainn*, 'harbour on the river.'

In looking for truly English names two of our preliminary cautions must always be kept well in view:—(1) Many names may be partly English and partly something else; *e.g.*, that name dear to every Scottish heart, BANNOCKBURN. 'Burn' is good Scottish or O.E., but 'bannock' is neither Scots nor English, and has nothing to do with flour or pease-meal scones: it is just the G. *ban cnoc*, 'white' or 'gleaming knoll.' BARR-HEAD has nothing to do with toll-bars or any other bars, the 'head' simply repeating what has already been said in

the G. *barr* (a head or height). In GOREBRIDGE, near Dalkeith, the 'bridge' is English without doubt; but the *gore* has nothing to do either with blood or bulls, being the innocent Gaelic word *gobhar*, a goat. Another well-known name is GLASSFORD, near Hamilton, a name which pictures to the mind's eye some shallow spot in a river of glassy smoothness. 'Ford,' indeed, is English, but the 'glass' is just the common G. *glais* or *glas*, grey or dark, as in DUNGLASS, GLASMONT, and many more; or else it is the Old G. *glas*, a river, as in DOUGLAS and great GLASGOW itself.

All the examples given for our first caveat would serve well for the second, viz. :—(2) An English-looking name may not be English at all. Look well before you leap. We shall just point out one or two more conspicuous instances of the need of this. There are several glens with deceptively English-like names, *e.g.*, mighty Glen LYON, which is probably the G. *lithe amhuinn* (the *h* has silenced both the *t* and the *m*), 'spatey river.' A little to the south is Glen ALMOND; both the Scottish rivers called Almond were formerly spelt Awmon, showing that here we have simply one of the many guises of the G. *amhuinn*, a river. Glen Howl, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, has no connection with cries or roars; it is but the G. *gleann-a-ghabail*, 'glen of the fork,' where two streams join. And again, in the Highlands, as in Ireland, we meet with many a Letter-. But they were all there long before the days of the Post Office. The first syllable in LETTERFEARN or LETTERFINLAY is just the G. *leitir* (*leth-tir*), 'land on the slope of a glen.'

It is both curious and interesting to know that the 'Cockney' very early began to prefix his *hs* to Scottish names. The hand of an English scribe is clearly seen

in such forms as Habberden, Haberbervi, Hinernairn, and Heeles, all found in MSS. of about the year 1290.¹ Though the definite article is so rare at the beginning of Celtic names it is common enough before English ones; but, for euphony's sake, it seems only to be used with words accented on the first syllable, as 'The Lochies (Burntisland), the Methil (Leven), and the Redding (Polmont).

Many types of names very common in England seem wholly wanting in Scotland. In England 'Great' abounds as an appellation—Great Malvern, and the like; but in Scotland there are none. The same remark holds true about 'Little,' unless we count 'The Little Ferry,' near Dornoch, as an exception. Again, 'Market' and 'Stoke' (*i.e.*, place) are very common Anglican prefixes and suffixes, as in Market Drayton, and Bishopstoke, and many more; but in Scotland they are never used at all.

¹ See Rev. Joseph Stevenson's very interesting collection of *Documents Illustrative of the History of Scotland*, vol. i., under the years 1289-92, and the itineraries and accounts of expenditure of Englishmen quoted there.

CHAPTER IV.

ROMAN, NORMAN, AND PURELY MODERN NAMES.

IN strict propriety the Roman names should have been dealt with before either the English or the Norse ones ; but they form a group so small and so unimportant, that little harm can be done by treating them along with those names which stand last in historic sequence, the little handful from the Norman-French, which is, of course, one of Latin's many daughters. The Roman left a deep mark on Southern Britain, and his memory is preserved in many a name there. But even though Rome's legions, from the days of Agricola onwards for more than 300 years, may have marched many a league and thrown up many a camp in North Britain, they never could make much dint upon the hardy savage of Caledonia in his bogs and woods ; and traces of Roman influence north of the Roman Wall 'twixt Forth and Clyde are but trifling. England is literally covered with *-casters*, *-cesters*, and *-chesters*, all denoting the site of a camp of the invaders, *L. castrum* or *castra* ; but, surprising to relate, there is not one such compound name in Scotland, unless it be BOXCHESTER Bridge, in the neighbourhood of Hawick. Close by is a place called the Chesters ; and any large map of the Border district will show a good many names like Chester Knowes (Chirnside), Chester Hill and Rig (Traquair), Chester Lees (Tweedsmuir) ; and at most

of these spots there are remains of circular or oval hill forts. It is quite certain that the Romans were in Berwick and Peeblesshire; but it is not quite certain that these names are of Roman origin. Of course, in no case is their second part Roman; and Professor Veitch thinks that these Peeblesshire 'Chesters' were the last retreats of the Cymri or Brythons of Forth and Clyde, the forts where they made their final but unsuccessful stand against Piet, and Scot, and Angle. Of any other real Roman names there seems no trace. Verily 'Stat nominis umbra.'

Many a broad acre of Scotland's best land was gifted into Norman hands. But Dr Skene (*Celtic Scotl.*, i. 430) thinks that the Normans, who are just our old friends the Norsemen back again with an infusion of new blood and with a new tongue, had no perceptible influence on Scottish affairs till the reign of David I. (1124-53), a date too late to allow of much result in the way of place-names. And the later frequent intercourse between the courts of France and Scotland had practically no influence on our topography at all. Even as the Gael's common name for his village was *bal* or *baile*, and as the Saxon's regular name for the hamlet round his thane's castle was *ham* or *ton*, so the Norman's regular name for the castle-village was *ville*, from the L. *villa*, a country-house or farm. *Ville*, in Scotland, has seldom survived uncorrupted, though we have both a MELVILLE and a MOUNT MELVILLE in Fife. Now, in Fife charters of the days of Alexander II. (1214-49), we find notice of a Norman knight called 'Philippus de Malavilla;' and so Melville has the strange meaning of 'the bad (? unhealthy) town.' A 'Galfred de Melville' is found in the Lothians in 1153; in all probability, therefore, 'the bad town' was no place in Scotland, but

some spot in Normandy, from which Galfred or his forefathers took their name. The writer does not know of any other *villes* in Scotland; for, of course, such a vile compound as JEMIMAVILLE (Cromarty) is not a case in point.¹ But we have still among us such common surnames as Bonville, Colvill (*sic* 1158), and Somerville (1158, Sumervilla).

Moreover, *ville* was not unfrequently Anglicised into *-well*, as in Maxwell, already thus *c.* 1190, which is just ‘Maccus’ ville.’ The man Maccus or Macus we find mentioned in the Melrose charters *c.* 1144. There is no Scottish place now called Maxwell; but there is a MAXWELLTON, which is just a part of Dumfries, and also a MAXTON, near St Boswell’s. It is evidently the influence of this Norman ending *-ville* which has changed St Boisil’s name into ST BOSWELL’S; and we venture to think that the final syllable both in BOTHWELL² and MANUEL (Linlithgow) is due to the same influence (see List).

A Norman noble, De Belassize, has given his name to one of the North British Railway stations on the Waverley route, BELSES; and LUNDIN LINKS in Fife owe their title to the family of De Lundin, who are found in Fife in the 12th century, and who were at that time the Scottish king’s hereditary *hostiarii*, doorkeepers, or ‘door-wards,’ hence the modern surname, Durward. One of the most famous Norman families in Scotland was the Lindsays, whose name we see in Lindsaylands, near Biggar. In an appendix to the *Lives of the Lindsays* (vol. i.) we find a curious list of no less than eighty-eight spellings of this name, which have all actually been found in some old charter or letter,

¹ The place called Coshieville at the mouth of Glen Lyon is an ill-formed attempt to render the G. *cois-a-mhill*, ‘the foot of the hill.’

² Bothwell is spelt Bothenill *a.* 1242, and Bothvile *a.* 1300.

varying in length from the ten letters of *Lyndyssaye* to the five of *Lynse*, which last, if the final *e* be sounded, gives the exact modern pronunciation. BEDRULE, near Jedburgh, does not come from the W. *bedw*, a birch, as Professor Veitch supposes. In 1280 its name was Rulebethok, and Bethoc was wife of the Norman Radulph, the earliest known lord of the manor here (c. 1150). The name Bedrule is still locally pronounced bethorule, or was so quite recently, as Dr J. A. H. Murray informed the writer ; though, of course, his old schoolmaster at Denholm, near by, was wont to teach that such a pronunciation was ignorant and vulgar! Bethoc, however, is hardly a Norman name ; we find it again, *a.* 1300, in the *Registrum Aberdonense*, in a ‘Kynbethok.’ RULE is, of course, the name of a river.

On a beautiful spot at the head of what is now the BEAULY Frith the monks *Vallis umbrosæ* founded a priory (c. 1220), which we, in 1230, find styled *Prioratus de Bello Loco*. The pure French spelling *Beau lieu*, ‘beautiful spot,’ also occurs ; and in 1497 we meet with ‘Beulie,’ the present pronunciation. Beaulieu, as most are aware, is also the name of a village in Hants, formerly seat of a Cistercian monastery ; which name is also pronounced *beuwy*. Well did the old monks know how to choose out the fairest sites. BELMONT, ‘fine hill,’ is a common name for modern residences ; but we also find it attached to hills, not only in the Sidlaw range, but even away up in Unst. But perhaps the naming has been quite recent. MONTROSE is very French-looking, but we already know that it is just the G. *moine trois*, ‘moss’ or ‘bog on the promontory.’ Such names as BONNYBRIDGE and BONNYRIGG are usually thought to be at least half French ; but it is doubtful whether the Sc. *bonny* has really anything directly to do with the

Fr. *bon, bonne*, good. BURDIEHOUSE, near Edinburgh, is, according to the common tradition, a corruption of 'Bordeaux-house.' Grant in *Old and New Edinburgh* (iii. 342), thinks that it was probably so called from being the residence of some of the exiled French silk-weavers, the same exiled Huguenots who settled so largely in Spitalfields, London. They also founded the now vanished village of Picardy, between Edinburgh and Leith, whose name is still preserved on the old site by 'Picardy Place.'

Cape, a headland, is just the Fr. *cap*, head or cape; thus we have few 'capes' in Scotland, and those few, such as Cape Wrath, of quite modern application. *Gulf*, the Fr. *golfe*, is not represented at all, either in Scotland or England.

A few quite recent names still remain, calling for a passing word. And, be it remarked, even though a name has sprung up within the last couple of centuries, its origin is by no means invariably easy to trace; *e.g.*, the writer has not yet been able to trace the exact origin of ALEXANDRIA in the Vale of Leven, or of that German-sounding village near Arbroath, called FRIOCKHEIM, but on local tongues Fréakem, although the former is only a little more than a century old, and the latter very much less. Nor does he know why a certain spot in Ayrshire has been called PATNA; nor why a little railway station near Holytown has been dubbed with the Honduras name of OMOA. But he presumes it must have been some Bible lover (?) who christened JOPPA, near Edinburgh, about the beginning of this century, and who planted both a Jordan and a Canaan Lane on the south side of that same city. There is also a Jordanhill to the west of Glasgow, and a PADANARAM near Forfar.

Some recent names are, of course, very easily solved; as, for instance, the three well-known forts planted along the Caledonian valley to overawe the Highlanders at different periods from 1655 to 1748, and called after scions of the reigning house, FORT WILLIAM, FORT AUGUSTUS, and FORT GEORGE. Battles have pretty frequently been commended to the memory of posterity by a place-name; *e.g.*, we have a farm on the south shore of the Dornoch Frith called BALACLAVA, its former name having been Balnuig ('farm town on the bay'). PORTOBELLO, near Edinburgh, like Portobello, near Wolverhampton, takes its name from a seaport on the Isthmus of Darien, where Admiral Vernon won a great victory for Britain in 1739. The name means 'beautiful harbour;' but, as most people know, the Edinburgh watering-place is not itself specially beautiful, and it certainly has no harbour.

The suburbs of the large cities have, of course, modern, and often purely fancy, names; such are TRINITY, near Edinburgh, MAGDALEN GREEN, Dundee, and MOUNT FLORIDA and MOUNT VERNON on the outskirts of Glasgow. The latter name occurs in the *Glasgow Directory* of 1787. Probably all the place-names north of Inverness, which are neither Gaelic nor Norse, are quite recent; *e.g.*, THE MOUND and THE POLES, near Dornoch, and BETTYHILL, between Thurso and Tongue, the market knoll or stance of the district, so called after Elizabeth, Marchioness of Stafford (*c.* 1820).

CHAPTER V.

ECCLESIASTICAL NAMES.

FROM the earliest times a distinguishing and far from unpraiseworthy feature of the Scot has always been his warm attachment to the church. The Norseman, a pagan born, drinking to Thor and Wodin, dreaming of Asgard and Valhalla, and, long after his nominal conversion to Christ, a pagan at heart, has left little mark on the ecclesiastical nomenclature of Scotland; the Angle, whose conversion, thanks largely to Iona missionaries, was more real, has left considerable impress here. But the warm-hearted, pious, and always somewhat superstitious Celt has left far more. His personal names, too, have often a churchly flavour; *e.g.*, Macnab, ‘abbot’s son,’ Mackellar, ‘the superior’s son,’ MacBrair, ‘the friar’s son,’ Gilchrist, ‘servant of Christ,’ Gillespie, ‘servant of the bishop,’ &c.

Till 1469 Orkney and Shetland had the Bishop of Trondhjem as their ecclesiastical superior; but for all that the Norse churchly names may be dismissed in a few sentences. All northern ‘kirks’ have received their name from Norse lips, as HALKIRK, KIRKWALL, and KIRKABY; but these are not many. Near Kirkwall, seat of the Bishop of Orkney, stands QUANTERNES, and *quanter-* is the Icel. *kantari*, which enters as an element into a good many Icelandic words; it is an adaptation of the Canter- in holy Canterbury (O.E.

Cantwaraburh), being used in Icel. for 'bishop.' Then we have the oft-recurring PAPA, and its derivatives PAPILL and PAPLAY, as local names in Orkney and Shetland. *Papa* is a Latin name for 'a bishop,' in use as early as Tertullian; the Norsemen at first gave the name to any Christian, but soon it came to be applied only to 'a priest.' We have already explained North RONALDSAY as = 'St Ringan's' or 'Ninian's isle,' and that same saint's name reappears in St Ninian's Isle in Shetland. We do not remember any other Orcadian or Zetland isle bearing the name of a saint.¹ A curiously corrupted name, half Celtic, half Danish, is CLOSEBURN, in Dumfriesshire. It has nothing in the world to do with either a close or a burn. In the 12th century the name appears as Kylosbern, though already in 1278 it has donned its present guise. The early form shows that here we have another of the superabundant Celtic *kils*; only this was the 'cell' or 'church' of a Norse saint; for Osborne is the N. *Asen-björn*, 'the bear of the Asen' or 'gods.'

Over the true English church-names we must linger a little longer. Seeing that English-speaking monks were at one time owners of a large proportion of the whole area of Scotland, it is not strange that we should find not a few English ecclesiastical place-names. We have both a MONKTON and a NUNTON, the one near Troon, the other away beside Lochmaddy, but both pronounced almost alike, *i.e.*, the local habitants always talk of 'the Munton.' 'Abbey' and 'Abbot' occur again and again in places—ABBEY CRAIG, ABBEY HILL, ABBOTSFORD, ABBOTSGRANGE, ABBOTSHALL, as well as ABBEY ST BATHAN'S. The 'bishop' has left his name too, though he has long since lost the lands,

¹ Except DAMSEY, for which see p. xcv.

as in BISHOPBRIGGS (see p. lxi) and BISHOPTON: even the humble priest (O.E., *preost*) has come in for his share of mention. There are at least fifteen Prestons in England, and at least two in Scotland, besides PRESTON-KIRK, PRESTONPANS, and PRESTWICK.

Probably all the many 'kirks' south of Caithness are of English origin. 'Kirk' is the O.E. *cyrc*; but already by the 12th century, in Scotland (*e.g.*, *a.* 1124, Selechirche or SELKIRK) as well as in England, the hard *c* often became the soft *ch*; and perhaps it may be useful here to inform the benighted Southron that educated Scottish people do *not* now, as a rule, speak about their 'kirk.' *Kirk* occurs both as prefix, suffix, and alone, as in KIRKMAIDEN or Maidenkirk, Wigtown, KIRKBUDDO, KIRKCOLM, CHANNELKIRK, FALKIRK, LAURENCEKIRK, and Kirk o' Shotts. There are many Kirktons in Scotland, corresponding to the Kirtons of England, just as the Scotch KIRKABY (O.N. *kirkia-bi*) corresponds to the English Kirby, in West Kirby, Kirby Stephen, &c. The old, full name of Golspie was 'Golspiekirkton,' and there is a farm called Kirkton there still. KIRKCALDY is English only so far as the *kirk* is concerned. Popular etymology long explained the name as 'church of the Culdees.' But in the St Andrews charters, *c.* 1150, the name is 'Kircaladinit,' *i.e.*, 'church by the wood of the den' or glen, (in G. *coille dinait*,) which bonny wooded 'Den' stands there to this day.

All place-names in the form of St —'s are also, of course, to a certain extent, English; but only a few are called after really English saints. Take the first two examples which would occur alphabetically—ABBEY ST BATHAN'S, Berwick, and ST ANDREWS; Bathan, or rather Baithen, was a Scot, *i.e.*, an Irish Celt, and was

the man who succeeded Columba in the abbacy of Iona, 597 A.D. His name is also commemorated in the north in the hill called Torr Beathan, near Inverness. St Andrew, Scotland's present patron saint, is of course the apostle of that name, whose bones, as a dubious tradition declares, were brought to the east of Fife by St Regulus. But the church built by this last saint (? 400 A.D.) was called by his own name, till rechristened in the middle of the 9th century as 'St Andrews,' by King Kenneth Macalpine. For long, whenever this ancient bishop's see is referred to in any document it is in its Latin form, *e.g.*, in 1158, 'St Andrae;' but as early at least as 1434 we find 'Sanct-androwis,' and in 1497 'Sanctandris.' The old Celtic name of the place was Kilrymont, or, as Abbot Tighernac has it, *Cindrighmonaigh*, 'the church,' or else 'the head, the promontory of the king's mount.'

Among real English or Anglian saints who have given their names to places in Scotland are the Abbess Æbba, sister of Oswald of Northumbria, commemorated in ST ABB'S HEAD, and St Boisil, contemporary of Æbba, and Prior of Melrose, while the great Cuthbert was being educated there, whose name is preserved in the well-known railway junction, ST BOSWELL'S; however, the old name of the parish here, until the 17th century, was Lessuden. Then, of course, there is St Cudberct, better known as St Cuthbert, great pastor and bishop, missionary too all over Northumbria, most lovable of all the Saxon saints. By far the most populous parish in Scotland, 'St Cuthbert's,' Midlothian, embracing a large portion of Edinburgh itself, is called after him. His name appears in a slightly altered spelling in KIRKCUDBRIGHT, whose present

pronunciation, Kircóobry, must have been in vogue as early as c. 1450, when the town's name stands recorded as 'Kirkubrich.' The Gael has made the saint's name into Cudachan (see CLACHNACUDDAN). The name of Canmore's saintly Saxon queen is still preserved in 'St Margaret's,' Queen's Park, Edinburgh, and in the two ST MARGARET'S HOPES, or ship-refuges, one at Queensferry, the other at South Ronaldsay.¹

The Celtic ecclesiastical names form, perhaps, the most puzzling and complex portion of our subject, a portion which it needs much care and skill to unravel. One can hardly say that the whole subject has been set in clear daylight yet, notwithstanding all that members of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries have done. Many of the old Celtic saints and saintesses are to us very dim and hazy personages, almost lost in the clouds of legend and the mists of antiquity; and their identity is often very difficult to establish, especially when, as is frequently the case, two or three bear the same name.

Once more let it be pointed out, that though the Celt never showed any great anxiety to hand down the name of his own humble self attached to some village or glen, he never wearied of thus commemorating his favourite or patron saints. The majority of the saints brought before us in Scottish place-names were either friends and contemporaries of St Columba, or belong to the century immediately thereafter, the 7th. After 700 the Celtic Church began to wax rich and slothful, and its priests were embalmed in grateful memory no more. Foreign saints are rarely met with. KILMARTIN (Lochgilphead), called after good St Martin of Tours,

¹ Some think the latter place was called after Margaret, the Maid of Norway, who died not far from here on her voyage to Scotland.

the preceptor of St Ninian, is an easily understood exception. Why the French St Maurus should appear in KILMAURS is not quite so plain. The first in all the Scottish calendar, and, presumably, the first bringer of Christianity to Scotland, was St Ninian of Whithorn, born *c.* 360 A.D., whose name also appears as Ringan and Rinan. He is commemorated in twenty-five churches or chapels, extending from Ultima Thule to the Mull of Galloway. MAIDENKIRK, near that Mull, is now believed to be the kirk of St Medana, a friend of Ninian. Some have thought that the *Nen*-in NENTHORN, near Kelso, is a contraction of his name, but the original form is 'Nathan's thorn.'

If Ninian, first of Scottish saints and missionaries, has received twenty-five commemorations, it is no marvel that Columba of Iona (521-597), greatest of them all, has had fifty-five Scottish places called after him, either places of worship, or spots or wells sacred to him; and there are forty-one others in his native Ireland. Of course the saint's name is seldom or never now found as Columba, 'dove,' its Latin shape, but rather in its Celtic form, *Colum*; *e.g.*, on the west coast there are six isles called Eilean Colum or 'Colm's isle,' in Loch Erisort, Loch Arkeg, the Minch, &c. Then there is Iona itself, often called alternatively Icolmkill, 'island of Colum-cille' or 'Colm of the churches.' For, in sooth, if men called John Henry Newman 'father of many souls,' other men might well call earnest, much-travelling Columba, founder or 'father of many churches.' Sometimes his name is clipped down into *Comb*, as in Eilean Comb, Tongue; or even into *Com*, as in GILCOMSTON, Aberdeen, 'the place of the gillie' or 'servant of Columba.'

With the exception of two about to be mentioned,

the saint most frequently honoured, next to Columba and Ninian, has been Donan, the former's contemporary and friend, and, to their honour be it said, the only martyr who died by pagan hands in Scotland; and even his death at Eigg, by order of the Pictish queen, is said to have been rather for political reasons. Donan's name lies sprinkled all over the map of Scotland from the north of Sutherland to the south of Arran. These things being so, it is somewhat strange that the great Kentigern or Mungo, bringer of the glad tidings to Glasgow and Strathclyde, should have received such very scanty remembrance. No place-name seems to embody 'Kentigern;' there is a BALMUNGO, but quite likely it has nothing to do with the saint.

Bishop Reeves, the valued editor of *Adamnan*, has drawn attention to the marked contrast between the names of the parishes on the east and those on the west of Scotland. On the east the names are chiefly secular, even though chiefly Celtic, and probably date from remote pagan times. But on the west the parochial names, in a large number of cases, are found to combine with the prefix Kil- (G. *cill*, *ceall*, a monk's cell, then a church, also a grave; see KILARROW), the name of some venerated Scoto-Irish saint. Undoubted instances of this on the east coast are rare. We have, near Beaully, KILMORACK, 'church of St Moroc,' and KILTARLITY, from St Talargain, and KILRENNY (Anstruther), probably from St Ringan, or, perhaps, St Irenæus, but not many more. There are many other names in Kil-, as KILDRUMMY (Aberdeen), KILLEN (Avoch), KILMENY (Fife), and Kilmore (Loth); but in these the kil- may be G. *coil*, a wood; and, in any case, their second halves do not stand for any saint. KILCONQUHAR (Elie) and

KILSPINDIE (Errol) are two very curious names, which can hardly commemorate any saint either (*q.v.*). Dr Reeves' contrast is true not only of the parish names, but the names generally; *e.g.*, take the case of St Columba. All along the east coast we find but one INCHCOLM, while, as we have just mentioned, there are six instances of an Eilean Colum ('Colm's isle') on the west. Yet the monasteries of Deer (Aberdeen) and St Serf (Kinross) are, to say no more, sufficient proof that the Columban missionaries did not neglect the east.

Students of the *Origines Parochiales* know that there were many more 'Kils-' among the names of the ancient parishes than among the modern ones. And, just as we still have churches called 'Christchurch' or 'Trinity Church,' so do we find that the old name of the parish of Strathy in Skye, and the old name of the parish where Muir of Ord now stands, was KILCHRIST, the variants Kirkchrist and Cristiskirk also occurring. The first Norse church in Orkney, built *a.* 1064, was known as 'Christ's Kirk in Birsay,' such a name being given by the Norse only to a cathedral church. There was also at least one Kil Iosa, 'church of Jesus,' and near Beaully is KILTEARN, in 1269 Keltiern, the *G. ceall Tighearn*, 'church of the Lord;' whilst on Blaeu's map of North Uist we find a KIL-TRINIDAD, now called *Teampul-na-Trianaide*, 'church of the Trinity.'

Many of these ancient Celtic saints have had their names so twisted and distorted by centuries of tongues, ignorant alike of spelling and hagiology, that now the personages themselves are hardly recognisable. It needs clever eyes to see St Comgan in KILCHOAN, and yet cleverer to recognise Talargyn (d. 616) in KILTARLITY,

or Begha in KILBUCHO. St Begha, disciple of St Aidan and Abbess Hilda, is the well-known English St Bees. Recognition is made all the more difficult from the warm-hearted Celt's frequent habit of prefixing to the saint's name *mo* or *ma*, 'my own,' which signifies endearment, and of affixing an *-oe*, *-og*, or *-aig* (*cf.* G. *òg*, 'young'), which is a kind of pet diminutive. Thus KILMARONOCK, near Alexandria, like Kilmaronog on Loch Etive, really means 'church of my dear little Ronan.' But KILMARNOCK is really Kilmaernanog, from St Ernan, of the 7th century. This unaccented *ma* explains the true and still largely-preserved pronunciation of that pretty Renfrewshire village, KILMALCOLM, pronounced Kilmäcóm, 'church of my own Columba;' and Robert of Gloucester (371, edit. 1724) in 1297 writes of our Scottish monarch as 'Kyng Macolom.'

The two names which, above all the rest, have gone through the most extraordinary and varied vicissitudes, almost rivalling the fate of the Norse *bolstaðr* (pp. lxiv-lxv), are Adamnan and Maolrubha. Adamnan, a man of royal Irish blood, and Abbot of Iona (679-704), is far famed as Columba's biographer. His name means 'little Adam,' and in Lowland Scots it would be 'Adie.' The unaccented initial A easily goes; and we find that, through aspiration, the two aspirable consonants here, *d* and *m*, in many cases go too. Thus all that is left of 'Adamnan' is sometimes no more than *eon*, as in ARDEONAIG, pronounced arjónaig, on Loch Tay, 'height of my own Adamnan,' or than *eun* as in Ben Eunaich (Eunog), Dalmally. In Orkney all that is left is *dam*, as in DAMSEY, the old Daminsey, 'Adamnan's isle.' The saint's name appears as *veon* (*v*=dh) in KILMAVEONAIG (Blair-Athole), as *ennan* in Kirkennan (Galloway), as *innan* in INCHINNAN,

Paisley; whilst in Aberdeenshire his name is pronounced Teunan or Theunan.

Maolrubha is a saint who hailed from the Irish Bangor. In 671 he came over and founded the monastery of Applecross in West Ross; and in that district his name is still preserved in Loch MAREE, which, contrary to popular tradition, does not mean 'Mary's Loch.' The Modern Gaelic for Mary is *Maire*, but the older form, and that which is always applied to the Virgin Mother, is *More*; thus we have in Scotland, as in Ireland, several 'Kilmorys;' hence, too, is TOBERMORY, 'Mary's well,' whose Lowland equivalent is MOTHERWELL. But the name of St Maolrubha has had to endure far more than this. In the older forms of the place-names his name is sometimes preserved with tolerable plainness, *e.g.*, the old name of Ashig in Strath (Skye) was *Askimilruby*; and in 1500 the name of KILARROW (Islay) was Kilmolrow, in 1511 it was spelt Kilmorow, in 1548 Kilmarrow, whilst to-day the *m* has, through aspiration, clean vanished away. The old saint's name appears in another shape in AMULREE (Dunkeld), which is just *ath Maolrubha*, 'Maolrubha's ford;' and Dr Reeves mentions Sammareve's Fair, held in Keith o' Forres, as also embodying his name.

Maolrubha must be carefully distinguished from St Moluag of Lismore, patron saint of Argyle and friend of Columba, who died in 592. His name is to be found unaltered in Kilmoluag (Tiree, Mull, and Skye), and almost so in Kilmolowok (Raasay). The change is more violent in Knockmilánk, 'Moluag's hill,' near Whithorn. KILMALLOW (Lismore) has sometimes been thought to come from the saint of Applecross; but the form *Kilmaluog*, also preserved, shows that this cannot be. The parishes of Raasay and Kilmuir, in Skye,

both once bore this same name, Kilmaluog; and Kilmalew was the old name of the parish of Inveraray. Moluag's original name was Leu or Lua, perhaps the *L. lupus*, a wolf; the Gaelic spelling was Lugaidh. The final syllable has been dropped, and the endearing *mo* and the pet suffix *-oc* have been added, hence the forms Moluoc, Moluag, or Molua; the curious spellings Malogue, Mulvay, and Molingus also occur. Somewhat similar in composition is the name of St Modoc, a saint of the Welsh calendar—a rare thing to find in Scotland. The basal name is *Aidan* = *Aedh-an*, 'little Hugh,' then Mo-aedh-oc, Moedoc, Modoc. His name we see in KILMADOCK, Doune. On the other hand, we have a few pseudo-saints, like St Brycedale, long the residence of good old Patrick Swan of Kirkcaldy. Of course there never was such a being; the name is really St Bryce's dale, Bryce being a corruption, less common than Bride, of that worthy woman St Brigid of Kildare, whose name is so dear to Irish tongues as Bridget (*cf.* KILBRIDE). A worse fraud is ST FORT, near Dundee, a silly modern corruption of Sandford, the old name of the estate there.

In Scotland by far the commonest prefix to denote 'church' or 'chapel' is *kil*. But the Brythonic *llan*, *llan*, or *lan* is also found. This word means (1) a fertile, level spot, (2) an enclosure, (3) a church, with which three meanings the student may find it interesting to compare the similar meanings which appertain to the *L. templum*, itself also often adopted into Gaelic as *teampull*, a church or holy cell. Scottish *lans* are rare; the chief is LHANBRYDE, Elgin, 'St Bridget's church;' but LANARK, *c.* 1188 Lannarc, must contain the word also, though the second syllable is hard to expound with certainty. In Wales *llan*- super-

abounds. Professor Veitch, in his most interesting *History of the Scottish Border*, says there are 97 there; but there are actually 187 given in the Postal Guide alone.

Besides *kil* and *lan*, the Scotch Celt also occasionally adapted for himself the Latin (or Greek) *ecclesia*, a church; thus we have ECCLES, near Coldstream, as well as three others south of the Tweed; thus, too, comes ECCLEFECHAN, 'church of St Fechan,' that saint's name having the pretty meaning of 'little raven;' also ECCLESMACHAN (Linlithgow) and ECCLESIAMAGIRDLE (S.E. Perthshire), which queer-sounding appellation means 'church of my own Griselda' or 'Grizel;' and, strangest of all, LESMAHAGOW, 'church of St Machute.' In a charter of 1195 we find St Ninian's, Stirling, called 'the church of Egglis,' which approximates to the G. *eaglais*, a church; itself, of course, like the W. *eglwys*, a mere adaptation of *ecclesia*. McDowell (*History of Dumfries*, p. 37) mentions an estate of Eccles, Penpont, which he says was called after a certain Elsi or Eklis, a knight-templar of the reign of David I.

That same modesty and retiringness which kept back the Celt from giving his own name to his hamlet or farm led him, when he became a devout Christian, to dwell much in seclusion. Hence the very name Culdee or *Cuilteach*, 'man of the recess' or 'nook.' The Roman missionaries sought busy, wealthy Canterbury or York; but the men of Iona, like the hermits of Egypt and Syria long before, chose rather some dwelling-place like wild Tiree, as did Baithean, or wilder Rona as did Ronan. Their retreats or cells or caves were wont to be called *deserta*, adapted into Gaelic as *discart*, where it also has the meaning of a place for

the reception of pilgrims. Hence we have DYSART, in Fife, still called by George Buchanan Diserta, and Dysart, near Montrose; and hence, *e.g.*, the old name of the parish of Glenorchy, Dysart or Clachandysert. These Diserts or Dyserts are still more common in Erin's isle.

ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF ALL THE IMPORTANT
Place-Names of Scotland
WITH
EXPLANATIONS OF THEIR ORIGIN

N.B.—All prefixes are dealt with fully only under the first name in which they occur: *e.g.*, for auchter-, see AUCHTERARDER; for kil-, see KILARROW, &c. Any name printed in small capitals is meant to be consulted as giving some confirmation to, or throwing some side-light on, the explanation offered.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>Dan.</i>	Danish.	<i>Sc.</i>	Lowland Scots.
<i>Fr.</i>	French.	<i>Sw.</i>	Swedish.
<i>G.</i>	Gaelic.	<i>W.</i>	Welsh.
<i>Icel.</i>	Icelandic.	<i>a.</i>	ante, <i>i.e.</i> , before.
<i>Ir.</i>	Irish.	<i>ann.</i>	anno, <i>i.e.</i> , in the year.
<i>L.</i>	Latin.	<i>c.</i>	circa, <i>i.e.</i> , about.
<i>M.E.</i>	Middle English (1100–1500).	<i>cf.</i>	compare.
<i>N.</i>	Norse.	<i>fr.</i>	from.
<i>O.E.</i>	Old English or Anglo-Saxon.	<i>perh.</i>	perhaps.
<i>O.N.</i>	Old Norse, of the Sagas.	<i>prob.</i>	probably.
		<i>pron.</i>	pronounced or pronunciation.

ALPHABETICAL LIST.



ABBAY CRAIG. It overlooks Cambuskenneth Abbey, Stirling.

ABBAY HILL. Close by Holyrood Abbey, Edinburgh.

ABBAY ST BATHAN'S (Berwickshire). 1250, *Ecc^a. sci. boythani* ('church of St Boythan'); *Baithen* of Tiree was Columba's successor as Abbot of Iona, 597 A.D. 'Abbey,' O.Fr. *abbaye*, is so spelt in Eng. as early as 1250.

ABBOTRULE (Roxburgh). *a.* 1153, *Rula Herevei*; 1220, *Ecclesia de Rule Abbatis* (gen. of L. *abbas*, abbot); 1275, *Abotrowl*. The RULE is a river; *cf.* BEDRULE, and, as to Hereveys, HALLRULE. The name prob. means the lands in Rulewater belonging to the Abbot of Jedburgh. 'Abbot,' fr. L. *abbas*, *abba-tis* or *-dis*, is so spelt in Eng. as early as *c.* 1123.

ABBOTSFORD. That used by the monks of Melrose Abbey.

ABBOTSGRANGE and ABBOTSHAUGH (Grangemouth). The land here formerly belonged to Newbattle Abbey. 'Grange,' in the L. charters *granagium* (fr. *granum*, 'grain'), now often = 'a farm,' was the place where the rents and tithes of a religious house used to be delivered and deposited. 'Haugh' is common Sc. for meadow-land by a river; prob. fr. Icel. *hagi*, a pasture.

ABBOTSHALL (Kirkcaldy). Now a parish; once connected with Dunfermline Abbey. 'Hall' is O.E. *heal*, *heall*.

ABB'S HEAD (St). 1461, *Sanct Abbis Heid*. Fr. *Æbba*, sister of King Oswald of Northumbria, and first Abbess of Coldingham, close by, *c.* 650 A.D. 'Head,' O.E. *heafod*, is precisely similar in use to G. *ceann* or *ken*-, Icel. *höfuth*, and Fr. *cap*, which all mean both the head and a cape.

- ABDEN (Kinghorn). *Old*, Abthen, Abthania, lands of Dunfermline Abbey. The word is an adoption of G. *abdhaine*, abbacy or abbotric, fr. G. *abaid*, abbey. In *Chartul. Arbroath*, a. 1200, is 'Ecclesia Sancta Mariæ de veteri Munros (Montrose) quæ Scotice (*i.e.*, in Gaelic) Abthen vocatur.' In the Exchequer Rolls occurs 'Abden of Kettins,' Forfar.
- ABDIE (Newburgh). a. 1300, Ebedyn. Prob. same as above, only with reference here to Lindores, close by. Less probably G. *aba dùn* (W. *din*), 'abbot's hill.'
- ABERARDER (Inverness and Aberdeen). For *aber*, see p. xxvii. G. *abhàir-àird-dûr* (Old G. *dobhar*), 'confluence at the height over the water.'
- ABERARGIE (Perth). *Old*, Apurfeirt = Aber-farg; R. Farg is fr. G. *feargach*, fierce, fr. *feary*, anger; the *f* has disappeared through aspiration. Thus the name means 'confluence of the fierce river.'
- ABERCAIRNEY (Crieff). G. *carnach*, 'rocky place,' fr. *carn*, a cairn, rock. *Aber-* seems sometimes to occur where now we see no confluence or ford.
- ABERCHALDER (Inverness). *Old*, Aberchalladour. G. *abhàir-c(h)oille-dûr*, 'confluence of the water by the wood' (*coill*). Cf. R. Dour.
- ABERCHIRDER (Banff). c. 1212, Aberkerdour; 1492, -dor. 'Confluence of the dark-grey or brown water,' G. *abhàir-a-chiar-dobhair* (*dûr*). The name is now pron. Aberhîrder.
- ABERCORN (S. Queensferry). *Bede*, 'Monasterium Aebbercurnig;' a. 1130, *Sim. Durham*, Eoriercorn. The burn, formerly called the Cornac, is now the Cornar, a name of doubtful meaning.
- ABERCROMBIE (Fife). 1250, Abircrumbyn; 1461, Abircumby; official name of the parish of St Monan's. *Crumbyn* is prob. G. *crom abhuinn*, 'crooked stream;' cf. ANCRUM.
- ABERDALGIE (Perth). 1150, Abirdalgyn. Prob. 'confluence in the field of the height' or 'head,' G. *dail-cinn* (gen. of *ceann*, head).

ABERDEEN. 1153, *Snorro*, Apardion; 1178, Aberdoen; 1297, Abberden; in Latin charters, Aberdonia, 'confluence of DEE' and 'Dox'; the early forms represent, seemingly, either or both. The Southerner had given the name an *h* before 1300. See *Wardrobe Rolls*, Edw. I., 23rd Sept. 1293, Haberdene.

ABERDOUR (Fife and Aberdeen). Abdn. A. in *Bk. Deer*, Abbordoboir. Fife A., 1126, Abirdaur; also Aberdovar, 'confluence or mouth of the stream.' See R. DOUR.

ABERFELDY. After *Pheallaidh*, i.e., St Palladius, Romish missionary to Scotland in 5th century. Cf. *Castail Pheallaidh*, in the Den of Moness, close by. In the village of Fordoun is found 'Paldy's well.'

ABERFOYLE (S. of Perthshire). G. *abhir-phuill*, gen. of G. and Ir. *poll*, a pool or bog or hole. Cf. Ballinfoyle, Ireland.

ABERGELDIE (Braemar). 'Confluence of the Gelder;' G. *geal doibhar* or *dôr*, 'clear, fair water.' Near by is Invergelly, where the Gelder joins the Dee. In map 1654, Galdy.

ABERLADY (Haddington). 1185, *Jocelyn*, Aberlessie; but thought to be Aber-lefdi = G. *liobh-aite*, 'smooth place.'

ABERLEMNO (Forfar). 1250, Aberlevinach; c. 1320, Abberlemnoche; 1322, Aberlemenach; 1533, Abirlemmon; prob. fr. G. *leanhmach*, adj., 'of the elmwood,' fr. *leanhan*, an elm. Cf. LENNOX.

ABERLOUR (Banff). Lour is G. *luath ir*, 'strong water.' *Ir* is the Old G. *bior*; the connection of this word with Eng. *beer* is uncertain.

ABERMILK (Dumfries). 1116, Abermele. R. Milk is G. *milleach*, 'flowery or sweet grass,' fr. *mil*, L. *mel*, honey. This is one of the only four 'abers' in Dumfriesshire.

ABERNETHY (Perth and Inverness). Perth A., c. 970, *Pict. Chron.*, Apurnethige; c. 1150, Ailred, Abernith; c. 1220, Abyrnythy; 1292, Abernethyn. Inv. A., 1461, Abirnethi. Here *aber* means the ford near the Nethy's mouth. Cf. ARBIRLOT. Invernethy stands at the actual junction with R. Earn. Nethy is usually thought to be

fr. Nechtan, king of Picts, c. 700, who founded a church here. Inverness A. stands at the confluence of Nethy and Spey.

ABERNYTE (Forfar). *Old*, Abernate; prob. G. *abhir n'aito*, 'confluence at the place.'

ABERTARFF (Lochaber). c. 1240, Aberterth; c. 1400, *Blk. Clan-ranald*, Obuirthairbh, in which the latter syllable is gen. of G. *tarbh*, a bull.

ABERUCHIL and ABERUTHVEN (Perth). 1200, Abirruotheven; in Aberuchil *e* is mute. See RUCHIL and RUTHVEN.

ABINGTON (S. Lanarkshire). 1459, Albintoune, 'Albin's village.' Cf. Albyn Place, Edinburgh, and Abington, Cambridge. Abingdon, Berks, is not the same word.

ABOYNE (Deeside). c. 1260, Obyne; 1328, Obeyn; forms apt to be confused with OYNE. A- or O- will represent Old G. *abh*, water, river, cf. AWE; and -boyne is perh. G. *boine*, gen. of *bo*, a cow; hence 'cow's river' or 'watering-place.'

ABRIACHAN (L. Ness). G. *abh-riabhach*, pron. reeagh, 'grey water.'

ACHALEVEN (Argyle). G. *achailh-na-leamhain*, 'field of the elm.' Cf. LEVEN. There is an Auchlevyn in *Registr. Aberdonense*, a. 1500. In Ir. names we have *Agh-*, not *Ach-*.

ACHANAULT (Ross-sh.). G. *achailh-an-uillt*, 'field by the river' or 'river-glen,' G. *allt*.

ACHÁRACLE (Strontian). G. *racail*, 'a noise such as is made by geese or ducks.'

ACHARN (Kenmore). G. *ach-chàirn*, 'field of the cairn,' G. *earn*, or 'of the booty,' *chàrna*.

ACHBRECK (Ballendalloch). 'Spotted field;' G. *breac*, speckled, spotted.

ACHILTY, L. (Strathpeffer). Also Torachilty (G. *torr*, a hill). The accent is on the *ach*. Achil is = OCHILS, meaning 'height,' cognate with G. *uachdar*, the summit, and W. *uchel*, high; -*ty* is prob. G. *tir*, land. Cf. Achil in Co. Mayo, and Achiltibuie, Ullapool, fr. G. *buidhe*, yellow.

- ACHLÚACHIRACH (Fort William). 'Rushy field;' G. *luachrach*, fr. *luachair*, rushes.
- ACHNACARRY (Fort William). 1505, Auchnacarre; 'field of the conflict,' G. *carrail*, or perh. 'of the cliff,' G. *carrailg*.
- ACHNASHELLACH (W. Ross-sh.). 1543, Auchnashellicht; 1584, Achnasellache; fr. G. *seileach*, a willow, or fr. *sealg*, *seily*, stalking, hunting.
- ACHNASTANK (Ben Rinnes). a. 1500, Auchynstink; 'field of the pool;' G. *stang*, gen. *staing*, a pool, ditch.
- ACHNOSNICH (Strontian). 'Field of sighing;' G. *osnaich*, sighing, groaning; in pl., blasts of wind.
- ACHRAY, L. (Perth). 'Smooth field;' G. *reidh*, smooth, level. Cf. REAY.
- ACKERGILL (Wick). 1547, Akirgill; also Aerigill. O.N. *akr*, O.E. *acer*, *acer*, cognate with L. *ager*, lit. 'open country, untilled land;' hence Mod. Eng. *acre*, which is literally 'tilled land.' Gill is Icel. *gil*, a ravine (see p. lxi).
- ADD, R. (Crinan). In G. *abhuinn fhada*, 'long river,' Ptolemy's Longus Fluvius. The *f* has disappeared through aspiration. Cf. ATROW, and Drumad, Ireland.
- ADDER, Black and White (Berwicksh.). a. 1130, *Sim. Durham*, Fluvius Edre; prob. G. *faul dâr*, 'long water;' cf. above, and W. *durr*, water, a stream. The second river's name is pron. Whitadder.
- ADDIEWELL (W. Calder). *Adie* is dimin. of *Adam*; for absence of sign of possessive, cf. MOTHERWELL.
- ADVIE (Ballendalloch). Prob. G. *fhad abh*, 'long river,' Cf. ADD and AVIEMORE.
- AFFRIC, L. and Glen (Inverness). Prob. G. *abh b(h)reac*, 'mottled, spotted water.' Cf. W. *afon* for AVON.
- AIKET HILL (Urr). 1550, Aikhead. Sc. *aik*, O.E. *ac*, Icel. *eik*, an oak; *-head* may only be a corruption of the common suffix *-et*, as in thicket, BLACKET, and in BIRKET's Hill, near by.
- AILSA CRAIG (Fr. of Clyde). G. *aillse*, a fairy; but cf., too, Old G. *al*, *aill*, a rock, rocky steep.

- AIRD DHAILE (W. Butt of Lewis). 'Height' or 'cape of the meadow.' G. *àird-d(h)ail*. Cf. 'the Aird of Sleet.'
- AIRDS MOSS (Ayr). Prob. fr. G. *àird*, a height, hill, as *s* often adds itself to Gaelic names, cf. WEMYSS. Might be fr. a man, Aird.
- AIRDRIE. As accent is on first syll., prob. G. *airidh*, 'hill-pasture,' the N. 'saeter' or summer hill-farm. In 1570 an 'Airdrie,' near Cromarty.
- AIRLIE (Forfar). Perh. G. *àird liath*, 'grey height.'
- AIRTH (Larbert). 1296, Erth. G. *airidh*, meaning here 'a level green among hills.'
- AIRTHRIE (Stirling). More correctly Aithrie; *a.* 1200, Athran, also Atheran; prob. G. *ath-raon*, 'water in the field' or 'green.'
- AITHSVOE (Cunningburgh, Shetl.). Seems to be 'inlet of the oath,' in Sc. *aith*, Icel. *eiðr*; voe is Icel. *vör*, a little bay or inlet.
- AKIN (Broadford). Generally Kyle Akin; 'straits of King Haco,' or *Akon*, of Norway, who is said to have sailed through here on returning from his defeat at Largs, 1263; and see KYLE.
- ALCAIG (Dingwall). Prob. Icel. *elgr*, L. *alces*, an elk, + *aig*, bay, as in ARISAIG, ASCAIG, &c.
- ALDCLUNE (Blair Athole). G. *allt-cluain*, 'glen of the meadow.'
- ALDER, or AULER BEN (Perthsh). Prob. G. *allt-dûr* (*dobhar*), 'valley of the water,' with form Auler, cf. AULTBEA, &c.
- ALDIE (Buchan, also name of part of Water of Tain). Prob. G. *alltan*, 'little stream.' There is a Balaldie, in Fearn parish, near Tain.
- ALDNAVALLOCH (L. Lomond). G. *allt-na-bhealaich* (= BALLOCH), 'water of the pass.'
- ALDOURIE (L. Ness). Either = ALDER, or with second syll. fr. pre-Celtic root, meaning 'water.' See URR.
- ALE, R. (Roxburgh). *c.* 1116, Alne; might be connected with G. *àluinn* or *àilne*, exceedingly fair, lovely. Cf. ALLAN and ANCRUM.

ALEXANDRIA. Dates from *c.* 1760.

ALFORD. *c.* 1200, Afford; 1654, Afurd. Looks like a tautology; G. *ath* + Eng. or O.E. *ford*, both with same meaning. Ford here formerly, over R. Leochel. Perh. the first syllable is G. *abh*, water, and the second, G. *òrd*, gen. *ùird*, a hill, or *bòrd*, gen. *bùird*, a board, plank; hence 'water by the hill' or 'ford with the plank.'

ALGUISH (Ullapool). Perh. G. *allt-giusaich* or *giuthas*, 'river of the pine-wood.'

ALINE, L. (N. Argyle). G. *aluinn*, exceeding fair or beautiful.

ALLAN, R. (Stirling), and ALLEN (Fearn). 1187, Strath-alun; might be as above, or more prob. G. *ailean*, a green plain; but, on Allan Water, Melrose, also called Elwand, see ELVAN. None of these is, as some have thought, *Ptolemy's* Alauna, which is the R. Lune.

ALLANTON (Berwicksh.). Prob. G. *ailean*, a green plain, + Eng. *-ton*; but quite possibly 'Allan's village.'

ALLOA. Prob. Old G. *àl*, *àill*, a rock or height, referring to Ochils, + *abh*, water (the R. Forth); 'water beneath the hills.'

ALLOWAY (Ayr). Prob. G. *allt-na-bheath* (pron. vay), 'river of the birches.' Cf. DARNAWAY.

ALMANACK HILL (Kirkcudbright). G. *allt-monach*, 'monks' glen.'

ALMOND, R. (Perth and Edinburgh). Edinburgh A., 1178, Amonth, in Caramonth (= CRAMOND), also Awmon. Perth A., 1461, Almond; 1640, Amond; prob. G. *abhuinn*, river; and so = AVON. For suffixing of *d*, cf. Drummond, fr. G. *droman*, a ridge. Near Huddersfield is an Almondbury.

ALNESS (Invergordon). Prob. 'cape at mouth of the river' Rusdale, fr. G. *allt* + Icel. *nes*, Dan. *næs*, a cape or ness, lit. a nose.

ALTASS (Bonar Bridge). G. *allt-eas*, 'burn' or 'stream with the waterfall.'

ALTNABREAC (Caithness). G. *allt-na-bric*, 'burn with the trout,' G. *breac*. Cf. Troutbeck.

ALTNAHARRA (Sutherland). G. *allt-na-churraigh*, 'stream with the pillar or rock.'

- ALTRIVE BURN (Selkirk). Prob. G. *allt-t'snaimh*, 'stream with the swimming-place.' Cf. ARDENTRYVE.
- ALTVENGAN BURN (Aberfoyle). G. *allt-mhengain* or *math-ghamhuinn*, a bear.
- ALTYRE (Elgin). 1492, Altre; 1573, Alter. G. *allt-tir*, river land; and cf. TRAQUAIR.
- ALVA (Alloa). 1195, Alveth; prob. G. *ailbheach*, rocky, fr. *ailbhe*, rock, flint.
- ALVAH (Banff). a. 1300, Alueth; as above.
- ALVES (Moraysh.). Perh. as ALVAH, with Eng. s. Cf. DORES.
- ALVIE (Aviemore). Prob. = ALVA.
- ALWHAT HILL (E. Ayrsh.). G. *ail-chàtt*, hill, 'rock of the wild cat.'
- ALYTH (Forfar). Prob. ALVA (1195, *Alueth*). Perh. G. *àl bheith*, 'rock of the birches,' *bh* lost by aspiration.
- AMISFIELD (Dumfries and Haddington). Dumfries A., a. 1175, Hemptisfield; looks as if fr. Dan. *hamp*, Icel. *hampr*, hemp. But the Haddington name is prob. fr. the personal name *Ames*.
- AMPLE GLEN (Balquhiddy). Cf. Ampleforth, Yorkshire; near by the glen is Edinample. Can it be fr. G. *team-pul*, a cell, church, 'temple?' For loss of *t*, cf. KILLEARNAN.
- AMULRÉE (Perthsh.). G. *ath-Maolrubha*, 'ford of St Maolrubha,' the patron saint of the district. Cf. MAREE, and see p. xvi.
- ANCRUM (Roxburgh). c. 1116, Alneecumba; a. 1300, Alneecrom; 1275, Ankrom, 'the crook or bend on the R. Alne or ALE;' fr. Old G. *crumbadh*, Mod. G. *cromadh*, a bending, fr. *crom*, crooked. Cf. ABERCROMBIE and Alnwick.
- ANDAIL, L. (Islay). Perh. G. *abhuinn* (pron. avn, ân) *dail*, 'river of the meadow.'
- ANDREWS, St (Fife, Elgin, Orkney). Fife St A., 1158, St Andrae; c. 1160, 'apud Sanctumandream;' 1272, 'Episcopatus Sancti Andree;' 1434, Sanctandrowis. It was

prob. King Kenneth M'Alpine, *c.* 850, who first named St Regulus' church here 'St Andrew's.' Its old name was KILRIMONT. The patron saint of Scotland also gives his name to the parish church of Lhanbryd, Elgin. *N.B.* Before 800 *the* Saint of Scotland was St Peter.

ANGUS, or FORFAR. *a.* 1200, Eneagus; *a.* 1300, Anegus. Said to be fr. *Anegus*, Aengus or Ungust, son of Fergus, and King of Piets, 729 A.D.

ANNAN, R. and TOWN. *Sic* 1300, but on coin *a.* 1249, 'Thomas on An.' The article is very rare in G. names, but see AN-STRUTHER. This looks like *an abhuinn*, 'the river;' but the accent should then be on second syllable. See also next.

ANNANDALE. *c.* 1124, Estrahannent; *a.* 1152, Stratanant; *c.* 1295, Anandresdale. *Estra-*, *c.* 1124, is W. *ystrad* = G. *strath*, valley; *cf.* YESTER. The *-dre* in *c.* 1295 looks like *dur* or *dobhar*, Old G. for water; *cf.* ADDER. The *-hannent* or *anant* might have some connection with G. *ceanann* (*cean-fionn*), 'white headed, bald.' But evidently there has been early confusion as to the real word.

ANNAT (Inverness and Appin) and ANNAIT (Dunvegan). G. *anait*, 'a parent church.' There is a well of Annat or *tobar-na-h'-annait* at Strath, Skye, and Calligray, Harris. *Cf.* also Balhananait in Glen Lyon.

ANNBANK (Ayr).

ANNICK WATER (Irvine). Might be G. *abhuinn*, river, + O.E. *wic*, bay (*cf.* WICK), referring to the bay at Irvine. There is *Prestwick* not far off. *Cf.* Alnwick. Or the *-ick* may represent G. *achadh*, a field.

ANSTRUTHER. 1231, Austrother; 1362, -oythir. G. *an sruthair*, 'the stream.' Now often pron. Anster, Ainster.

ANWOTH (Kirkeudbright). 1575, Anuecht; doubtful, but *cf.* CARNWATH.

AONACH, MHOR, and BEAG (hills near Ben Nevis). Big and Little Aonach, which in G. means 'a height, a heath, a desert place.' *Cf.* ONICH.

AONAIN, Port (Mull, Iona, Lismore). Harbour of St *Adannan* (see p. xcv).

APPIN (Argyle; also a burn in N.W. Dumfries). Spelt in G. *Apuinn*. *Old*, Aphanian or Aphanie, 'the abbey-lands' of Lismore. See ABDEN.

APPLEBIE (Wigton). As in Westmoreland (1131, Aplebi), fr. O.N. *æpli* or *apli*, O.E. *æppel*, apple, + Dan. or North. O.E. *bi*, *bý*, town. Cf. Appleton (five in England).

APPLECROSS (W. Ross-sh.). c. 1080, *Tighernar*, ann. 673, Aporcrosan; ann. 737, Apuorcrossan; 1510, Appillcroce; 1515, Abileros. This is just *aber-crossan*, 'the confluence of the Crosan' (= little cross), a burn there. All who have seen Appledore, N. Devon (in 893, Apulder), will recognise it to be *aber-dor*, place at the confluence of R. Taw and R. Torridge. Similar is Appul-dur-combe, near Ventnor, pron. Áppledicómbe. See *aber*, p. xxvii.

APPLEGARTH (Dumfries). *Old*, Apilgirth; 1578, Aplegirth, 'apple garden' or orchard. Icel. *garðr*, O.E. *geard* (a. 1300, *garth*), a yard, court, enclosure. In the *Catholicon Anglicanum*, 1483, is 'Appelle garth *pometum*.'

AQUHORTIES (Kintore). 1390, Athquhorthy; a. 1500, Auchquhorty. There is old mention of an Achorthi in the barony of Troup, prob. same name. Might be G. *achadh-na-mhortaidh*, 'field of the murdering.' But, of course, G. *ath* is a ford, or fordable river.

ARAY, R. (Inveraray). G. *abh-reith*, 'smooth river,' same as AYR.

ARBIRLOT (Forfar). 1250, Aberelloch, 'ford on R. ELLIOT.' See *aber*, p. xxvii.

ARBOLL (Fearn). *Sic* 1507; but 1463, Arkboll. G. *earbil*, point or extremity of land (here the Tarbat peninsula). Cf. Urbal, common in N. Ireland, and Darnarbil, Kirkcudbright; *bol*, of course, has been influenced by the common N. ending -bol, fr. *bolstaðr* (see p. lxiv).

ARBROATH. c. 1272, Aberbrothoc; a. 1300, Abbirbroth. G. *aber-brothach*, 'filthy, muddy confluence;' *Old* G. *broth*, a ditch. See *aber*, p. xxvii.

ARBUTHNOTT (Fordoun). 1202, Abirbuthenot(h); ? connected with G. *buthaiunich*, to thump, beat; and see *aber*, p. xxvii.

ARCHERFIELD HOUSE (N. Berwick).

ARCHESTON (Moray). Founded 1760. *Archie* is short for Archibald.

ARD, L. (Aberfoyle). G. *àird*, *àrd*, a height, head, promontory.

ARDALANISH (Mull). G. *àird-gheal*, white cape, + Norse *ness*; thus tautological; for a G. name ending with *nish*, cf. MACHRAHANISH.

ARDALLIE (Aberdeen). G. *àird-aille*, 'height' or 'head of the cliff.'

ARDARGIE (Perth). G. *àird*; and see ABERARGIE.

ARDBEG (Rothesay). G. *àird-beag*, 'little height' or 'cape.'

ARDCHALZIE (Breadalbane). G. *àird-choille*, 'height of the wood.'

ARDCHATTAN (Argyle). 1296, Ercattan, 'height of Cattan' or *Chattan*, an abbot, and friend of Columba. Ardehatten's other name was Balmhaodan or 'St Modan's village.'

ARDCHULLERIE (Ben Ledi). G. *àird-choille-airidh*, 'high shealing or hut in the wood' (*coill*).

ARDCLACH (Nairn). G. *àird-clachach*, 'rocky height.'

ARDEER (Ayr). G. *àird-iar*, 'west cape' or 'height.'

ARDELVE (Lochalsh). G. *àird-aibhe*, 'height, cape of the rock or flint.'

ARDENTINNY (L. Long). G. *àird-an-teine*, 'cape, height of the (beacon-) fire'; perh. some reference to fire-worship. Cf. Achateny, N.W. Argyle.

ARDENTRYVE (Kerrera, Oban). G. *àird-an-fsnaimh*, 'height or point of the swimming-place.' Cattle used to be swum over here (cf. COLINTRAIVE). The *t* eclipses the *s*, and *n* changes into its kindred liquid *r*; thus is *f'snaimh* pron. tryve.

ARDEONAIG (L. Tay). Pron. Arjónaig. 'Height of little St Adamnan' (see p. xcvi); *-aig* is a G. diminutive.

ARDEONAN (on R. Tay). As above, without diminutive, *Eonan* being a contraction fr. Adamnan. Cf. Balvoulin Eonan, or 'mill-village of Eonan,' in Glenlyon.

ARDERSIER (Nairn). This, or its like, was also the old name of Cromarty; 1227, Ardrosser; 1570, Ardorsier; 1661, Ardnasier. G. *àird-rois-iar*, 'high western promontory' (*ros*).

ARDFIN (Jura). 'White cape;' G. *fiann*, white.

ARDFERN (Argyle). 'Height of the alders;' G. *fearn*.

ARDGAY, or BONAR BRIDGE. 1642, Ardgye (so now pron.). 'Windy height;' G. *gaoith*, wind. Cf. MILNGAVIE.

ARDGOUR (L. Linnhe). 1479, Ardgovre; 1483, -gour. 'Goats' height;' G. *gobhar*, a goat.

ARDKINGLAS (Inveraray). According to Prof. M'Kinnon, G. *àird-a-choin-ghlais*, 'point' or 'height of the grey dog' (*cu*, gen. *con* or *choin*).

ARDLAMONT (Firth of Clyde). 1550, Ardlawmonth, 'Lamont's height.' A *Lauman* is found at Kilmun, c. 1240. Cf. Kerrylamont, Bute.

ARDLER (Forfar). 1384, Ardillar; prob. G. *àird-chuill-làrach*, 'farm or house or ruin in the high wood' (*coill*). Cf. ARDCHULLERIE. Airdlair, Perthsh., is just *àird-làr* or *làrach*.

ARDLUI (L. Lomond). Prob. G. *àird-luib*, 'height of the creek' or 'bend of the shore;' or fr. *luibh* or *luith*, a plant, herb.

ARDMADDY (L. Etive). 'Height of the dog or wolf;' G. *madadh*.

ARDMILLAN HOUSE (Girvan). 'Height of the mill;' G. *muileain*.

ARDMORE Pt. (Islay; also in N.W. Mull, &c.). G. *àird mor*, 'big cape' or 'height.'

ARDNACROSS BAY (Campbelton). 'Height' or 'cape of the cross;' G. *crois*.

ARDNADAM (Kilmun). 'Adam's height.'

ARDNAMURCHAN (N.W. Argyle). *Adamnan*, Ardnamuirchol; a. 800, Ardallbmurcol; 1292, Ardenmurich; 1309,

Ardnamurchin. Name evidently changed ; now prob. G. *àird-na-mor-chinn* (gen. of *ceann*), 'height over the great headland,' rather than 'of the huge seas' (*chuan*) ; but the *-chol* or *-col* of Adamnan, &c., is prob. G. *coill*, a wood.

ARDOCH (Perth and Kirkcudbright). 'Height of the field ;' G. *achadh* or *auch*. Cf. Auchter- and Ochter-.

ARDOW (Mull). 'Height over the water ;' Old G. *abh*. Cf. AWE.

ARDPATRICK (Knapdale). 'Height of St Patrick ;' in G. *Padruig*.

ARDRISHAIG. 'Height of the briers ;' G. *driseag*, dimin. of *dris*, a thorn.

ARDROSS (Invergordon). 'High land' or 'moor.' The whole mountainous centre of Ross used to be called Ardross ; G. *àird-rois*. Cf. ARDELSIER.

ARDROSSAN. *Sic* 1461. 'Height of the little cape ;' G. *rosan*.

ARDTORNISH (Sound of Mull). 1390, Ardthoranis ; 1461, -tornys. G. *àird-t(h)orr*, 'cape of the hill,' + Norse *ness*, nose or cape. Cf. ARDALANISH.

ARDTUN (Mull). Pron. in G. *àird-tunna*, 'height or cape like a tun or cask.'

ARDVASAR (Ornsay, Inverness). Prob. G. *àird-bhàsar* or *bàsmhor*, 'fatal headland.'

ARDVERIKIE (L. Laggan). Said to be 'height of the roaring ;' G. *bhuiridh*. Final *dh* often is almost = *k*.

ARDWELL (Wigton). Prob. 'stranger's height ;' G. *gall*, foreigner, Lowlander. Cornwall is just 'horn' or 'peninsula of the foreigners' or 'Welsh.' Cf. WAL-LACETOWN.

ARGYLE. *Pict. Chron.*, Arregaithel ; *Old Ir. MS.*, Erregaithle ; in *L. chron.*, Ergadia ; 1147, Errogeil ; 1292, Argail ; *Wyntoun*, c. 1425, Argyle. 'District of the Gaels,' i.e., Scots fr. Ireland. Skene says Sc. form is *Earr-gaoidheal*, fr. *earr*, limit, boundary ; in Ir. *Airer-Gaoidhil* (pron. *arrer gale*). Before this it was called, in the Albanic Duan, *Oirir Alban*, or 'coast lands of Alban,'

fr. *oirthir*, coast, border. *Albainn* is now the regular G. name for Scotland, but was till *c.* 1100 the name of Pictavia or kingdom of Seone. *Cf.* 'Duke of Albany.'

ARISAIG (N.W. Argyle). 1250, Arasech; 1309, Aryssayk; 1506, Arrisak. Either all N. and = AROS + *aig*, a bay, or G. *aros*, house, mansion, + *aig*.

ARKAIG, L. (Fort William). *c.* 1310, Logharkech; 1516, Locharcag. ? G. *àird-caoch*, 'blasted height.' With *c.* 1310, *logh*, *cf.* Ir. *lough*.

ARKLET, L. (L. Katrine). Skene thinks Loirgeclat (*i.e.*, L. Irgeclat), scene of battle mentioned by *Tighernar*, ann. 711, is L. Arklet. *Ar-* will be G. *àird*, height, and *clat* or *klet* prob. is *cleath*, a prince or chieftain.

ARLARY (Kinross). *Old chart.* Magh-erderrly; prob. G. *àird-làraiche*, 'height of the site, ruin, or farm.'

ARMADALE (Bathgate, Skye, and Farr). Evidently N.; prob. O.N. *armr*, O.E. *arm*, arm, which can mean not only 'arm of the sea,' but also 'arm of the land,' *i.e.*, spur or branch, as of a dale or valley, *Ir.* and Sw. *dal*.

ARNAGOUR (Coll). 'Height of the goat;' G. *àird-na-gobhair*. *Cf.* ARDGOUR.

ARNCROACH (Elie). 'Height of the stack-like hill;' G. *cruach*. *Cf.* CRUACHAN, and Croach, in Galloway.

ARNGASK (Kinross). *c.* 1147, Arringrosk; 1250, Ardgrose. G. *àird-na-croisg*, 'height of the pass' or 'crossing.' *Cf.* Ardingrask or -grosk, near Inverness.

ARNHALL (S. Kincardine). Pron. Arnha; so prob. G. *àird-na-h'abh*, 'height over the water;' *cf.* BALMAHA, and for a similar corruption, HALLRULE.

ARNISDALE (Lochalsh). Prob. after some Viking named *Arni*.

ARNISORT (Skye). As above; -ort or -art or -worth are all corruptions of N. *fjord*, a firth, sea-loch. *Cf.* SNIZORT, &c.

ARNOTHILL (Falkirk). Prob. fr. G. *oruacht*, barley. *Cf.* Knockharnot, Leswalt; also 1541, 'Arnothil,' in Liddesdale.

ARNPRIOR (Kippen). 'Height of the prior,' referring to

Inchmahome on L. of Monteith. Just to W. is the curious name Arngibon, fr. G. *gibeau*, a hunch on the back.

ARNSHEEN (Ayr). 'Height of the foxgloves;' G. *sion* (pron. sheen). Cf. AUCHNASHEEN.

AROS (Mull). Said to be = Dan. *Aarhus*, 'mouth of the rivulet,' *aa*; but spelt Aros, 1449, which means in G. a house, mansion.

ARPAFEÉLIE (Cromarty).

ARRAN (Island, also loch in Kirkeudbright). 1154, *Four Musters*, Arann; c. 1294, Aran; 1326, Arram. Mod. G. *Arrain*, which some think 'lofty isle.' Dr Cameron of Brodick, a high authority, said prob. fr. G. *ara*, gen. *aran*, a kidney, which exactly gives Arran's shape. The proper spelling of the Irish group is 'Arann Isles.'

ARROCHAR (L. Long). *Old*, Arachor, Arathor, which is G. and Ir. corruption of L. *aratrum*, a plough, 'a carrucate,' used as a land-measure = 104 or 160 acres. We also find a Letharathor, *i.e.*, a half carrucate.

ARTAFALLIE (Munlochy, Inverness). 1526, Ardirlalie; c. 1590, Arthirfairthlie; 1599, Ardafailie; prob. G. *àird-a-thir pheallach* (fr. *peall*, a hide, 'fell'), 'height of the rough or shaggy land' (*tìr*).

ARTFIELD FELL (Wigton). *Pont's map*, Artfell; prob. G. *àird*, a height, to which is tautologically added Icel. *fell*, a hill, Dan. *fjeld*, a mountain. Thus Artfield Fell is a triple repetition of a word for 'hill!'

ARTHURLEE (Barrhead). 'Arthur's meadow,' O.E. *leáh*, pasture, Dan. dial. *lei*, fallow.

ARTHUR'S OON (formerly at Carron and in Tweeddale). 1293, Furnum Arthuri; 1727, A.'s Oon; lit. 'Arthur's Oven' (O.E. *ofen*, Icel. *ofn*), popularly thought to be mounds or cairns in memory of King Arthur's battles. His battle of Bassas was prob. fought at DUNIPACE, near Carron; the mound perh. referred to by the Geographer of Ravenna (7th century) as Medio Nemeton, *nemed* being Ir. for 'sanctuary.' Cf. BESSIE YON.

ARTHUR'S SEAT (Edinburgh) and BEN ARTHUR (Arrochar). No real reason to doubt named fr. the famous King

Arthur of 6th century. Skene thinks four of his battles fought near L. Lomond. At Arthuret, N. of Carlisle, the battle of Ardderyd was fought, 573.

ARTNEY GLEN (S. Perthsh.). In G. always pron. *Arter* = Arthur (see above).

ASCAIG, L. (Sutherland), ASCOG (Bute), and PORT ASKAIG (Islay). Bute A., 1503, Ascok; 'ash-tree bay;' O.N. *askr*, O.E. *æsce*, an ash, + N. *aig* (or *-og* or *-ok*), a bay.

ASHANESS, or ESHA NESS (Shetland). 'Ash-cape,' might either be fr. O.N. *aska*, Dan. *aske*, ashes, or O.N. *askr*, O.E. *æsce*, the ash-tree; *ness*, see p. lxiii.

ASHDALE (S. Arran), ASHKIRK (Roxb.), ASHTON (Greenock). All Eng. and fr. O.E. *æsce*, the ash-tree; prob. all three somewhat recent.

ASHIESTEEL (Melrose). Prob. 'place of the ash-trees,' fr. O.E. *steall*, *stal*, a place, then the 'stall' of a stable; and *cf.* STEELE.

ASLOON (Alford). 1654, Asloun. First syllable either G. *eas*, waterfall, or *ath* (*th* mute), water or ford; and second, either *leanhan* (pron. louan), the elm, or *sleamhuinn*, slippery; *cf.* Craigsloan, 'the elm rock,' New Luce. I have not been able to ascertain if there be any waterfall here.

ASS OF THE GILL (ravine on R. Cree, Kirkeudbright). G. *eas*, a waterfall, and Icel. and N. *gil*, a ravine. Curious name, yet so simply explained!

ASSYNT (Sutherland). 1343, Asseynt, Askynkte; 1455, Assend; 1502, Assent; 1584, -schin. Very difficult word. Possibly fr. man named *Eas-uonta*, *i.e.*, Discord, lit. 'without license;' but that tradition does not square with the earliest forms. In Icel. and N. place-names *ass* often means a rocky ridge; but the second syllable is puzzling. In 1632 we read of 'the chapel of Assind in Brakadaill,' in Skye.

ATHELSTANEFORD (Haddington). *c.* 1200, Alstanesford; 1250, Elstan-; 1461, Athilstanfurd. Said to be the place where *Athelstane*, general of Eadbert of Northumbria, was defeated by Angus, king of the Picts, *c.* 750.

ATHOLE. *Bk. Deer*, Athotla; *Tighernac*, ann. 739, Athflhotla; c. 1140, *Norse* Atjoklis; a. 1200, Adtheodle; c. 1320, Atholie. G. *ath-flhotla* or *Fodla* (but in *Pict. Chron.* called *Flocław*), 'ford of Fodla,' one of the seven sons of the famous legendary Cruithne. The name is more perfect in the place-name *Badfjothel*, found a. 1300 in *Registr. Aberdon.* Another version is that F. was wife of an early Welsh prince; certainly Fodla was an old poetic name for Ireland. Cf. BANFF.

ATTADALE (Ross). 1584, Attadill. G. *fhala*, long, *f* disappearing through aspiration, + Icel. and N. *dal*, a dale; with *-dill*, cf. dell.

ATTOW BEN (Ross). As above; final *a* in *fhala* taking common sound of *au*.

AUCHELCHANZIE (Crieff). Prob. 'height of Kenneth,' fr. W. *uchel*, high, + aspirated form of *Kenneth*, in O.Ir. *Canice*. Cf. CHONZIE and OCHILS.

AUCHEN CASTLE (Moffat). Prob. pl. of G. *ach*, a bank, or of *achadh*, a field, pl. *achanna*.

AUCHENAIRN (Glasgow). G. *achadh-an-iaruinn* (O.Ir. *iarn*, W. *haiarn*), 'field of the iron.'

AUCHENCAIRN (Kirkeudbright). 1305, Aghencarne. G. *achadh-na-cairn*, nom. *caru*, 'field of the cairn' or 'barrow.'

AUCHENCLOICH (Kilmarnock) and AUCHENCLOY (Stoneykirk). 'Field of the stone; ' G. *clriche*, nom. *clach*.

AUCHENCROW or -CRAW (Ayton). c. 1230, Hauchinerew, 'field of the sheep pen' or fold or hut; G. *cro*, lit. a circle. Note how Anglian influence has identified the G. *achadh* with the Eng. or Lowl. Sc. *haugh*; *-crew* might quite prob. be G. *crubha*, haunch, shoulder of a hill.

AUCHENDINNY (Penicuik). Prob. 'field with the woody glen; ' Old G. *dinat* (cf. DENNY); though often said to be 'field of fire,' G. *teine*. Cf. ARDENTINNY.

AUCHENGRAY (near Carstairs and Kirkeudbright). Perh. 'field of the level moor or high flat; ' G. *greach* (pron. *graigh*). Cf. IRONGRAY.

- AUCHENHEATH (Lanark). Second syllable only perhaps the O.E. *haeth*, Icel. *heithi*, a heath.
- AUCHENMARG BAY (Wigton). *-marg* might be = G. *milleach*, flowery (see ABERMILK); but *mealy* in G. is the milt of a fish, so the name might refer to the manuring of the field.
- AUCHINBLAE (Kincardine). Prob. 'field of the flowers or blooms,' G. *blàth*; G. *bláith*, is 'smooth, level.' Auchin- and Auchen- constantly interchange; both, of course, represent the article *na* or *an*.
- AUCHINCREOCH (Kinross). 'March' or 'boundary field;' G. *crioch*. Cf. CRIECH.
- AUCHINCRUVE (Ayr and Kirkeudbright). 'Field of the trees,' G. *craoibhe*, or 'of the shoulder or haunch,' G. *crubha*. Cf. Dalcruipe, Perthshire.
- AUCHINDACHY (?Aberdeen). ? 'Field of the meeting;' G. *dàil*, gen. *dàlach*, also, a fastness. DALLACHY, near Aberdour, is called Dachy.
- AUCHINDOIR (Aberdeen). Prob. 'field of the chase or diligent search;' G. *toir*.
- AUCHINGILL (Caithness). Now pron. Oukingill. 'Field of the gap or opening;' Icel. *gíl*, a gap; cf. Sw. *göl* or *fisk-gel*, fish-gill. 'Gill' is either a ravine or a little bay.
- AUCHINLECK (Ayrshire and Newton Stewart). 'Field of the stone;' G. *lee*, properly a tombstone or flat stone. Same as the name Affleck, in 1306, Aghelek.
- AUCHINLEYS (Ayr and Perth). 'Field of the glimmering light' or torch; G. *leus*.
- AUCHINLOCH (Lanark). 'Field with the loch.'
- AUCHINTORLIE (Dumbarton). 'Field of Sorlie' or Somerled, in G. *t'shomhairle*; the *t* has eclipsed the *s*.
- AUCHILECKS (Blair-Athole). 'Field of the flat stone' or tomb; G. *lec*, with Eng. pl. *s*.
- AUCHILEVEN (Aberdeen). 'Field with the elms;' G. *leamhan*.
- AUCHMACOY (Ellon). Perh. G. *achadh-na-choille*, 'field by the wood.'

- AUCHMEDDEN (Aberdeen). Prob. 'middle field,' fr. G. *miadhon*, the middle. Cf. 'Middlefield' and PITMEDDEN.
- AUCHMITHIE (Arbroath). 1434, Achmuthy. Prob. G. *achadh muthaidh*, 'field of the herd.' But Meath in Ireland, old *Mide*, was so called because 'mid' or centre province.
- AUCHMULL CASTLE (Forfar). 'Bare field;' G. *maol*, bald, bare.
- AUCHNACRAIG (Mull). 'Field with or under the crag.'
- AUCHNAGATT (Aberdeen). Prob. 'field with the gate,' G. *geata*; or 'of the wild-cat,' G. *cat*, as in Carnagat, Ulster.
- AUCHNASHEEN (Ross). 1548, -schene. Prob. 'field of the foxgloves;' G. *sìon* (pron. sheen). There is an Auchensheen, near Dalbeattie.
- AUCHTARSIN (L. Rannoch). G. *achadh tarsuinn*, 'oblique field.'
- AUCHTERARDER. 1330, Huchtirardor; 1597, Ochterardour. G. *uachdar-àird-tìr*, 'upper highland,' lit. G. *uachdar*, W. *uchdar*, is the top, summit, and *àird* is a height, peak, or cape. But Rhys thinks in -arder may be a trace of Ammianus' (c. 360) 'Vertur-iones,' and Sim. Durham's (c. 1130) 'Wertermorum.' Certainly A. is in the old land of Fortrenn, which name is = Vertur-iones.
- AUCHTERDERRAN (Kirkealdy). G. *uachdar-doiréan*, 'high land with the thickets or groves.'
- AUCHTERGAVEN (Perth). G. *uachdar-gamhainn*, 'high land (or, simply, 'field,' as *auchter* often means) of the yearling cattle.'
- AUCHTERHOUSE (Forfar). a. 1300, Hutyrhuse; 1461, Uchtirhouse; -house (here pron. hoos) may be a corruption, perh. fr. G. *fuathas*, a spectre or apparition.
- AUCHTERLESS (Aberdeen). a. 1300, Oethrelyss; c. 1280, Uchterless; 1364, Othyrles. Prob. G. *uachdar-lìos*, 'high land with the garden on it.'
- AUCHTERMUCHTY (Fife). 1250, Huedirdmukedi; 1293, Utermokerdy; 1294, Utremukerty. 'Field of the swinepen.' The G. *uachter* or *uachdar* must here mean

simply 'field;' and '-mukerdy' is *muc-gàradh* 'pig-enclosure' (cf. BALMUCHY). Forms 1293-94 give the 'Sassenach's' pron. of *auchter-* to this day.

AUCHTERNEED (Strathpeffer). 1447, Wethirnyde; 1619, Ochterneid. 'High field with the nests;' G. *neade*, L. *nidus*. With form 1447 cf. Ballywater, 'upper town,' Wexford.

AUCHTERSTRUTHER (Largo). c. 1150, Ochterstruther. But *temp.* Robert III., c. 1400, we find a curious form, Auchterutherstruther. 'High field by the stream;' G. *sruthair*.

AUCHTERTOOL (Kirkcaldy). 1178, Ochtertule; a. 1200, Oetretul. 'Field upon the hill;' G. *tulach*.

AUGUSTUS, Fort. So called in 1716, after William Augustus Duke of Cumberland.

AULDBAR (Forfar). 1250, Aldebar. Prob. G. *allt-a-barra*, 'glen by the height' (*allt*).

AULDEARN (Nairn). c. 1340, Aldyrne (see EARN). As it stands, looks like G. *allt-fhearna*, 'glen with the alders;' but in *Registr. St Andrews*, re ann. 954, Uluin, which might be *allt-chuirn*, 'glen of the cairn;' G. *earn*.

AULDGIRTH (Dumfries). Prob. G. *allt*, glen, + N. *garth*, garden. Cf. APPLGARTH, in 1578, Aplegirth.

AULISTON PT. (Sound of Mull). Doubtful; the -ton is prob. 'hill or castle,' G. *dùn*; cf. EDDERTON.

AULTBEA (Poolewe). G. *allt-beath* (pron. bay), 'glen with the birches.'

AULTMORE (Banff). 'Big glen;' G. *mor*, big.

AVEN WATER (Kincardine), R. (Lanark), L. and Ben (Banff). See AVON.

AVICH (Lorn) and AVOCH (Cromarty). Crom. A., c. 1333, Anauch; 1481, Avauch; 1493, Alvach; 1580, Awach, now pron. Auch. G. *abh-achaidh*, 'water in the field.' But forms 1481-93 are = ALVA.

AVIEMORE (Inverness). G. *abh mor*, 'big river,' i.e., the Spey.

AVON, R. (Linlithgow and Banff) and L. (Ben Maedhui). The Loch is pron. A'an; the R. is prob. the Haefe in

O.E. Chron., ann. 710. Strathaven in *Sim. Durham* (a. 1130), *re* ann. 756, is Ovania. G. *abhuinn*, water, river; W. *afon* (for *Autona*, now Avon, trib. of R. Severn, in Tacitus, *Ann.*, xii. 31, should be read *Aufona*). Same root is seen in Guadi-*ana* in Spain, in Dan-*ube*, and in Punj-*aub* ('five rivers'); and prob. in Aa, name of several European rivers. Evan in Tweeddale is the same word; see also AVEN. Five Avons in S. Britain.

AVONBRIDGE (Slamannan), AVONDALE (Lanark).

AWE, L. and R. a. 700, *Adannan*, Aba; 1461, Lochqaw; also Ow. G. *abh*, water.

AYR (town and county take name fr. the river). 1197, Are; c. 1230, Air; c. 1400, Aare; prob. G. *abh-reidh*, 'smooth river,' same as ARAY.

AYTON (Berwick). c. 970, Athan; 1250, Aytun. G. *ath-abhuinn*, 'ford on the river' (Eye). Old form Eitun occurs, which shows it was then thought = 'town on the Eye.' There are also Aytons in Yorks. Cf. YTHAN.

B

BACK (Lewis, burn S. of Hawick). N. *bac*, 'a bank;' but same root as O.E. *baec*, O.N. *bak*, back, O. Icel. *bakki*, a ridge, Dan. *bakke*, Sw. *backe*, a hill, hillock. Cf. Backford and Backworth in England.

BACKIES (Golspie). As above, with diminutive and Eng. pl. s. Cf. 'The Lochies,' &c.

BADDINSGILL (Peebles). '*Baldwin's gill*' (cf. *baldric* and *baudric*). 'Baldewinus the Fleming' occurs in a local deed c. 1150; Icel. *gil* is a mountain recess, dale.

BADENOCH (Inverness). 1290, Badenaghe; c. 1300, -nan; 1379, -nach; 1522, Badzenoch. Prob. G. *badanach*, bushy, abounding in groves.

BADENSCOTH (Aberdeen). G. *bàith an sgotha*, 'creek, harbour of the boat.'

BAILLIESTON (Lanark).

BAINSFORD (Falkirk). *Old*, Brainsford. Here *Brianjay*,

Knight-Templar, stuck fast while trying to cross Mungall Bog, and was slain in the Battle of Falkirk, 1298. The story is found in the contemporary chronicler Trivet. No real ford ever here.

BAINSHOLE (Insch). From some man *Bain*.

BALACLAVA (Johnstone and Portmahomack). The former is a village founded in 1856, two years after the famous Charge; latter's old name was Balnuaig.

BALADO (Kinross). G. *bail*, *baile*, a hamlet, village, house, farm (*cf.* Sc. use of 'toun'); ball- and balla- are common in Manx names, and bal- and bally- in Irish; not in Welsh; *ado* is prob. G. *fhada*, long. *Cf.* ADVIE and HADDO.

BALAGIECH (S. of Renfrew). Might be G. *baile-na-geaduiy*, 'village with small spot of arable ground.'

BALALLAN (Stornoway). See ALLAN.

BALBEGGIE (Perth). 'Little village;' G. *beag*, with Eng. dimin. *-ie*.

BALBIRNIE (Markinch). *Sic* 1517. Prob. G. *baile-Brendon* or Brandon. See BIRNIE; and *cf.* KILBIRNIE.

BALBLAIR (Ross-sh.). 'Village of the plain;' G. *blàr*.

BALCAITHLY (Denino, Fife). Prob. G. *baile-clìathach*, 'farm on the side of the hill,' fr. *clìath*, breast, chest. *Cf.* BALELIE.

BALCARRES (Colinsburgh). 'Village of the contest;' G. *carrail* or *carrais*.

BALCARY Pt. (Kirkeudbright). Perh. 'village of the standing-stones;' G. *caithre* (pron. carey).

BALCASKIE (Anstruther). 1296, Balcaski. ? 'Village of the stopping or checking;' G. *casgadh*.

BALCOMIE (Crail). 1297, Balcolmy. Prob. 'village of St *Colmun*,' perh. he of Northumbria, 7th century; just as

BALCONY (Kiltearn), 1333, Balkenny, is fr. St *Cainnech* or Kenneth, friend of Columba.

BALDERNOCK (Dumbarton). *c.* 1200, Buthirnok; *c.* 1400, Buthernock; 1745, Badernock. Perh. '*Buthar's*

knoll,' G. *enoc* (*cf.* BUTTERSTONE); more likely, 'the road or lane in the field,' G. *bothar an achaidh*; *cf.* DORNOCK.

BALDOVIE (Broughty Ferry). ? 'Village of the deep pool;' G. *dubhagan*. *Cf.* PARDOVAN.

BALDRAGON (Broughty Ferry). 'Village of the dragon,' a word adopted in Gaelic.

BALELIE (Denino). 'Other farm;' G. *eile*, as contrasted with BALCAITHLY.

BALERNO (Midcalder). Perh. 'village at the end of the field;' G. *earr-an-achaidh*. *Cf.* EARNOCK.

BALFOUR (Kirkwall and Markinch). 'Cold village;' G. *fiar*. In first case prob. modern. No G. names now in Orkney.

BALFRON (Stirling). *a.* 1300, Bafrone. G. *baile-bhron*, 'house of mourning.'

BALFUNNING (L. Lomond). *a.* 1300, Buchmonyn. Perh. 'village of the heathy expanses;' G. *monathean*. For Buch-, see BUCHANAN.

BALGEDIE (Kinross). See BALAGIECH, only here *d*, being unaspirated, remains.

BALGONIE (Markinch and Aberdeen). Markinch B., 1163, -gone. Aberdeen A., prob. *a.* 1300, Palgoveny, 'village of the smith.' G. and Ir. *gobha*, *gobhann*, or 'Gow.' *Cf.* Ballygow and -gowan, Ireland.

BALGOWAN (Perth, Kirkeudbright, &c.). Prob. as above.

BALHARVIE (Kinross). G. *baile-thairbh*, village of the bull (*turbh*); Eng. dimin. *-ie*.

BALINTORE (Fearn). Prob. same as Ballindore (Muckairn, Argyle); G. *baile-an-Deairaidh* (= Dewar), 'village of the stranger;' surname of St Macrubha (*cf.* KINTORE). But Ballitore and Tintore, Ireland, are fr. Ir. *tuair*, bleaching-green.

BALISHARE (Lochmaddy). ? G. *baile-na-shearraidh*, 'village of the slaughtering or reaping.'

BALLACHÚLISH (Argyle). 1522, Ballecheles. G. *bail-na-chaolais*, 'village on the straits.' *Cf.* EDDRACHILIS and KYLE.

- BALLANTRAE (S. Ayr). 'Village on the shore;' G. and Ir. *bail-an-traigh*. Cf. Ballintrae, Antrim.
- BÁLLATER (Aberdeen). 'Village on the hill-slope;' G. *leitir* (fr. *leth*, a half or part, and *tir*, land), Ir. *leitar*, as in Letterfrack, &c. Cf. LETTERFEARN.
- BALLINDALLOCH (Moray). c. 1300, Balinodalach. 'Village in the field;' G. *dalach*.
- BALLINGALL (Kinross). 1294, Balnegal. G. *bail-na-gaill*, 'village of the stranger or Lowlander.'
- BALLINGRY (Lochgelly). a. 1400, -yngry. Pron. Bingry; prob. = Irish Ballingarry, 'house with the garden;' G. *garraadh*. Might be 'house of the flock;' G. *greigh*.
- BALLINLUIG (Pitlochry). 'Village in the hollow;' G. *lag*, gen. *luig*; also in Ireland.
- BALLINTUIM (Blairgowrie). 'House by the grave;' G. and Ir. *túaim*. Cf. Knockiedim (Galloway) and Tuam.
- BALLOCH (L. Lomond, lochlet near Muthil, and old name of Taymouth, *sic* 1570). G. *bealach*, a pass. Cf. W. *botch*, a gap, a pass.
- BÁLLOCHINRAIN (Killearn). 1745, Balackinrain. 'Pass at the division;' G. *rann*, gen. *rainn*, a part or division.
- BALLOCHMYLE (Ayr). 'Bare pass;' G. *maol*. Cf. Craigmyle House, Glassel.
- BALLYGRANT (Islay). = GRANTSHOUSE; G. *baile*. Bally- is very common in Ireland; and in Arran, as Ballykine, -menach ('middle-house'), -michael, &c.
- BALLYNAVIN (Perthsh.). 'Village on the river;' G. *na h'amhuinn*.
- BALLYOUKAN (Pitlochry). Prob. 'village with the graves;' G. *uaghaichean*, pl. of *uagh*.
- BALMACARRA (Lochalsh). Prob. 'village of the erect rock or pillar;' G. *carragh*.
- BALMACLELLAN (New Galloway). 'Village of John M'Lellan,' whose charter is of date 1466.
- BALMAGHIE (Castle-Douglas). (Cf. 1420, 'Balmaceth' or 'Balmagye,' Fife.) Prob. G. *bail mògach*, 'house, village with many arable fields.'

- BALMAHÁ (L. Lomond). 1806, Bealmacha. Prob. G. *bail-magh-abh*, 'village on the plain by the water;' or *na h'abh*, 'village on the water.'
- BALMERINO (N. Fife). Pron. now Bamérnie; c. 1200, Balmerinach; 1227, -morinach; 1629, -merinloch. G. *bail-mor-an-achadh*, 'large farm in the field.'
- BALMORAL (Braemar). Prob. 'house by the big cliff or rock;' G. *mor-al* or *aill*.
- BALMUCHIE (Fearn). 1529, Balmochi. 'House or farm of swine;' G. *muc*, gen. *muic*.
- BALMUNGO (St Andrews). 'Mungo's house or farm.'
- BALNAB (twice in Galloway, and Islay). 'House of the abbot;' G. *ab*, *aba*. The two first are, or were, near Whithorn and Saulseat Priors respectively. Cf. Lochanabb, Kildonan.
- BALNABRUAICH (Tarbat, &c.). 'Village on the bank or shore;' G. *bruach*. Cf. TIGHNABRUAICH.
- BALNAGOWAN (Invergordon and Appin). Invergordon B., 1475, Balnagovin; 1490, -gown. 'The smith's village.' See BALGONIE.
- BALNAKILL (Kintyre). 'House in the wood;' G. *coill*, or 'church,' *cill*. Cf. Ballinakill, Ireland.
- BALQUHIDDER (Callander). G. *baile-chuil-tir*, 'farm on the backlying land,' *cùl*, the back. But formerly it was called Buchfudder, cf. BUCHANAN and ORDQUHILL.
- BALRUDDERY (Forfar). 'Place of the *ritter* or knight;' G. *ridire*. Cf. Kilruddery, Bray.
- BALTA SOUND (Shetland). *Sagas*, Balty; 'belt-isle,' O.N. *balti*, Dan. *bælt* + *ey* or *ay* or *a*, island.
- BALTHAYOCK (Kinfauns). Prob. G. *baile-thathach*, 'house of the guest or visitor,' an inn. Cf. Tayock, Montrose.
- BALVENIE (Dufftown). c. 1200, Balbegno. G. *baile-Bhaine*, 'house of St Beyne,' first bishop of Mortlach.
- BALWEARIE (Fife). Prob. G. *baile-iarach*, 'west house.' Cf. Blaw Weary (west plain) and Castle Weary, in Galloway.
- BAMFLAT (Biggar). *Old*, Bowflat; 'flat or field for cattle' (see BOWLAND). Bam-is a curious and unexplained corruption.

BANAVIE (Fort William). 1606, Banvy. G. *ban abh*, 'white or clear water' (cf. AVIEMORE). Prob. this is not 'Vicus Bannavem,' c. 450 A.D., in Patrick's *Confessions*.

BANCHORY DEVENICK and BANCHORY TERNAN (W. from Aberdeen). a. 1300, Banchery defnyk; 1361, Banchory deveny: a. 1300, Bancheri-tarny; 1489, Banchuhori-terne; also c. 1300, Benchorin. Banchory is G. *beinn g(h)eur*, 'sharp, pointed ben or hill,' same name as Bangor in Wales and Ireland (Ir. *Beannchor*, peaked hill or pinnacle; W. *bangor*, upper row, high circle), for which the Lat. adj. is *Benchorensis*, as in *Ulst. Ann.*, ann. 671, 'Maelrubha Benchorensis.' Devenick is fr. St Devinicus, said to be contemporary of St Columba, who laboured in Caithness. Perh. same name as is seen in Lan-dewednack, near Lizard Point. St Ternan's date was c. 500; he was prob. a disciple of Palladius.

BANFF. 1290, Bamphe; 1291, Banffe. Banba, according to Irish Nennius, was a Welsh or Irish Queen, reported to have come fr. Scotland. Banba is also an early poetic name for Ireland; connection with Banff cannot be proved. Prof. McKinnon thinks, possibly fr. Ir. *banbh*, a sucking-pig, as in Bannow, Wexford. Cf. Bamff Well, Coupar-Angus, and Bamff House, Perthshire.

BANKEND (Dumfries), BANKFOOT (Perth), BANKHEAD (Lanark, &c.). O.E. *banc*, a bank, hillock, cognate with *bench*.

BANNOCKBURN (Stirling). Sic 1314; 1494, Bannockysborne. G. *ban cnoc* (also Ir. *cnoc*), 'white hill;' same as Banknock, The Haggs, not far off. Cf. KNOCKBAIN, and Whitehill, Aberdour.

BANTASKIN (Falkirk). 1617, Pantaskon; 1745, Pentaskin; 1774, Bantaskine. Perh. G. *ban t'easgan*, 'low place with the eels' (cf. Pollanaskin, Mayo, and Pantaskel, Farnell). *Pen-*, of course, refers to the hill to the south. Quite possibly the second half is the same as in BOL-ESKIN.

BANTON (Denny). Prob. G. *ban dun*, 'white hill,' = Banknock not far away. For ton = dun, cf. Edderton.

BARCALDINE CASTLE (L. Crerar). Prob. G. *barr calltuinn*, 'height of the hazel.' Cf. CALTON.

- BARDOWIE (Baldernock). G. *barr dubh*, 'dark or black height' (*barr*). Cf. DOWALLY.
- BARÉMMAN (Roseneath). Prob. G. *barr-Adamnan*, 'height of A.' See p. xcv.
- BARGEDDIE (Coatbridge). 'Height with the little field.' See BALGEDIE and BALAGIECH.
- BARGRENNAN (Newton Stewart). 'Height of the castle,' or chief's residence; G. *grianain*. Cf. Arngrennan, Tungland.
- BARJARG (Closeburn). 'Red height;' G. *dhearg*, red.
- BARLINNIE (Glasgow). 'Height by the pool;' G. *linne*, a pool. Cf. LINNHE.
- BARMEKIN, THE, OF ECHT (S.E. Aberdeen). Here was an old British hill-fort. B. means the outer fortification or barbican of a castle, also a turret; found c. 1340 in the romance of *Alexander*, 'barmeken.' Dr J. A. H. Murray thinks perh. fr. O.N. *barmr*, brim, border, wing of a castle, but cannot explain *-kin*; perh. the diminutive.
- BARNAICH (Alva). G. *bàirneach*, a limpet, name of a house clinging to the hillside.
- BARNBOGLE CASTLE (Dalmeny). c. 1320, Prenbowgal; 1481, Bernbougale. G. *barr-an-baoghail*, 'height or cape of danger' (cf. Barnbauchle, in Galloway), or *-an-boglain*, 'in the marsh.' *Pren* is W. for a tree (cf. PRINLAWS). First syll. possibly G. *bearn*, a gap.
- BARNHILL (Glasgow and Forfar). May be plain English. Perh. G. *barr-na-choille*, 'height with the wood' (*coill*). Cf. Barnhillie, formerly Barnkylie, in Kirkeudbright.
- BARNSMUIR (Crail). Cf. KINGSBARNs, near by.
- BARNTON (Edinburgh). c. 1400, Berntoun, 'barn town,' *toun* here in its Sc. usage. O.E. *bere-ern*, 'barley place,' M.E. *beren*, mod. *barn*.
- BARNYARD (Irongray). Popular corrup. of G. *bearnach àird*, 'height with the gaps or fissures' (G. *bearn*, Ir. *bearna*, a gap, a notch). Cf. Craigbernoch and CRAIGIEBARNs.
- BARR (Ayr). G. *barr*, the top, 'a height.'
- BARRASSIE (Troon). 'Height of the waterfall;' G. *easa*.
- BARRA(Y) (Hebrides). 11th century, *Gaelic MS.* Barra,

Sagas Barey ; 1292, Barrich. In 1549 the parish is called Kilbarr. 'St Barr's isle' (Icel. *ey*). See DUNBAR.

BARRHEAD and BARRHILL (Ayr, &c.). Both tautologies, formed by English speakers who did not know that G. *barr* means head or hill.

BARROCK (Thurso). Prob. G. *barr-achaidh*, 'height in the field.' Cf. ARDOCH.

BARROGILL CASTLE (Caithness). 'Height on the gill ;' Icel. *gill*, a ravine.

BARSHAW (Paisley). Hybrid, 'height with the wood ;' O.E. *scaga*. See SHAW.

BARRY (Forfar). *Sic* 1234. ? G. *barrach*, brushwood, birch, or = BARROCK ; also in S. Wales.

BARSKIMMING (Mauchline). 1639, Barskinning. Perh. 'graceful height,' fr. G. *sygeimheach*, handsome, fr. *sygeimh*, beauty. Cf. Craigskimming, Sorbie.

BARTHOL (Old Meldrum). 'Head of the hollow ;' G. *barr thuill*, fr. *toll*, a hole, hollow, crevice.

BARVAS (Lewis). 1536, Barwas. Might be 'streaked height ;' G. *barr bhasach*.

BASS ROCK (Firth of Forth). Perh. G. *bathais*, 'forehead, front,' fr. the curious shape of the rock (cf. PAISLEY). G. *bais* or *bāss* also means a mound which looks artificial, but is really natural (cf. DUNPACE). A man Bass is mentioned in *Blk. of Lecain* (Chron. of Picts and Scots, p. 48).

BATHGATE. c. 1160, Bathehet ; 1250, -ket ; 1316, -getum. Prob. G. *both Chet*, 'house of Chet,' Ce or Got, one of the seven sons of Cruithne. Cf. CAITHNESS and DALKEITH. The Eng. *bath* was so spelt fr. earliest times.

BATTOCK, Mt (Kincardine). Doubtful ; G. *bàthach* is a cow-house ; but cf. BEATTOCK.

BAVELAW (Currie). c. 1240, Baueley. First syllable perh. same as Bavan, common name in Ireland, = Ir. *badhuan*, a strongly-fenced enclosure for cows. *Law* is Sc. for hill (see p. lxxvi) ; *ley* is *lea*, a meadow.

BAYBLE (Lewis). Prob. corruption of N. *papuley*, 'little priest's isle.' See PAPLAY.

BAYHEAD (Lochmaddy). Might be fr. G. *beath*, a birch (pron. bay).

BEALACH-NAM-BO (Aberfoyle). G. 'pass for the cattle.' On the article *nam*, see p. xxxvii.; and *cf.* BALLOCH.

BEALLACHANTUIE (Kintyre). G. *bealach-an-t'suithie*, 'pass of the seat.' *Cf.* p. xl.

BEAM, The (farm, Bonnybridge). Prob. fr. O.E. *bēam*, a tree. *Cf.* the 'hornbeam.'

BEANCROSS (Falkirk). Pron. bean-corse, prob. = *-carse*. It stands in the CARSE of Falkirk, where beans are largely grown. *Cf.* board, Sc. *brod*.

BEARSDEN (Glasgow). O.E. *denn*, 'a den,' is closely akin to *dene*, Eng. *dean*, Sc. *den*, a valley.

BEATH (Dunfermline) and BEITH (Ayr). Ayr B., 1178, Beth. G. *beath* or *beith*, a 'birch:' final *th* here preserved, lost in AULTBEA.

BEATTOCK. Prob. G. *beath-achadh*, 'birchfield.'

BEAULY. 1230, Prioratus de Bello Loco; *a.* 1300, Beaulieu; 1497, Beulie; 1639, Beawly (so now pron.). Fr. *beau lieu*, 'beautiful spot' (*cf.* Beaulieu, pron. Bewly, in Hants). Monasteries in both; that in Beaulieu founded by the monks *Vallis umbrose*, *c.* 1220.

BEDRULE (Jedburgh). 1275, Badrowll; 1280, Rulebethok; 1310, Bethocrulle; *a.* 1600, Bethrowll; still sometimes pron. Bethorule; 'lands of *Bethoc* on the river RULE.' B. was wife of Radulph, earliest known lord of the manor here, *c.* 1150. A Kynbethok is found in *Registr. Aberdon.*, *a.* 1300.

BEESWING (Dumfries).

BEGBIE (Kirkcudbright). Prob. G. *beay*, little, + Dan. *bae*, *by*, town, village.

BELMAYEN (Dunbar). Fr. *bel*, *beau*, + O.E. *hæfen*, Dan. *havn*, 'fine haven.'

BELHELVE (New Machar). 1292, Balheluy; 1293, -helwy;

1450, Balhelfy. Prob. G. *baile-chailbhe*, 'village by the headland.' G. *calbh* is lit. a bald pate.

BELIVAT (Nairn). Perh. G. *baile-liobh-aite*, 'hamlet in the smooth place.' Cf. Belclare, Belfast, &c., in Ireland, and GLENLIVAT.

BELLAHOUSTON (Renfrew). 1818, Billyhouston House ; ? *baile-na-Houston*, 'HOUSTON's village.'

BELLIE (Fochabers). Perh. G. *baile*, a village, house.

BELL ROCK (off Arbroath). Fr. the warning bell formerly hung on the 'Inchcape' reef.

BELLSHILL and BELLSIDE (Lanark).

BELLSQUARRY (Edinburgh).

BELMONT (one of the Sidlaw Hills, and in Unst). Fr. *bel mont*, fine hill.

BELSEs (Hawick). 1541, Belsis ; fr. De Bel Assize, a Norman knight.

BENARTY HILL (Kinross). *Chartul. St Andr.*, Cabennartye, perh. first part = Cæsar's Cebenna, the Cevennes, W. *cefu*, a ridge ; second part perh. = Arthur. Cf. ARTNEY.

BENBECULA (Outer Hebrides). 1449, Beanbeacla ; 1495, Bendbagle ; 1549, Benvaigha, Buchagla ; c. 1660, Benbicula ; also, 1535, Beandmoyll, and 1542, Beanweall (prob. G. *maol*, bare). Might be G. *beinn-na-faoghail*, 'mountain of the fords,' or better, *beinn-na-faoghlach*, 'hill by the strand,' an appropriate name ; but, as Prof. McKinnon says, how comes its modern shape ?

BENDERLOCH (L. Etive). Old Bendraloch, 'hill between (G. *eadar*) the lochs' (i.e., L. Etive and L. Creran). Cf. DORNOCH and EDDRACHILIS.

BENDOCHY (Coupar-Angus). c. 1130, Bendaethin. ? Fr. Old G. *daochan*, anger, horror.

BENDOURAN (Tyndrum). More correctly *doireann*, 'mount of storms.'

BENHAR (Lanarksh.). Prob. fr. G. *ghar*, 'near hill.'

BENHOLM (Kincardine). Perh. St *Cholum* or 'Columba's hill.' See p. xcii.

BENJOCK (Stobo). ? 'Hill of the drink;' G. *d(h)eoeh* (cf. BARRJARG). Prof. Veitch says, this with Benrig (Roxburgh) and Mt. Bengerlaw (to which add Benhar) are the only Lowland 'bens.'

BENNACARRAIGAN (Kilmory, Arran). G. = 'hill of the cliffs.' Cf. CARRICK.

BENNACHIE (Insch) and BENNOCHY (Kirkcaldy). Insch B., c. 1170, Benychie. Perh. 'hill in the field' (G. *achadh*); or, G. *beannachadh*, blessing. Cf. Tigh Beannachadh on Gallon Head, Lewis.

BENTPATH (Langholm).

BENVIE (Dundee). ? = Ben-avie (G. *abh*), 'hill over the water.'

BERNERA (Inverness). *Sagas*, Bjarnar-ey, 'Björn's (lit. 'bear's') isle.'

BERRIEDALE (Caithness). *Sagas*, Berudal; 1340, Beridale; and most prob., says Dr Jos. Anderson, the Beruvik in *Orkney. Sag.*, v. and xciv. *Beru-* is doubtful; Icel. and O.N. *dál*, is a dale; perh. Berriedale, like Birgidale, S. Bute, = BORRODALE.

BERVIE (Kincardine, town and river). *Sic* 1199; c. 1212, Bervyn; 1290, Haberberui. G. *bear* or *bior* is a spit or pin; but this is prob. *abhir abh* (cf. AVIEMORE, &c.) or *abhuinn*, 'at the mouth of the river.' Cf. 'Bergeveny,' in 1291, for Abergaveny, and METHVEN.

BERWICK, also NORTH BERWICK. a. 1150, Berewic, Berwich; 1187, Suthberwyc; c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, ch. xcii., Beruvik; 1303, Berwik; 1250, Northberwyk (cf. too, 700-15, *Chart. Wiltred*, 'Bereueg' in Kent; 1060, *Chart. Edw. Confessor*, 'Uppwude cum Ravelega berewico suo'). O.E. *berewic*, a demesne farm, fr. O.E. *bere*, barley, bere, + *wíc*, a dwelling, village; so same in meaning as the Eng. place-name Barton. Cf. Berwick St James and St John, both near Salisbury.

BESSIE YON (Glasserton, Wigton). 'Bessie's Oven;' in Yorks. *yoön*, O.E. *ofen*. Cf. Sc. *yin* = one.

BETTYHILL (Farr). Market knoll, called after Elizabeth, Marchioness of Stafford, c. 1820.

BIEL (Drem). Prob. = 'bield ;' in sense of shelter, refuge it is fr. O.E. *beldo*, boldness, but this sense is not found till c. 1450. So prob. fr. M.E. *bylde*, a building, fr. verb *build* ; old past tense, *bield* ; O.E. *byldan*. For lost *d*, cf. kin and kind. Also in Northumberland.

BIELD, The (Tweedsmuir). Perh. fr. O.E. *beldo*, *bieldo*, boldness ; though in Sc. a *bield* always means 'a shelter, refuge,' and is found so c. 1450.

BIGGAR. c. 1170, Bigir ; 1229, Bygris ; 1524, Begart. G. *beag tir*, 'little land ;' in 1524 confused with *garth* (see APPLGARTH).

BILBSTER (Caithness). Old Bilbuster. Perh. 'sword-place ;' fr. O.Sw. and O.E. *bil*, a sword or 'bill,' and N. *bolstaðr*, see p. lxiv.

BINDLE (Portmahomack).

BINNEND (Burntisland). In O.E. *binu* was a manger, then a 'bin ;' but this is prob. = next.

BINNY (Uphall). 1250, Binin. G. *beinman*, a little hill.

BIRGHAM (Coldstream). Pron. -jam ; prob. 1250, 'Capella Brigham Letham.' O.E. *beorg*, shelter, same root as *borough*, + *hām*, home, house, village ; 'shelter-village.' It stands just on the Borders.

BIRKET'S HILL (Urr, Kirkeudbright). O.E. *beorc*, Sc. and Dan. *birk*, a birch. On-*et*, cf. AIKET.

BIRKHALL (Ballater). As above.

BIRNAM (Dunkeld). O.E. *biorn*, *beorn*, warrior, in M.E. *berne*, *birn*, + *hām*, home, 'hero's house.' Cf. BIRGHAM.

BIRNESS (Ellon). May be same as BURNES, in Orkney.

BIRNIE (Elgin). a. 1200, Brennach. Prob. 'Brendan's Field' (G. *achadh*). Very old church of St B. here. He it was who made the famous seven years' voyage ; friend of St Columba.

BIRNIEKNOWE (?Ayrsh.). As above, or perh. N. *björn*, a bear, + *knowe*, Sc. form of O.E. *cnoll*, N. *knoll*, a knoll or hillock.

BIRRENSWARK HILL (Annandale). First part doubtful, cf. the Broch of Burrian, Orkney ; *work* (O.E. *worc*), as in 'outwork,' often means a fortification.

BIRSAY (Orkney). *c.* 1050, Birgisherad; *c.* 1225, *Orkney. Say.*, ditto. This is O.N. for ‘hunting territory;’ *cf.* HARRAY. Here the Jarls of Orkney lived.

BIRSE (Aboyne). 1170, Brass. G. *bras*, rash, impetuous as of a torrent. For transposed *r*, *cf.* Sc. Kirsty, and Eng. Christie, &c.

BIRTHWOOD (Biggar). *Perh.* fr. Icel. *byrði*, a board, ‘wood fr. which planks were got.’ *Berth* is quite a recent word, and purely nautical. *Cf.*, too, Tusser’s *Husbandry*, of date 1573, p. 62, ed. 1878, ‘In tempest . . . warm barth under hedge is a sucker to beast.’ But the origin of *barth* is unknown to Dr Murray.

BISHOPBRIGGS (Glasgow). ‘Lands or rigs of the bishop’ of Glasgow. Rig is Sc. for ridge (or furrow), O.E. *hrycg*, *hrick*; Icel. *hrygg*, Dan. *ryg*, a ridge, lit. the back. The *b* has crept in through confusion with Sc. *brig*, a bridge.

BISHOPTON (Renfrew). Also referring to the Bishop of Glasgow. In England usually Bishopston.

BIXTER (Walls, Shetland). Might be ‘brook-place,’ fr. O.N. *bekkr*, Sw. *bäck*, a beck or brook, + *-ster*, fr. *bolstadr*. See p. lxiv.

BLACKBURN (Bathgate, Liddesdale, Aberdeen). Liddes. B., *c.* 1160, Blachaburne. Its Celtic equivalent is DOUGLAS.

BLACKFORD (Edinburgh and Perthsh.). Also *c.* 1240, in *Chartul. Moray*, Blakeford.

BLACKHALL (Midlothian), BLACKHILLS (Aberdeen), BLACKNESS (Linlithgow, *c.* 1200, Blackenis), BLACKRIDGE (Bathgate).

BLACKSBOAT (Craigellachie). ‘Boat’ enters into many names of ferries in this region. ‘Boat of Forbes, Garten, Inch,’ &c.

BLACKSMELLS (Edinburgh). On Sc. *shiel*, ‘group of huts or houses,’ see p. lx.

BLACKWATERFOOT (Arran). Three Blackwaters in England.

BLACKWOOD (Lesmahagow and Nithsdale).

BLADNOCH (Wigtown). 1563, Blaidroo. G. *bladh* (or *blaidh*) *-an-achaidh*, ‘bit of the field.’ In Ir. *bladh*, *blod*, *blay* is a division, partition.

BLAIKET (Wigtown). 'Black place ;' O.E. *blæc*, *blac* ; -et is prob. just suffix as in thick-et (*cf.* AIKER). There is a Blacket Place in Edinburgh. *Cf.* 'Ecclesiam Sce. Brigide de blacket,' *temp.* Alexander II.

BLAIRADAM (Kinross) 'Plain of Adam' (the proprietor) ; G. *blàr*, means a field or plain, and also a battlefield.

BLAIR ATHOLE. Often simply Blair ; as above, and see ATHOLE.

BLAIR DRUMMOND (Perthsh.).

BLAIRGOWRIE. G. *blàr-goibhre*, plain of the goat (*gobhar*).

BLAIRHILL (Coatbridge) and BLAIR LODGE (Polmont). Hybrids.

BLAIRINGONE (Clackmannan). G. *blàr-na-gobhainn*, 'field of the smith' or 'Smithfield.'

BLAIR LOGIE (Stirling). 'Field in the hollow ;' G. *lay* or *laige*.

BLAIRMORE (Firth of Clyde). 'Big plain ;' G. *mòr*, big.

BLAIR'S SMITHY (Aberdeen).

BLAIRVADDICK (Dumbarton). *c.* 1240, Blarvotych. Prob. 'plain full of cottages ;' G. *b(h)othach*, adjective fr. *both*, a hut, cottage ; or else 'bushy plain,' fr. G. *b(h)adach*, fr. *bad*, a bunch, thicket, grove.

BLALOWAN (Cupar-Fife). G. *baile-na-leamhan*, 'house among the elms.'

BLANEFIELD (Lanark). Prob. 'flowery field' (see STRATH-BLANE) ; but W. *blaen* is 'source.'

BLANTYRE (Lanark). 1290, Blantire. Perh. 'land at the source ;' W. *blaen* + G. *tir*, land.

BLEBO (Fife). Prob. 1144, Bladebolg ; but *sic* 1570. ? G. *blad-a-bolg*, 'the mouth of the bag' or 'womb.'

BLINGERY (Wick). -ery is corrup. of G. *airidh*, shealing, hill-hut, as in Assary, Shurrery ; and perh. Bling- (*g* soft) is fr. O.N. *blekkja*, *blenkja*, to cheat, deceive, referring to the appearance or site of the place.

BLINKBONNY (Falkirk, Gladsmuir, &c.). Prob. = 'Belle Vue ;' but Auchnabony, Galloway, is fr. G. *banbh*, a young pig.

BLOCHÁIRN (Glasgow). Perh. G. *blot-chairn*, 'the cave or den of the cairn.'

BLYTHBRIDGE (Dolphinton). Near to Blyth Hill; presumably O.E. *blīðe*, O.N. *blīðr*, mild, gentle; hence joyous, 'blithe;' but Dr Murray's dictionary has no quotations referring to a hill or the like.

BOARHILLS (St Andrews). c. 1120, Alexander I. gave *Cursus Apri*, or 'boar chase,' to the See of St Andrews; curious proof of the former existence of the wild boar in Scotland.

BOAT OF FORBES (on Don), BOAT OF GARTEN (Grantown), BOAT OF INCH (Kingussie). Names of old ferries; see FORBES and INCH. Garten is usually thought fr. G. *garraadh*, garden; but might be fr. *gart*, standing corn, or the old word *gartan*, a bonnet.

BOATH (Forres). Prob. the 11th century, Bothgualan; but see PITGAVENY. Dr M'Lauchlan says, later syllables are often dropped, leaving Both (G. for 'house') alone. Cf. INVER. Same word as bothy.

BOCHASTLE (S. Perthsh.). G. *bo-chaisteal*, 'cow castle' or fort.

BODDAM (Peterhead and S. of Shetland). Prob. 'booth-home,' temporary *abode*, fr. M.E. *bode*, Mod. Eng. *booth*, O. Icel. *bið*, Dan. and Sw. *bod*, a dwelling or stall, + O.E. *ham*, home, house. There is a Bodham and a Bodiam in England. Cf. 'bother' and 'bodder.'

BOGIE (river and strath, Aberdeen). 1187, Strabolgin; 1335, -bolgy; 1594, Strathbolgie. Same root as the Irish legendary Firbolg ('bag-men'), fr. Ir. *bolg*, a bag or sack. A 'Bolgyne' is mentioned in grant of land by Macbeth. Cf. Cairnbulg, in Aberdeenshire.

BOGLILY (Fife). Perh. just as it stands; G. and Ir. *bog*, which lit. means 'soft,' + O.E. *lilie*, L. *lilium*, a lily.

BOGROY (Inverness-sh.). G. *bog-ruadh*, 'red bog' or clayey ground.

BOGSIDE (near Alloa, and near Fintry). Also Bogton (Cathcart), *sic* 1384.

BOGUE FELL (Kirkcudbright). G. *bog*, soft; *fell* (see p. lx).

BOHALLY (L. Rannoch). Prob. G. *bo-challaid*, 'cow fence' or hedge; and cf. CALLY.

BOHARM (Banff). c. 1220, Boharme; also Bucharin. Perh. G. *bogh-charn* or *cairn*, 'foot of the cairn.' The liquids *m* and *n* often interchange. Cf. Dum- and Dunbarton, Dum- and Dunfermline, and L. BROOM.

BOISDALE (loch and parish, Outer Hebrides). c. 1400, Boysdale; 1427, Baegastallis; 1549, Baghastill. Prob. N. *bui* (pron. boy), 'a goblin, tenant of a tomb,' + *dal*, dale, of which *tall* is a corruption. Can *Baega* be St Begha? See KILBUCHO.

BOLD (Peeblessh.). *Old*, Boild; G. *bo allt*, 'cow river.' Cf. Oxford.

BOLÉSKINE (Foyers). G. *poll eas chumhan* (pron. kuin), 'pool of the narrow waterfall,' i.e., Fall of Foyers.

BOLTON (Haddingtonsh.). c. 1200, Botheltune, Boteltune, Boweltun; 1250, Boulton; 1297, Boltone. O.E. *botl-tun*, 'dwelling, enclosure,' i.e., a collection of houses, a village; influenced by O.N. *ból*, a house, dwelling-place (see p. lxiv). At least nine Boltons in England. Cf. MOREBATTLE, BODDAM, and BOTHWELL.

BONALLY (Edinburgh). G. *bonn-aill* or *all*, 'foot of the rock' or cliff.

BONAR BRIDGE (Sutherland). 1275, Bunnach ('foot of the field'). G. *bonn àird*, 'foot of the height.'

BONCHESTER BRIDGE (Hawick) and BONCHESTER HILL (Abbotrule). Early history unknown. L. *bonus*, Fr. *bon*, good, + O.E. *cæster*, adapted fr. L. *castra*, a camp. Though England is full of -chesters and -casters, this is perh. the only Scottish instance.

BO'NESS, or BORROWSTOUNNESS. 1783, Boness; in 1745 is found Borroustoun, N.W. of Kirkintilloch, and in 1538, *ibid.*, Reay; fine example of contraction. The original village of Borrowstoun is a mile inland fr. the ness and seaport. The full form was a common name for a Sc. municipal borough (O.E. *burg*, fort, 'shelter-place'), and Borough-town is still used in Ireland. Burrows-toun (in *Ormin*, c. 1200, 'burrghess tun') is used as an

ordinary Sc. word by Henryson, Allan Ramsay, and even Scott (*Antiquary*, ch. xxvi.).

BOXHILL (Alexandria). *c.* 1270, Buthelulle; *c.* 1320, Buch-nwl; *c.* 1350, Bullul. Good example of corruption. Difficult to explain; first part either O.E. *botl*, M.E. *bolhel*, a dwelling, see BOLTON; or G. *both*, cottage, or *bogh*, *bonn*, *bun*, the foot or bottom; and latter part prob. fr. G. *allt*, gen. *uiltt*, a river. If so, Bonhill may mean 'the low ground by the stream.'

BONKLE (Lanarksh.). 1290, Bonkil. G. *bun* or *bonn-choill*, 'the foot of the wood' (*cf.* BUNKLE). There is a place near Falkirk always called 'The Foot of the Wood.'

BONNINGTON (Leith, Ratho, Lanark, Peebles, and Renfrew). (1296, Bonigton, England). Peebles B., *c.* 1380, Bonnestoun. Leith B., *old*, Bonnytown. Lanark B., 1776, Boniton. 'Bonny' or 'pretty place' (*cf.* Beaulieu); *bonie* is found in Eng. *c.* 1300, doubtful if fr. Fr. *bon*, *bonne*, good. On *-ing* bef. *ton*, *cf.* p. lxxvi.

BONNYBRIDGE (Falkirk) and BONNYRIGG (Dalkeith). See above; on *-rigg*, *cf.* BISHOPBRIGGS and L. *dorsum*.

BONSKIED (Pitlochry). Local pron. Baunskü'd, also Pown-skü'teh. G. *bun*, or *bonn sgaoid*, 'low place with the blackthorns,' or fr. *sgaed*, and so, 'the foot or lower part of the triangular bit of ground' (between R. Tummel and Glenfinecastle Burn). Former is favoured by Rev. R. W. Barbour, the late proprietor, and by the parallel Baunskaha (Ir. *seach*, haw or thorn), Kilkenny; the latter by Mr A. J. Stewart of Moneydie. The great local authority, Mr M'Lean of Pitilie, expresses himself doubtful.

BORELAND, or BORLAND (Perth and Biggar, and often in Galloway). 'Board or mensal land,' land held on the rental of a food-supply; O.E., Sw., and Dan. *bord*, a board, shelf, table; O.N. *borð*, plank, table, maintenance at table, 'board.'

BORGUE (Kirkcudbright and Caithness). O.N., Sw., and Dan. *borg*, O.E. *burg*, *burh*, a fort, 'shelter-place,' a 'burgh.' The diminutive Borgan is found in Minigaff parish.

- BORLICK (Perthshire). Prob. G. *mhor lag*, 'big hollow;' cf. VOIRLICH.
- BORLUM (Urquhart). Corruption of BORELAND; so says Professor M'Kinnon.
- BORNISH (S. Uist). N. *borg-nis*, 'ness or cape with the fort' (see BORGUE); *nis* is common West Coast form of Icel. *nes*, Dan. *nes*, lit. a nose.
- BOROUGHMUIRHEAD (Edinburgh). See Bo'NESS and BORGUE; *muir* = moor, O.E. and Dan. *mor*.
- BORRERAIG (Dunvegan). Prob. N. *borgar-aig*, castle-bay (cf. BURRA). On *aig*, see ASCAIG.
- BORROBOL (Sutherland). Prob. N. *borg-bol*, 'fort place,' fortress. On *bol*, see p. lxiv.
- BORRODALE (Ardnamurchan). As above, + N. *dal*, dale, glen. Cf. Birgidale, Bute.
- BORTHWICK (Midlothian and Roxburgh). Midl. B., *sic* 1430. Prob. O.E. *burh*, *burg*, M.E. *borh*, fort, + *wic*, place, village; thus B. = Castleton. Cf. Borwick, near Carnforth.
- BORVA, or BORVE (Lewis). Another corruption of N. *borg*, a fort. Cf. BORGUE.
- BOSWELLS, St (Melrose). 1296, 'William de Boseville.' Fr. *Boisil*, Prior of Melrose, c. 650, and preceptor of the great Cuthbert; -*well* arises through influence of Norm. suffix *ville*, or *vil*, 'town' (cf. MAXWELLTON). The name of the parish till 17th century was Lessuden (Lessedwyn).
- BOTHKENNAR (Grangemouth). 1291, -*ner*. G. *both-ceann-iar*, 'hut or house on the western promontory' (*ceann*, a head).
- BOTHWELL. a. 1242, Botheuill; a. 1300, Bothvile, -wile; c. 1340, -euyle. Prob. G. *both*, hut, house, + Norm. Fr. *ville* (L. *villa*), village or farm. Cf. Maxwell = Maccus'-ville; and for similar formations, cf. BODDAM, and BOLTON.
- BOTRIPHINIE (Keith). Possibly G. *bot ribhinne*, 'house of the beautiful woman.'

- BOURD, BEN-Y- (Ben Macdhui). G. *beinn na buird*, 'table mountain;' G. *bord*, a 'board' or table.
- BOURTIE (Aberdeen). *Old*, Bourdyn. G. *buar dùn*, 'cattle hill.'
- BOURTRIEBUSH (Aberdeen). Sc. for 'elder-bush;' M.E. *burtre*, further origin unknown.
- BOUST (Coll). N. *bolstaðr*, place (see p. lxiv). Cf. Colbost Skeabost, &c.
- BOWDEN (Melrose and Torphichen). Tor. B. may be *Mons Baulonis*, scene of one of King Arthur's battles; at least Dr Guest has proved it cannot be Bath. But early forms of Melr. B. hardly countenance this—1124, Bothendene; c. 1150, Bouldene; c. 1250, Bowelden; with these cf. forms of BOLTON and BOWHILL. Prob. G. *both-an-duin* (W. *din*), 'house on the hill;' if so, not the same word as Great Bowden Market Harborough.
- BOWER (Wick). c. 1230, Bouer. O.N. *búr*, Dan. *buur*, O.E. *búr*, 'house;' same root as our 'bower' and 'byre.'
- BOWHILL (Selkirk, and Colvend, Galloway). Sir H. Maxwell thinks, G. *buachail* (pron. boghel), boy, lit. cowherd, name often given in Ir. to standing stones. But as likely fr. Sc. *bow*, the O.N. *bú*, farm, farm stock, cattle. *Bú* is found in Eng. a. 1300 in the *Cursor Mundi*, 6744.
- BOWHOUSE (Polmont). 'Cattle house.' See above.
- BOWLAND (Galashiels). Prob. 'cattle-land,' but some think corruption of BOR(E)LAND.
- BOWLING (Dumbarton). Uncertain; possibly *bowling* or *boling* (fr. *bole*, trunk), old word for 'a pollard' (tree). Cf. Bowling Bank, Wrexham, and Bowling Old Lane, Bradford, and BUTT OF LEWIS.
- BOWMORE (Islay). Prob. G. *bòt mor*, 'big mound or house.'
- BOW OF FIFE. So called fr. its shape; fr. O.E. *boga*, Dan. *bue*, a bow.
- BOWPRIE (Aberdour, Fife). 1320, Beaupré, which is Fr for 'fine meadow.' Cf. BEAULY.
- BOYNAG, or BYNACK, BURN (Crathie). Prob. G. *bonnag*, 'a jump, a spring.'

BOYNDIE (Banff). *c.* 1170, charter, church of Inver-bondin. Prob. G. *bonn duin*, 'the foot of the hill.'

BOYNE (Banff). G. *bo*, gen. *boine*, a cow. Cf. ABOYNE.

BRACADALE (Skye). 1498, Bracadoll. Prob. G. *breac achadh*, 'spotted field,' + N. *dal*, dale, valley.

BRACARA (Arisaig). Perh. G. *breac cara*, 'spotted, mottled haunch' (of the hill).

BRACKLINN FALLS (Callander). G. *breac linne*, 'speckled, foamy pool,' W. *lynn*.

BRACO (Dunblane and Cruden). The *a* pron. as in fate; prob. G. *breac achadh*, 'spotted, speckled field.' Cf. ARDOCH; here the *ch* is lost by aspiration.

BRAEHEAD (Lanark, &c.). O.N. *brá* = O.E. *bráew*, *br'aw*, the eyelid; a brae is properly the steep bank of a river ('banks and braes o' bonnie Doon'); + head, O.E. *heafod*.

BRAEMAR. 1560, The Bray of Marre; map, 1654, Brae of MAR. See above; but in Highland names rather through the G. form, *bràigh*, 'the upper part,' then a 'brae' or slope.

BRAES, The (Skye), also BRAE (Lerwick). See above; latter certainly fr. O.N. *brá*, former either through N. or G.

BRAID (Edinburgh). 1165, Brade. G. and Ir. *bràghaid* or *bràghad*, neck, gulley; or fr. G. *bràghad*, gen. of *bràigh*, the upper part, a brae. In the former case referring to glen where Hermitage of Braid now is, and = Braid R., Antrim, in the latter to the Braid Hills.

BRAIDWOOD (Lanark). *Braid* is Sc. for broad; O.E. *brád*.

BRAIGO (Islay). Prob. the 'brae goe' or inlet (cf. BRAE-HEAD). Goe is the Icel. *gjò*.

BRAN, Falls of (Dunkeld). *a.* 1200, Strathbranen. Prob. G. *braon*, drizzling rain, a shower. Bran was the name of Fingal's dog; and O.Ir. *bran* is a raven, as in Brankill.

BRANDER (L. Awe). G. *Bran dobhar* or *dúr*, 'the dog Bran's water.'

BRANDERBURGH (part of Lossiemouth). See above; and cf. BORGUE.

- BRANXHOLM (Hawick). *a.* 1400, Brancheshelm. *Branks* is prob. a man's name (*cf.* next). The Eng. *branch*, Fr. *branche*, is found in Robert of Gloucester, 1299; + O.E. and Dan. *holm*, small island in a river, Icel. *hólmur*, island; also applied to rich land by a river's side. *Cf.* Branksome, Bournemouth.
- BRANXTON (Coldstream). 1291, Brankistone. Prob. as above, + *ton*, O.E. *tún*, place, village.
- BRAWL (Strathy, Thurso). *c.* 1375, Brathwell. G. *brath* is information, betraying, treason, and *bràth* is a quern, handmill; -*well* is hardly O.E. *well*, *wella*, a well; perh. G. *mheall*, a bare, round hill.
- BREADALBANE (Perthsh.). G. *Bragail* or *Braget Albainn*, upper part or 'hill district of Alban' or Scotland (*cf.* BRAEMAR). This is prob. the Brunalban of *Pict. Chron.*, *c.* 970, the east slope or brae of Drumalban (the great dividing ridge of Scotland); while in same *Chron.* Brunhere or Bruneire (G. *iur*, west) is probably the west side. *Brun* is an old word for a bank or slope or brae (*cf.* BRUAN). Alban did not include Argyle.
- BREAKACHY (Beauly, Kincaig, and Caithness). *Cf.* Charter *re Don Valley*, *c.* 1170, '*Brecuchath* quod interpretatur campus distinctis coloribus.' G. *brec achadh*, 'spotted or mottled field'; one of the very few cases where the second syllable of *achadh* is still represented in a place-name; *cf.* 1297, Garviagha or GARIOCH.
- BREAKISH (Broadford). Perh. G. *brec innis*, 'spotted island or meadow.'
- BRECHIN. Pron. Bréchin. *Pict. Chron.*, ann. 966, Magnacivitas Brechne (gen. case); *c.* 1375, Breachyn. Perh. G. *brec abhainn*, 'spotted or foamy river' (the S. Esk; *cf.* METHVEN); or possibly fr. a man, Braehan or Brychan. *Cf.* Skene, *Celtic Scott.*, ii. 36, ed. 1887.
- BREICH (Holytown). G. *brec*, speckled, or perh. *breòch*, the brim, brink.
- BRERACHAN GLEN (Pitlochry). Also spelt Briarachan; *c.* 1392, Glenbrerith. Prob. G. *brathair achanna*, 'friar's (lit. brother's) fields'; -*ith* may be G. *ath*, a ford.
- BRESSAY (Shetland). Perh. O.N. *brestr-ay*, 'island of the

crack' or 'burst;' or fr. O.N. *brjóst*, Sw. *bröst*, and so, 'island like a breast.'

BRIDGENESS (Bo'ness). Pron. Brignes, no bridge here; prob. G. *breac*, spotted, + *ness*.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN, DEE, DUN, EARN, ROY, TURK, WEIR, *q.v.*

BRIMS or BRINS NESS (Thurso). 1559, Brymmis. O.N. and O.E. *brim*, surf, or the sea; *s* is the Mod. Eng. pl.

BROADFORD (Skye). 'Broad frith' or fjord; Sw. and Dan. *bred fiord*. Cf. Strangford Lough.

BRODICK (Arran). c. 1306, Brathwik; 1488, Bradewik. O.N. *breiðr vik*, 'broad bay;' *broad* in 13th and 14th century Eng. was *brad(e)*.

BRODIE (Nairn). *Sic* 1311; 1380, Brothie. Prob. G. *brothach*, muddy. Cf. ARBROATH; and on *d* and *th*, cf. BODDAM.

BROGAR (Stennis). Perh. M.E. *brod garth*, 'broad yard' or garden; or fr. O.N. *brà*, the eyelid, a brae.

BROOKLANDS (Kirkeudbright). Also near Manchester. O.E. *bróc*, a brook.

BROOM (loch in west of Ross, and Pitlochry). Loch B., 1227, Braon; 1569, Breyne; 1573, Brune; 1586, Brume. G. *braon*, 'drizzling rain, dew.' *M* and *n* often interchange.

BROOMHILL (Lenzie and Inverness), BROOMHOUSE (Lanark), BROOMLEE (Dolphinton). Fr. O.E. *bróm*, broom, same root as *bramble*; *lee* is O.E. *léah*, pasture, fallow-land.

BROOMIEKNOWE (Lasswade), and BROOMIELAW (Glasgow). 'Broom-clad hill' (see KNOWE); Sc. *law* is O.E. *hláew*, a hill. 1325, Bromilaw. Dr Murray gives no quotation for 'broomy' *a.* 1649.

BRORA (Golspie). 1542, Broray. 'Bridge river;' O.N. *brú*, Dan. and Sw. *bro*, gen. *broer*, a bridge, and *aa*, a river. Once the only important bridge in Sutherland was here.

BROUGH (Thurso, also Brough Ness, S. Ronaldsay, and Brough of Birsay, an islet). Thurso B., 1506, Brucht. By common transposition of *r* fr. O.N. and Dan. *borg* = O.E. *burh*, a castle, fort, a 'broch' (cf. BORGUE and BURG-

HEAD). There is a Brough in Yorks., near Kirby Stephen.

BROUGHTON (village now part of Edinburgh, and near Biggar).
Edinb. B., *c.* 1145, Broctuna; *c.* 1200, Brouhtune; then Bruchton, which is still the vulgar pron. Prob. as above, + O.E. *tun*, village. Of course, O.E. *broc* is a badger.

BROUGHTY (Dundee). 1629, Bruchtie. Prob. G. *bruach-taibh*, 'bank of the Tay,' or possibly 'brink of the ocean.' G. *Taibh* means either, and the site well admits of either meaning. Perh. = BROUGH TAY.

BROXBURN (Bathgate) and BROXMOUTH (Dunbar). *c.* 1100, Broecesmuthe. 'Brock's burn' and 'mouth;' O.E., G., and Ir. *broc*, a badger. Cf. Brockly, Kinross, and Broxbourne, Herts.

BRUAN (Wick). Old G. for 'a bank.' See BREADALBANE.

BRUAR, Falls of (Blair Athole). Mr McLean, Pitilie, recognises here no G. root, and Prof. Rhys nothing Brythonic. Possibly there is some connection with W. *brwrth*, stir, tumult, or W. *frin*, flow, as in RENFREW. But B. is hardly in a Brythonic region.

BRUCKLAY (New Deer). *c.* 1220, Brachlie; 1654, Bruclaw. Perh. fr. G. *brach*, a bear, afterwards confused with G. and O.E. *broc*, a badger; hence G. *broclach* and *brocluadh*, a warren, 'badger's den,' cavern. Cf. Brockly, Kinross, and Brockley, Cavan.

BRUCHILADDICH (Argyle). G. *bruach chluailich*, 'bank on the shore' or stony beach.

BRUNTON (Cupar). *Old*, Bryantoun, after some Norman.

BYDEKIRK (Annan). Same as KILBRIDE and LIANBRYDE, 'Church of St Brigida' or Bridget, contemporary of St Patrick.

BUACHAILL (Staffa) and BUACHAILL EITE (L. Etive). G., 'The Shepherd of Etive,' fr. *bo-ghille*, cow-herd.

BUCCLEUCH (St Mary's Loch). *a.* 1600, Bockeleugh, Buckcleuch. 'Buck's glen,' fr. O.E. *buc*, O.N. *bukkr*, Dan. *buk*, male of the he-goat or fallow-deer, + Sc. *cleugh* =

Eng. *clough*, O.E. *cleofa*, a cleft, ravine, gorge. Cf. Walter Scott's Ganderleuch.

BUCHAN (Aberdeen and Minigaff). Abdn B., *sic* in *Bk. Deer*, a. 1000; c. 1295, Bouwan; 1601, Baugham. Perh. G. *baoghan*, a calf; but Minig. B., like Boham, Galway, is fr. G. *bothan* (pron. bohan), 'a little hut.'

BUCHANAN (S. of L. Lomond). c. 1240, Buchqubhanane; 1296, Boughcanian. Prob. G. *bogh chanan*, 'low ground (lit. foot) belonging to the canon.'

BUCHANTY (on R. Almond). Possibly Ptolemy's *Baniatia*; as it stands looks like G. *bogh an tìr*, 'low part of the land.'

BUCHLYVIE (Aberfoyle), also EASTER and WESTER BUCHLYVIE (Aberdour, Fife). Aberd. B., *old*, Boclavies; possibly G. *bogh lùmhach*, 'low place of gleanings.'

BUCKET (trib. of R. Don). 1654, Buchet. ? G. *bucaid*, a bucket, pimple, knob.

BUCKHAVEN (Leven). Founded c. 1555; said to be fr. G. *beuc*, a roar, 'roaring, stormy haven'; O.E. *hucfen*, Dan. *havn*.

BUCKHOLMSIDE (Galashiels). 'Buck's pasture.' See BUCKLEUCH and BRANXHOLM.

BUCKIE (Banff). G. *beucach*, noisy, roaring, fr. *beuc*, a roar, especially of the sea; here, too, is Buckpool.

BUDDON NESS (Barry). Prob. same as Boddan Point, near Montrose, which is prob. G. *both dun*, 'hut hill'; for hardening of *th*, cf. BODDAM.

BUITTLE (Castle-Douglas). 1296, Botel (perh. not this B.); 1572, Butill. Prob. O.E. *bott* = O.N. *tol* (for *boðl*), a dwelling, spelt a. 1200 *buttle*, found in NEWBATTLE, old Newbotil, &c. Cf. Bootle, Liverpool.

BULLERS OF BUCHAN (Peterhead). A raging, rocky recess, in which the sea boils as in a cauldron. Sw. *buller*, noise, roar, Dan. *bulder*, tumbling noise. G. Douglas in 1513 uses this as a Sc. word, *bullyer*.

BUNAVEN (Islay). G. *bun na-h'abhainn*, 'foot or mouth of the river.'

- BUNAVOULIN (Morven). ‘At the foot or end of the mill ;’ G. *bun-na-mhuileain*.
- BUNAWA (Argyle), or BONAWE. ‘Mouth (G. *bun*, *bonn*) of the R. AWE.’
- BUNCHREW (Inverness). ‘Low place with the garlic or leeks ;’ G. and Ir. *creaml* (*cf.* Clonerew, Limerick), or fr. G. *cræblh* (pron. *crew*), a tree.
- BUNESSAN (Mull). ‘At the foot of the little waterfall ;’ G. *easan*. *Cf.* Moressan, Aberfoyle.
- BUNKLE (Berwickshire) = BONKLE.
- BUNRANNOCH. ‘Lower part’ or ‘reaches (G. *bun*) of Rannoch.’
- BUNROY. ‘Red end ;’ G. *ruadh*. *Cf.* Bogroy.
- BURDIEHOUSE (Edinburgh). Always said to be ‘Bordeaux house,’ fr. some Fr. settlers ; but who these were history does not record.
- BURGHEAD (Elgin). G. pron. hard ; site of a borg (see BORGUE) built by the Norse *c.* 880. They called the cape Torfnæs.
- BURGIE (Moraysh.). *c.* 1240, Burgyn. Perh. O.E. *byrgen* ; later *burien*, a tomb. In Sc. *burian* is now a tumulus or hill-fort.
- BURN OF CAMBUS. O.E. *burna*, O.N. *brunnr*, a burn or brook, lit. a spring or fountain ; also in Med. L., *eg.*, *c.* 1160, *Melrose Chart.*, ‘ad burnam de fauhope.’ See CAMBUS.
- BURNBANK (Lanarksh.) and BURNBRAE (Methven and Falkirk). See above, and BRAEHEAD.
- BURNES (N. of Orkney). Prob. N. *borg-naes*, ‘castle point.’ See BORGUE, and *cf.* BERWICK.
- BURNHERVIE (Kemnay, Aberdeen). Perh. ‘Harvey’s burn.’ *Cf.* HALLRULE.
- BURNMOUTH (Berwick).
- BURNSWARK, Hill of (Lockerbie). See BIRRENSWORK. Roman camp here.
- BURNTISLAND (Fife). 1538–1710, Bruntisland. Said to be fr. the burning (*burnt*, in Sc. *brud*, O.E. and O.N.

- brinnan*, to burn) of a few fishermen's huts on islet to west of present harbour, leading them to settle on the mainland. Name *a.* 1500, Wester Kingorne.
- BURRA (Shetland). 1299, Borgarfjord, N. for 'castle frith' or bay, fr. *borg*, fort.
- BURRAVOE (Shetland). As above, + Icel. *vör*, a little bay or inlet.
- BURRAY (Orkney). *c.* 1260, Borgar; 1529, 'vulgo *Burge* and *Burray*' = BURRA. *Cf.* Burradon, Northumberland.
- BURRELTON (Coupar-Angus). ? 'Birrell's town,' possibly fr. O.Fr. *burel* (now *bureau*), coarse, woollen cloth, baize, frieze; found in Eng. fr. *c.* 1300 till last century, *e.g.*, 1600 in Nichol's *Progress of Queen Elizabeth*, iii. 511, 'Towe remnants of blacke burrell.'
- BUR(s)WICK (S. of Orkney). *c.* 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Bardvik. Prob. N. *barð vik*, 'the edge or brim of the bay.'
- BUSBY (Glasgow). 1542, Busbie; 1787, Bushby. 'Bush town;' O.N. *buskir*, Dan. *busk*, Sc. *bues*, a bush, + Dan. *by*, place, village. See p. lxiii.
- BUSTA (Shetland). Corruption of N. *bolstaðr*, place. *Cf.* Bosta, Lewis, and BOUST.
- BUTE. Norse chron., *c.* 1093, Bot; 1204, Bote; 1292, Boot; in G. Boite. Some think G. *bot*, the hut or bothy (of St Brendan); but Dr M'Lauchlan says fr. Bøte of Bute, son of Kenneth III., who lived early in 11th century.
- BUTT OF LEWIS. (1716, Bowling-head.) Dr Murray says fr. verb *butt*, 'to jut out' (O.Fr. *buter*). The only quot. fr. *butt* = cape, which he gives, is fr. Florio's *Ital. Dictionary*, 1598, '*capo*, a cape or but of any lands end.' More likely to be fr. Dan. *lut*, short, blunt, stumpy. *Butt* occurs in Eng. = buttock as early as *c.* 1450.
- BUTTERGASK (Dunkeld). *Sic* 1461. Prob. G. *bothar crosq*, 'causeway-pass' (*cf.* ARNGASK); fr. Ir. *bóthar* come four Battertowns. On Mr W. J. Liddell's probably wrong theory, see p. liii.

BUTTERSTONE (Dunkeld). Perh. 'Buthar's town' or village; but see p. liii, and *cf.* BALDERNOCK.

BUXBURN (Old Machar). 'Buck's burn.' See BUCCLEUCH.

BYRECLEUGH (Lammermuirs). 'Cowhouse glen;' O.E. and Sc. *byre*, cowhouse, shed, lit. dwelling; same root as BOWER, + *cleugh*. See BUCCLEUCH.

BYRES (on Borders). 1294, Bytys. See above.

BYTH (Turriff). *Sic* 1654; *y* pron. as in by; ? Icel. *vithja*, *vith*, a withy, willow, osier. *Cf.* *bythucind*, spelling of the plant withwind, in Lilly, 1647.

C

CABRACH (Jura), and Buck of (Rhynie, Aberdeen). The latter a tautology; G. *cabar-achadh*, deer-field. *Cf.* BUCCLEUCH.

CADBOLL (E. Ross-sh.). 1281, Kattepoll; 1478, Catbollis; 1529, Cathabul; *c.* 1560, Catboll. Prob. 'battle-place;' G. *cath*, gen. *catha*, W. *cad*, *cat*, a battle, + N. *poll* or *ból*, place (see *bolstaðr*, p. lxiv). Might be 'place of the Cat or Cataibh;' see CAITHNESS.

CADDER (Glasgow). *a.* 1300, Chaders, Kader. Prob. = CALDER and CAWDOR.

CADDONFOOT (Selkirk). Prob. G. *cath* or W. *cad*, battle, + G. *dùn*, hill. *Cf.* Cadden Castle, Kinneff.

CADELAW and -MUIR, and CADEMUIR WHAUM or WHYM (Peebles). *Old*, Cadmore, 'big battle;' W. *cad*, G. *cath*, a battle. On *law*, see p. lxxvi. *Whaum* is Icel. *hvammr*, grassy slope, vale.

CADESLEA (Earlston). *c.* 1150, Cadesley. As above, + O.E. *léah*, fallow land, pasture.

CADZOW (Hamilton). *c.* 1150, Cadihou, Cadyhow; *c.* 1360, Cadyow. Looks as if = *cad-g-howe*, 'battle of the hollow' or valley, but this would be an abnormal combination of the W. *cad*, G. *cath* + O.E. *holh*, *holy*, a hollow, Sc. *how*.

CAERDON (Tweeddale). 'Fort on the hill;' W. *caer*, Ir. *caher*, G. *cathair* (pron. ear), a fort, + W. *din*, G. and Ir. *dun*, a hill, cognate with 'Downs' and dune. The Brythonic form *caer*, Armor. *cear*, *ker*, predominates in this region; prob. origin of names Carr and Kerr.

CAILLEACH HEAD (W. Ross-sh.). G. 'old wife's head.'

CAIPLIE COVES (Crail). *Wyntoun*, c. 1420, Caplawehy. Perh. 'horse-field;' G. *capall* (L. *caballus*) *achadh*, which last so often occurs as *auch* or *achy*.

CAIRNAQUHEEN (Balmoral). 'Cairn of memory or recollection;' G. *càrn-na-cuimhne*. It was the rendezvous of the countryside.

CAIRNBAWN, L. (W. Sutherland). G. *càrn bàn*, 'white cairn or heap.' Cf. Ir. 'colleen bawn.'

CAIRNBEDDIE (Perthsh.). G. 'cairn of Beth' or Macbeth. For interchange of *th* and *d*, cf. BRODIE and BUDDON; *-ie* is Eng. dimin. Tradition points to the ruins of M.'s fort (now ploughed over) between Birnam and Dunsinane.

CAIRNESS (Lommay, Aberdeen). G. *càrn eas*, 'cairn at the waterfall.'

CAIRNGORM MOUNTAIN. 'Green cairn or hill;' G. *gorm*, green, as grass, or blue.

CAIRNGRASSIE (Stonehaven). 'Cairn of the blessing;' G. *graise*, gen. of *gràs*, grace, prosperity, a divine blessing.

CAIRNIE or -EY (Huntly). G. *cairneach*, 'stony ground,' fr. *càrn*, a loose heap of stones.

CAIRNIEBRIDGE (Kinross). See above.

CAIRNNORRIE (Methlie, Aberdeen). Prob. 'east cairn or hill;' G. *noir*, the east.

CAIRNRYAN (Wigton). See RYAN.

CAIRNTABLE (Muirkirk). Prob. G. *càrn tabhail*, 'cairn of the sling.'

CAIRN TOUL (Aberdeen). G. *càrn tuatheal* (pron. tooal), 'northern cairn,' fr. *tuath*, north (cf. CAIRNNORRIE); but Carrantual, Killarney, is fr. Ir. *tuathail*, left-handed, meaning 'hill like a reverted sickle' (*carran*).

CAITHNESS. *Irish Nennius*, Cat; also Old Ir. Caith; c. 970, *Pict. Chron.*, Kathenessia; c. 1205, *Layamon*, Catenes; 1232, Kataness; 1329, Cathanesia. In O.N. Catanes, but in *Orkney. Sag.* simply Ness; Naze, nose or 'ness of the Cataibh,' Old G. locative of Cat, also called Cait, Gatt, Got, legendary son of the eponymous Cruithne, 'father of the Picts.' Rhys thinks Cait or Gatt may be connected with Bede's *Urbs Giudi* or INCHKEITH. Gaels call it *Gallaibh*, 'strangers' land.'

CALDALE (Kirkwall). Prob. fr. Icel. and Sw. *kol*, coal; abundance of peat found there. Otherwise, fr. Icel. *kaldr*, Sw. *kall*, cold.

CALDER (loch, &c., near Thurso; East, Mid, and West Calder, Midlothian; and Water, near Airdrie). Thurso C., c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Kalfadal (? 'calf's glen,' fr. Icel. *kálfr*, Sw. *kalf*); but Midl. C., 1250, Kaldor, and some Southern C. is spelt in *Chartul. Paisley*, Kaledour; also 1293, Caldovere; 1294, Calder. G. *coille dobhar* or *dûr*, 'wood by the water or stream' (*coill*). Cf. CADDER, CAWDOR, SCOTSCALDER. *Coil*, a wood, in place-names, seems generally to become *cal*. See below.

CALDERBANK (Airdrie).

CALDERCRUIX (Bathgate). Pron. -crooks; 1561, -cruikis. 'The crooks' or windings of the R. Calder.

CALDERHEAD (Shotts).

CALDWELL (Renfrew). Presumably 'cold well,' fr. Sc. *cauld*, O.E. *cald*, Icel. *kaldr*.

CALF (Eday, Orkney), also CALF OF MULL (Tobermory), and CALVA (islet in W. of Sutherland). Orkney C. in N. chron., Kalf-ey. Mull C. in do., Mylarkalfr (in G. *An calbh*). Icel. *kálfr*, Sw. *kalf*, a calf, hence a small islet near a large one (cf. 'Calf of Man'); + *ey* or *ay* N. suffix for island.

CALIFORNIA (Polmont). Fancy name.

CALLANDER (S. Perthsh. and Falkirk). The parishes of Falkirk, Polmont, and Muiravon were once called Calatria, in Ir. annals Calathros, and by Britons Catraeth or fort of Ché (G. *cathair Caith*, c lost through aspiration). Calatria is commonly supposed = Callander; but c. 1190,

Callander is found as Kalenter ; 1296, Calentyr ; c. 1350, Callanter. This can hardly be aught else but *G. coill an tír*, 'wood of the land,' or *an dár* (*dobhar*), 'of the water;' prob. the two names have been assimilated.

CALLERNISH (W. of Lewis). Prob. *G. coill airid*, 'wood on the height,' + *N. nés*, ness, cape. Cf. ARDTORNISH. Possibly the same as the Icel. 'Kjalar-ness.'

CALLIGRAY (Harris). Prob. *G. coill na greaich*, 'wood on the high flat.' Cf. AUCHENGRAY.

CALLY, Bridge of (Blairgowrie). *G. coille*, a wood.

CÁLROSSIE (Fearn). *G. coill rois* or *rhos*, 'wood of Ross' or 'of the promontory.'

CALTON (Edinburgh and Glasgow). Prob. *G. coill duin*, 'wood on the hill;' *G. calltuinn* is the hazel; and there was a Cailtaine or Cailtarn, son of Girim, king of the Picts.

CALVINE (Blair Athole). *G. coille mhine* (fr. *min*), 'smooth woods.'

CAMBUS (Stirling). *G.* and *Ir. camus*, a bay, creek, crook. For intrusion of *b*, cf. CAMERON, CROMARTY, and CUMBERNAULD; and cf. Cambo, Northumberland (in 13th century, Cambhou, Camou).

CAMBUSBARRON (Stirling). 'Bend at the height over the water;' *G. barr án* = *abhainn*, water, river (cf. CARR-ON). Cambusdrenny (*G. draighneach*, thorns) refers to the same crook of the Forth.

CAMBUSCURRY BAY (Tain). *Sic* 1487. 'Bay of the glen;' *G. coire*. Cf. CURRIE.

CAMBUSDOON (Ayr). 'Bend of the R. DOON.'

CAMBUSKENNETH (Stirling). *Sic* 1147; 1290, Kambuskinel; 1296, Cambusshenel. 'Bend of Kenneth' or Canice, in *Adamnan*, Caimnachus, friend of Columba, and patron of Kilkenny.

CAMBUSLANG (Glasgow). 'Long bend;' *Sc. lang*, O.E. *lang*, long, Icel. *langr*; a hybrid.

CAMBUSMORE (The Mound). 'Big bay' (Loch Fleet); *G. camus mòr*.

CAMBUSNETHAN (Lanarksh.). a. 1153, Kambusnaythan.

‘Bend of Nathan;’ perh. same man as gave name to NENTHORN; or perh. fr. King Necthan, king of the Picts *c.* 700.

CAMBUS O’ MAY (Aberdeensh.). G. *camus a maigh*, ‘crook in the plain.’ Cf. May, in Mochrum parish, and ROTHIE MAY.

CAMELON (Falkirk, and Balmaghie, Galloway). Falk. C., 977, Camlan; local pron. never sounds the *e*. G. *cam lòn*, ‘crooked marsh,’ prob. extension of the now-drained Mungal Bog; *lòn* also means meadow. *Cam* is one of those few G. adjectives which usually stand before the substantive. Cf. Camling, Carsphairn; Cameline, Ireland; and Lincom, New Luce.

CAMERON (Fife and Stirling). Stirl. C., *a.* 1200, Cambroun. Fife C., *c.* 1320, Cambron. There is also early mention of a Kambroun, near Craigmillar. Must be G. *cam sron*, ‘crooked nose.’ For intrusion of *b*, cf. CAMBUS and Cambo; also cf. Campbell.

CAMLÁCHIE (Glasgow). Prob. G. *cam làthach*, lit. ‘crooked puddle’ or mire. A zigzag burn used to flow here.

CAMPBELTON (Kintyre and Cromarty). Kint. C., fr. Duke of Argyle, head of the Clan Campbell. Crom. C., named in 1623 after John D. Campbell of Calder. Campbell occurs in chrons. as *De bello campo* = Norm. Beauchamp or ‘Fairfield;’ but this is popular etymology. Earliest mention of the name is of a ‘Gillespie Cambell,’ 1263; plainly G. *cam beul*, ‘crooked mouth.’ Cf. CAMERON.

CAMPERDOWN (Dundee). Presumably after the scene of Admiral Duncan’s victory over the Dutch in N. Holland, 1797.

CAMPFIELD (Banchory and Falkirk). Former prob., latter certainly, a field of battle (1298 and 1746).

CAMPSIE (Glasgow). 1216, Kamsi; *a.* 1300, Camsy. G. *cam sith*, ‘crooked hill’ or hill-range. Also near Londonderry.

CAMPTOWN (Jedburgh). Cf. Chester.

CAMSTRADDAN (L. Lomond). ‘Crooked lanes;’ G. *sradan*, pl. of *sraid*.

CAMUSNAGAU (Fort William). 'Creek or bend of the stranger;' G. *gall*. Here we get the Mod. G. spelling of CAMBUS.

CAMUSTOWN (Forfarshire). A curious hybrid (see above).

CANISBAY (John o' Groat's House). *c.* 1240, Cananesbi; 1274, Cranesby; 1455, Cannasby. A 'crane' in Icel. is *trani*, Dan. *trane*; so 1274 is prob. a mistake. Pont's map, *c.* 1620, gives Conansbay, which Dr Jos. Anderson thinks shows the name is after an early Celtic chief, Conan; but the earliest form makes it most likely = 'canon's place.' *Canon* is found *c.* 1205 in Layamon as a name for a clergyman. *Bay* is the northern form of the Dan. and O.E. *bý* or *bí*, a village. See p. lxxiii, and *cf.* DUNCANSBAY.

CANISP BEN (Assynt). Possibly 'bishop's lake,' fr. Old G. *can*, a lake, + *easpuig* (L. *episcopus*), a bishop.

CANNA (Arisaig). 1549, Kannay. Prob. 'island like a can or pot;' O.N. and Sw. *kanna*, O.E. *canne*, G. *cunna*, a can, + *ay* or *ey* N. for 'island.'

CANNY, R. (Banchory, Kincardine). Perh. fr. St Kenneth (see CAMBUSKENNETH); G. *cannach*, is sweet-willow, myrtle.

CANONBIE (Dumfries). 1290, Canenby and Canneby. 'Canon's town' = CANISBAY; O.E. *canonic*, M.E. *canon* or *-nn*. An Austin priory founded here in 1165.

CANTY BAY (North Berwick). Its site makes it prob. = KINTYRE, 'head, end of the land,' only accent is here on first syll. (*cf.* Blántyre). G. *cann-thigh* is a strawberry.

CAPPLEGILL (Moffat). 'Horse glen;' G. *capall*, a horse, + N. *gil* (see AUCHINGILL). Shows how far inland Scandinavian influence went.

CAPUTH (Dunkeld). Pron. Kaypüt; 'full of heights like shoe-last,' fr. G. *ceap*, a last, as in Edinkyp, Loch Earn; so Rev. J. McLean. *Cf.* Caputhall, Bathgate.

CARBERRY (Inveresk). Said to be fr. Cairbre, son of Niall of the nine hostages; common in Ireland. Quite possibly a tautology fr. W. *caer*, a fort, + Eng. *burgh*, *bury*; see TURNBERRY, and *cf.* BERRIEDALE.

CARBETH (Killearn). Perh. 'fort among the birches;' G.

cathair (pron. carr) *beath* ; or 'Macbeth's fort,' *cf.* CAIRNBEDDIE.

CARBOST (Skye). G. *cathair*, a fort, + N. *bost*, short form of *bolstaðr*, place (see p. lxiv). *Cf.* Shawbost, Skeabost.

CARBROOK (Larbert). G. *cathair*, W. *caer*, a fort, + O.E. *bróc*, a spring or brook. *Cf.* CARRON, close by. Three in England.

CARDENDEN (Dunfermline). Prob. G. *cathair diona*, 'fort of protection,' + *den*, O.E. *denu*, a dell, 'dean,' or 'dene,' often found in place-names.

CARDONALD (Paisley). 'Donald's fort ;' G. *cathair Donull*.

CARDORCAN (Newton Stewart). *Old*, Garrowdorkan. Here *car-*, as in several cases, is fr. G. *ceathramhall* (pron. carrou), 'a land-quarter,' fr. *ceithir*, four ; second syllable prob. a man's name (*cf.* Dorking) ; perh. from G. and Ir. *torc*, a boar ; *cf.* Edendurk, Tyrone.

CARDOWAN (Lanark). Prob. G. *càrr dubhagain*, 'rock at the deep part of the stream,' fr. *dubh*, black. *Cf.* PARDOVAN.

CARDRONA (Peebles). *Sic* 1534 ; *c.* 1500, Cardronow ; 1530, -ono. 'Fort on the ridge' (G. *dronnag*). Old British fort here.

CÁRDROSS (Helensburgh). 1208-33, Cardinros, Cadinros ; 1401, Cardrose. Looks like G. *cearlach an rois*, 'smithy on the promontory.'

CARESTON (Breechin). *Old form*, Caraldston.

CARFIN (Lanarksh.). G. *càrr fionn*, 'white or glistening rock.'

CARGILL (Perthsh.). 1296, Carghill. Either 'fort in the glen' (see AUCHINGILL), or G. *càrr gill* (gen. of *geall*), 'rock of the pledge,' or 'wager,' or 'love,' or fr. *geal*, *gile*, white.

CARINISH (Lochmaddy). 'Rock island ;' G. *càrr innis* ; or, as likely, N. *Kariness*, Kari being a Norse personal name ; *cf.* Carness, near Kirkwall.

CA(E)RLANRIG (Hawick). See below, and DRUMLANRIG.

CA(E)RLAVEROCK (Dumfries). *Sic* 1299. W. *caer*, a fort ; laverock is Se. for a lark ; O.E. *lúwerce*, or *-fierce*. Some think fr. Lywarch-Ogg (or 'the little'), son of Lywarch Hen, lord in Nithsdale, *c.* 600.

CARLONAN LINN (Inveraray). Perh. G. *càrr lonain*, 'rock of prattling, foolish talk.'

CARLOPS (Penicuik). c. 1425, *Wyntoun*, Karlynlippis. 'Carline's loup,' 'old woman's leap,' fr. northern M.E. and O.N. *kerling*, old woman; fem. of Karl, assimilated with *carl*, Sc. for churl; -ing in Sc. is usually -in' (cf. waddin' = wedding, &c.), + *loup*, Sc. for a leap, O.N. *hlaup* (cf. O.E. *hleápan*, past tense *hleóp*, Icel. *hlaupa*, to leap). Carlops Hill, Dean, and Burn, ancient names; village only founded in 1784.

CARLOWAY (Lewis). 1716, Carlvay. 'Karl's bay;' N. *vagr*. Cf. STORNOWAY.

CARLOWRIE (Kirkliston). G. *càrr labhairadh* (pron. lowra), 'rock of the echo,' lit. 'of speaking.' Cf. Craiglowrie, Galloway.

CARLUKE (Lanarksh.). c. 1320, Carneluke; 1567, Carlouk. ? 'Cairn of St Luke.' Its old name was Eglismalescoch (cf. LESMAHAGOW, near by), i.e., 'church of ?' The *ma* is prob. the endearing prefix, and -och the dimin. (see p. xcv.); so *Lesc* may be the name here corrupted into Luke.

CARMICHAEL (Lanark). c. 1180, Kermichael. W. *caer* (Armor. *cear*, *ker*) *Michael*, 'Michael's fort.'

CARMUIRS (Falkirk). 1774, Caer-muirs. Prob. 'fort in the moors;' Sc. *muirs*, O.E., Icel., and Dan. *mór*, a heath or marsh; thus hybrid word. It stands just by the old Roman wall.

CARMUNNOCK (Glasgow). c. 1177, Cormannoc. Prob. G. *coire manaich*, 'glen or corrie of the monk.'

CARMYLE (Lanarksh.) and CARMYLIE (Forfar). Lanarksh. C., c. 1240, Kermill. G. *càrr maol*, 'bare, rounded rock.' Cf. *Myl*, spelling of MULL in the sagas. Of course -mill may be the gen. of G. *meall*, a hill, and the Car- will mean 'fort;' thus, 'fort on the hill.'

CARNBEE (Anstruther). c. 1450, Carnbe; 1457, Carnebene. Looks like G. *càrr na bein*, 'rock of the hide' or wild beast's skin. Perh. fr. G. *beath*, a birch, *th* quiescent.

CARNBO (Kinross). *Sic c.* 1210. 'Rock or mound of the cattle;' G. *bo*.

CARN DEARG, LEAC, &c. (Inverness-sh.). G. = 'red cairn or mound,' 'cairn of the flag or tombstone,' &c.

CARNETHY (Pentland Hills). W. *caer Nechtan*, 'King Nechtan's fort' or 'rock.' See ABERNETHY.

CARNOCK (Dunfermline, St Ninians, and Ross-sh.). St N. C., *c.* 1150, Jocelyn, Kernach. Dunf. C., 1250, Kernoch. 'Fort or rock in the field;' W. *caer*, Armor. *cear*, *ker*, G. *cathair an achaidh*. The G. *-ach* often becomes *-ock* in names, as Beattock, Corsock, &c.

CARNOUSTIE (Arbroath). Perh. G. *cathair, càrr*, or *carn na fheusta*, fort, rock, or cairn of the feast; *fh* lost by aspiration.

CARNWATH (Lanarksh.). *c.* 1165, Charnewid; 1174, Karnewic; 1186, Carnewith. The old forms are puzzling. Seems to be G. *càrn*, cairn, mound, + N. *with*, a forest, or N. and Dan. *wath*, a ford, same root as Icel. and Sw. *vada*, O.E. *waden*, to wade, &c.

CAROY (Skye). G. *càrr ruadh*, 'red rock.' Cf. Rob Roy.

CARPOW (Abernethy). Prob. the ancient Cairfull, which is W. *caer pul*, 'rock or fort at the pool.' Cf. POWBURN.

CARRADALE (Kintyre and Skye). G. and Ir. *carraig*, a cliff, rock, + N. *dal*, dale, valley.

CARRBRIDGE (Aviemore). See CARR ROCKS.

CARRICK (Ayrsh. and Lochgoilhead). Ayrsh. C., *c.* 1200, Karie; 1286, Carryke. G. and Ir. *carraig*, 'a sea-cliff or rock.' Compounds very common in Ireland, and in Galloway, where, *e.g.*, we have Carrick-aboys, -cow, -glassen, &c.

CÁRRIDEN (Bo'ness). *c.* 560, Gildas, Cair Eden, and prob. in *Brit. Trials*, Caer Eiddyn; 1250, Karedin. W. *caer*, G. *cathair*, 'fort on the slope or hillside,' W. *eiddyn*. Cf. G. *aodann*, front, face; and Dunedin, or EDINBURGH.

CARRINGTON (Edinburgh). *a.* 1300, Kerington. Prob. from some man; ? who.

CARRON (Falkirk, Elgin, W. Ross-sh.). Falk. C. prob. Caere in *O.E. chron.*, ann. 710; *c.* 1470, Carroun. Ross-sh. C.

prob. seen in tribes, Carnones and Cerones, mentioned by Ptolemy, *c.* 120, in this region. Prob. *G. cathair* or *W. caer* + *G. abhainn*, 'fort on the river.' *Cf.* CAMBUS-BARR-ON and CARBROOK, near Falk. C. But the Ir. Carrons are corruption of Ir. and *G. càrn*, cairn, rock.

CARRONBRIDGE (Stirlingsh. and Dumfriessh.).

CARRONSHORE (Falkirk). Founded *c.* 1750. The Carron is a tidal river even above this.

CARR ROCKS (Crail and Berwick-on-Tweed). Tautology; *G. càrr*, *W. caer*, Armor. *ker*, *cear*, also O.E. (in *Lindisfarne Gosp.*, *c.* 950) *carr*, a rock (*cf.* Ir. *carrraig*, sea-cliff, rock). *Car-* is in some Ir. place-names, Carlow, &c., though not in the Irish dictionaries. *Carr* is perh. cognate with *seaur*.

CAR(R)UBER (Linlithgow, also farm in Fife). Perh. 'fort with the yews;' *G. iubhar*, now pron. *yure*. 'William of Caribris' was Bailie of Edinburgh in 1454.

CARRUTHERSTONE (Lockerbie). *c.* 1350, *Caer Ruth*, 'fort of R.,' an old Celt. The final syllable is O.E. *tun*, *tune*, village.

CARSEBRECK (Auchterarder). 'Spotted, mottled CARSE;' *G. breac*, speckled.

CARSE OF ARDELSIER (Cromarty), OF THE FORTH, OF GOWRIE (Forfar), OF STROWAN, also FRIAR'S CARSE (Dumfries). Dr Murray's earliest quotation is fr. Barbour, 1375, 'kerss;' but in charter of Wm. Lyon, *c.* 1200, we find 'Filio Walteri Falconer in lie Carse de Gowrie,' and in oath of fealty to Edward I., 1296, 'Johan Strivelyn de Cars' (= C. of Forth). In Sc. still called *kerss*, as in KERSE, Grangemouth. It means low, alluvial land along a river. Root doubtful; prob. O.N. *carr*, Dan. *kaer*, pool, marsh, fen-land, Iccl. *kjarr*, copse-wood; common in M.E. as *carr*.

CARSETHORN (Kirkeudbright).

CARSHOGLE (hill, Thornhill). Prob., by common transposition of *r*, *G. crasg* (or *crosg*) *oglaich*, 'pass or crossing of the soldier;' lit. a youth. *Cf.* ARNGASK, and also CARSE.

CARSKEY (Kintyre). *G. cathair sgeaig*, 'fort among the hawthorns.'

- CARSPHAIERN (Kirkcudbright). 'CARSE with the alders;' G. *jearna*.
- CARSTAIRS (Lanarksh.). 1170, Casteltarres; 1592, Carstairs. O.E. *castel* (or G. *caisteal*) *Terras*, 'T.'s castle or fort;' but see CASTLEBAY. *Terras* is still a Sc. surname; and cf. 'Tarrisholme,' 1376, in Liddesdale.
- CART, R. (Renfrewsh.). The Black and White Cart join to form the R. Cart, G. *caraid*, 'a pair.' The Water of Kilmarnock is also called Carth; for it, too, forms a pair of streams. Cf. Cartmel, Lancashire.
- CARTER FELL and HAUGH (Cheviots). *Sic a.* 1540. Looks like G. *cathair* (or W. *caer*) *tir*, 'fort on the land.'
- CARTLAND CRAGS (Lanark).
- CARTSDYKE (Greenock).
- CARWHINELow, R. (S. Dumfriessh.). Prob. W. *caer Gwen-doler*, 'fort of G.,' leader in the Battle of Ardderyd, 573.
- CASHEL DHU (Sutherland). G. and Ir. *caiseal*, circular stone fort, + G. *dhu*, black, dark. Fifty 'Cashels' in Ireland; cognate with L. *castellum*.
- CASKARDY. Prob. G. *crasg àirde*, 'pass of the height.' Cf. ARNGASK.
- CASKIEBEN (Aberdeen). Prob. G. *crasg-a-beinn*, 'pass between the hills.' Cf. above, and 'Kaskybaran' (= *na bearna*), Fife, 'opening between high lands.'
- CASSILIS (Maybole). Prob. G. and Ir. *caiseal*, a wall, castle, with the Eng. pl. *s*.
- CASTLEBAY (Uist). In dealing with some names containing *castle*, it needs to be remembered, O.E. *castel* originally was = L. *castellum*, the Vulgate N. T.'s translation of Gr. *κώμη*, 'village' or 'ton;' only through Fr. influence did it come to mean 'a fortress.'
- CASTLE CAMPBELL (Dollar). Formerly 'Castell Gloume' (? = G. *goch leum*, mad leap). Name changed in 1489, after its owner, first Earl of Argyle.
- CASTLECARY (Falkirk). Perh. 'Cary's castle,' or a tautology fr. W. *caer*, fort. Old Roman fort here.
- CASTLE CAVAN (Perthsh.). Old G. *cabhan*, a field, Ir. *cabhan*,

a hollow, 'hollow place.' Common in Irish names, but not cognate with *cabin*.

CASTLE DOUGLAS. Modern; after a man who built mills here.

CASTLE KENNEDY (Stranraer).

CASTLEMILK (Dumfries and Glasgow). Dumfries C., 1189, Kastelmile. See ABERMILK and CASTLEBAY.

CASTLE STALKER (Appin). On Island Stalker, *sic* 1501 (G. *Eilein-an-stalcaire*, 'falconer's isle'), fr. O.E. *staelcan*, Dan. *stalke*, to go warily, stalk. Said to have been built for James IV.'s hunting expeditions.

CASTLE SWEN (Knapdale). In old Ir. MS. *Dun Suibhne* (pron. Sween). S. was Abbot of Iona, 766. Dr M'Lauchlan says fr. Sweyn, a chief who died in 1034.

CASTLETON or -TOWN (Roxburgh, Braemar, Thurso). Roxburgh C., 1220, Caseltoun. Eight in England. Cf. p. lxxiii.-lxxiv.

CAT, Hill of (Forfar). G. *cat*, a cat, or *cath*, a battle.

CATACOL (L. Ranza). 1433, Catagill. Prob. G. *cath na gill*, 'battle of the gill;' O.N. *gil*, ravine. Cf. AUCHINGILL, and for interchange of *c* and *g*, cf. AUCHNAGATT.

CATHARINE'S, St (L. Fyne). Modern.

CATHCART (Glasgow). 1158, Kerkert; *c.* 1170, Ket- or Katkert; *c.* 1375, Catkert. 'Battle (G. *cath*) on the R. CART.' On *Ker-*, cf. CAERDON.

CAT(H)KIN BRAES (Glasgow). G. *cath cinn*, 'battle on the height or head;' and cf. BRAES.

CATHLAW (Torphichen). Hybrid; G. *cath*, battle, + *law* (O.E. *hláew*, a cairn), *Se.* for hill.

CATRIL, or PICTS WORK DITCH (said to run from Peel Fell to Mossilee, near junction of Tweed and Gala). Dr J. A. H. Murray, a Border man himself, informs me that this is an invented name for an invented rampart, both due to the imagination of Chalmers (*Caledonia*, 1807).

CATRINE (Mauchline). Perh. 'battle at the point or division of the land;' G. *rinn*.

- CAT(T)ERLINE (Bervie). *Old, Katerlyn.* Perh. G. *ceathra linne*, 'cattle pool.'
- CAULDCOTS (Arbroath). 'Cold huts;' O.E. *cot, cott*, a chamber, hut, Icel. *kot* (*cf.* dovecot, and see CALDWELL). *Cf.* Calcots, Elgin.
- CAULRIG (Inverness). Prob. 'cold (Sc. *caul'* or *cauld*) rig or ridge.' See p. lxi.
- CAUSEWAYEND (Manuel) and -HEAD (Stirling). Fr. Eng. *causey* + *way*, M.E. *caucé*, O.N.Fr. *caucie*, late L. *calceata*, a beaten, trodden way, fr. *calx*, the heel.
- CAVAY (Orkney). Not, as some say, 'cheese isle,' but prob. *Kalf-ey*. *Cf.* CALF, CALVA.
- CAVERS (Roxburgh). 1291, Kauirs; c. 1310, Cauers. Prob a man's name. *Cf.* Caversham, Reading.
- CAVERTON (Roxburgh). As above.
- CAWDOR (Nairn). Now pron. Kāhdor; c. 1280, Kaledor; 1501, Caldor, = CALDER.
- CEANNACROE (Inverness). 'Peak or head of the hill.' G. *ceann* in names is usually Ken-, Kin-. Croe is the G. and Ir. *croagh, cruach*, a stack-like hill, of which CRUACHAN is the diminutive. *Cf.* Glencroe, Croaghpatrik, &c.
- CEANN A MHAIM (Inverness). 'Head or point of the rounded hill;' G. *màim*, gen. *mhaim*, prob. cognate with L. *mamma*, a breast. The *n* of the article is merged in the *ceann*.
- CELLARDYKE (Anstruther). Doubtful; Cellar (O.F. *celier*, L. *cellarium*, fr. *cella*, cell) occurs in Eng. a. 1225. Dyke is O.E. *dīc*, ditch, or bank of earth thrown up from the ditch, which is softened form of the same word.
- CERES (Cupar). 1279, Sireis; 1517, Siras, which is almost the modern pron. G. *siar*, west, or *saor* (pron. seer), carpenter (*cf.* Balsier, Sorbie); with Eng. plural. *Siris* is G. and Ir. for a cherry. Bishop Forbes thinks, perh. fr. St Ciricius or ST CYRUS; *cf.* EGLISGIRIG.
- CHALLOCH (Girvan and Newton Stewart). G. *teallach*, a hearth, forge. Initial *t* often = *ch*. *Cf.* CHIPPERDINGAN.
- CHALMAN ISLAND (Iona). Prob = *Colman*, name of about sixty Irish saints.

CHANCE INN (Arbroath).

CHANNELKIRK (Lauder). *Old*, Childeschirche, sacred to St Cuthbert, fr. O.E. *cild*, a child, especially of gentle birth; but present name means 'church on the river' (Leader), common former meaning of *channel*—O.Fr. *chanel*, L. *canalis*, canal. Cf. Channelsea, on R. Lea, Essex.

CHANONRY (Fortrose). 1503, 'The Canonry of Ross;' 1570, Channonrie. 'The *ric*, O.E. *rice*, or jurisdiction of the canon' (see CANONBIE). The word *canoury* does not seem to occur till 1482. The G. name of Fortrose is *A'chanonach*, 'the canonry.'

CHAPEL (two in Fife, and four others). Common, too, in England. Chapel (late L. *cappella*, fr. *cappa*, cape, cope; see Dr Murray's dictionary) is so spelt in Eng. c. 1275.

CHAPELHALL (Airdrie), -HOPE (St Mary's L.; see HOBKIRK), -KNOWE (Hawick; *Knowe*, see p. lxxvi.), -TON (Hamilton), -TOUN (Ballindalloch).

CHAPPELERNE (Carmichael). 'Chapel-house;' O.E. *erne*, house, cot. Cf. WHITHORN and Blackerne, Kirkcudbright.

CHARLESTON (Dunfermline). Also near St Austell.

CHARTERSHALL (Bannockburn). *Charteris* (*i* mute) is a common Sc. surname.

CHERRYBANK (Perth). Cherry, c. 1350, *cheri*, is in O.E. *ciris*, G. *kirsche*.

CHESTERS, The (Hawick and Bolton, Haddington), CHESTER KNOWES (Chirnside), CHESTER LEES (Tweedsmuir), and CHESTER RIG and HILL (Traquair). L. *castra*, camp, *castrum*, fort (cf. Chester, and the many -chesters in England). Remains of circular or oval hill-forts found at all, or nearly all, the places cited. The Romans certainly were in Peeblesshire, but it is doubtful whether these are Roman or British. Professor Veitch thinks they mark the Cymri or Brythons' final but unsuccessful stands against Pict, Scot, and Saxon, their last retreats.

CHEVIOT HILLS. W. *cefn*, a ridge or back. Cf. Chevy

Chase and Chevington, Northumberland ; -*ot* is a difficult ending to explain.

CHICKEN HEAD (Stornoway). Translation of G. name, *ceann na cìrc*. *Cìrc* is now obsolete.

CHIPPERDINGAN WELL (Wigtown). G. *tiobar Dìngan*, 'well of St Ninian.' See p. xcii., and *cf.* CHALLOCH and TIPPERLINN.

CHIRNSIDE (Berwicksh.). *Sic* 1250. 'Hillside like a churn ;' O.E. *cyrin*, M.E. *chyrne*, Sc. *kirn*.

CHONZIE, Ben (S. Perthsh.). Might be = *Choinneach*, G. gen. of St Kenneth, more prob. fr. *chon*, gen. of G. *cu*, a dog. *Cf.* Carchonzie Woods, Callander, while L. Con is not far away.

CHRYSTON (Glasgow). Pron. as 'Christ' is ; so just 'Christ's village.' *Cf.* Christon, near Exeter, and Christskirk, old name of Strath, Skye.

CIR MHOR (Corrie). G. 'great comb or crest.'

CLACHAIG (Dunoon). 'Stony bay ;' G. *clach*, a stone, + N. *aig*, bay. *Cf.* ASCAIG.

CLACHAN (Tayinloan), also CLACHAN OF ABERFOYLE, &c. Perh. twenty 'clachans' in Scotland ; G. for 'village ;' often also for 'church.'

CLACHAN EASY (Wigtown). 'Village of Jesus ;' G. *Iosa*. *Cf.* CHRYSTON.

CLACHIDHAN (Ben Machdui). 'Stone of shelter ;' G. *dion*.

CLACHINACUDDAN (stone at a street corner, Inverness). G. 'stone of *Cuthach*' or St Cuthbert. *Cf.* Sc. name 'Cuddie,' and Killiemaquddican, Kirkecolm, 'church of my Cuthbert.'

CLACHINHARRY (Inverness). Prob. = Clach-charra, Onich, 'stone of strife, quarrel, trouble,' G. *carraid* ; but Knockenharrie, Galloway, is 'little rough hill,' fr. G. *carrach*, rough, lit. mangy.

CLACKMANNAN. 1147, Clacmanant ; 1283, -annan ; c. 1585, Clacmana. 'Stone of Manann,' prob. same as the Manannan MacLir of Ir. legend, who gave his name to the Isle of Man. The district, called in G. *Manann*, in W. *Manaw*, stretched fr. Clackmannan over the Forth

through Stirlingshire to SLAMANNAN Moor and east to R. Avon.

CLADICH (Inveraray). G. *cladaich*, the shore. Cf. BRUAN.

CLA(I)RDON HILL (Thurso). G. *clàr dùn*, 'smooth, bare, bald hill.'

CLARENCEFIELD (Annan).

CLARKSTON (Airdrie); cf. 1183, 'Clerkinton,' Midlothian.

CLASHBREAC (Morvern). 1496, Clashbrake. 'Spotted, speckled hollow;' G. *clais breac*, G. and Ir. *clais*, a ditch, trench, furrow, hollow in a hill, is common, as Clash-, in names in Galloway and Ireland.

CLASHMACK HILL (Huntly). 'Son's hollow' or 'swine's hollow;' G. *mac*, gen. *maic*, or *muc*, gen. *muic*.

CLASHNEACH, Nick of (Minigaff). A tautology; G. *clais n'ech*, 'trench or furrow of the horse.'

CLATT (Aberdeen). a. 1500, Clat. G. *cleithe*, 'concealed (place),' or = CLETT.

CLAVERHOUSE (Dundee). Prob. fr. a man, (cf. Claverdon, -ing, and -ley, England). Perh. fr. Sc. *claver*, to gossip, found a. 1605; cf. G. *clabaire*, babbler.

CLAY OF ALLAN (farm, Fearn). *Clay*, prob. as in Clayshant, Galloway, = G. *clach seant* (fr. L. *sanctus*), 'holy stone.' Cf. Cambus o' May, and see ALLAN.

CLEGHORN (Lanark). Perh. corruption of G. and Ir. *cloich-rean*, stony place, fr. *clach*, a stone, as in Clogherane and Cleighran, Ireland. Cf., too, Ir. *claigeann*, G. *claigionn*, a skull, 'often applied to a round, hard, dry hill,' Joyce. Cf. DREGHORN.

CLEISH (Kinross). 1250, Kles. G. and Ir. *clais*, 'a ditch, furrow.' In the same district is Clashlochie (G. *locha*), 'ducks' ditch;' the name has nothing to do with Loch Leven, on which the place stands.

CLELLAND (Motherwell). Thought to be = Cleveland, i.e., 'cliffland;' O.E. *clif*, M.E. *clef*. Cf. woman = O.E. *wifman*.

CLEPINGTON (Dundee). Prob. 'Clephane's village.' Cf. Clephantown, Nairn.

- CLETT, The (Thurso). 1329, in S. Ronaldsay, Klaet. G. *cléit*, 'a rocky pillar.'
- CLIBRECK BEN (Sutherland). 1269, Clybry. G. *cliath breac*, 'spotted side or slope.'
- CLINTMAINS (St Boswells). Sw. and Dan. *clint*, brow of a hill, promontory. Cf. Clint, Yorks., and Clent Hills, Stafford; but Clinty, Antrim, is Ir. *cluainte*, meadows. *Mains* is common Sc. term for a farm-stead, or large country house; prob. the same as manse, mansion. Low L. *mansus*, fr. L. *maneo*, *mans-um*, I remain.
- CLOCH, The (Gourock). G. *clach*, gen. *cloiche*, a stone, rock.
- CLOCHAN (Fochabers). Diminutive of above. In Ir. it means a beehive-shaped stone house.
- CLOCHNABEIN or -BANE (mountain, Kincardinesh.). Prob. G. *clochan ban*, 'little white rock.' It is sometimes called 'White Stone Hill.'
- CLOCKSBRIGGS (Forfar). Without further information explanation of this corruption is impossible; but first syllable prob. G. *clach*, a stone.
- CLOLA (Mintlaw, Aberdeen). ? G. *clulh lacha*, 'hillock of the wild ducks.' Cf. CLOVA and CLOVULLIN.
- CLONE (three in Galloway). c. 1230, Clon in Ross-sh. G. and Ir. *cluain* (pron. cloon), a meadow.
- CLOSEBURN (Dumfries). a. 1200, Kylosbern; 1278, Closeburn. G. *cill Osbern*, 'cell or church of St Osborne,' N. *Asenbjörn*, 'bear of the gods.'
- CLOUSTA (Shetland). Perh. O.N. *klof-sta*, 'place of the cleft,' fr. *klofi*, a cleft or rift, and *staðr*, place, see p. lxiv.
- CLOVA (Forfar and Aberdeen). a. 1300, Cloueth; 1328, Cloveth. Prob. G. *clath ath*, 'mound at the ford.'
- CLOVENFORDS (Galashiels).
- CLOVULLIN (Ardgour). In G. *cladh-a-mhuillinn*, 'the mound of the mill.'
- CLOY GLEN (Arran). Perh. G. *cloiche*, gen. of *cloche*, a stone; and cf. Loy or Gloy.

CLUDEN, R. (Dumfries). Perh. W. *clwyd afon* or *ân*, 'warm river.' Cf. AVON, and R. Clwyd, Wales.

CLUGSTON (Wigton). A Cloggeston is found in 1296, ? where.¹ Perh. = Ballyclug, Ireland; Ir. *clug*, G. *clag*, a bell.

CLUNAS (Nairn). G. and Ir. *cluain* or *cluan*, a meadow, with Eng. plural.

CLUNIE, -Y (Blairgowrie, Aberdeen, Laggan, and loch west of Fort Augustus). 1291, Clony. As above; old form Cluanan occurs. Cf. Clun, Salop; also Cluniter (*cluan-a-tir*), Dunoon.

CLUTAG (Kirkcinner, Galloway). Prob. refers to the valuation of land in 'pennylands;' G. *clitag*, being $\frac{1}{3}$ th of a farthing.

CLYDE, R. *Tacitus* (c. 80 A.D.) and *Ptolemy* (c. 120), Clota; a. 700, *Adamnan*, Cloithe; a. 1249, Clud. Doubtful. Whitley Stokes says = L. *cluere*, to wash. Not likely to be fr. G. *clith*, strength. Rhys thinks *Clota* may have been a pre-Celtic divinity, and says the name is not = Welsh R. Clwyd, which means warm. Cf. also Joyce, *Irish Names*, 2nd series, pp. 371-72.

CLYDEBANK (Glasgow).

CLYDESDALE. 1250, *Matthew Paris*, Cludesdale.

CLYNDER (Helensburgh). G. *cluain dâr* (or *dobhar*), 'meadow on the water.'

CLYNE (Golspie and E. Ross-sh.). Gols. C., c. 1240, Clun. Ross C., 1375, Clyn. G. *clain*, a slope.

CLYNELISH (Sutherland). G. *claon-lios*, 'hill slope with the garden.'

CLYTH (Lybster). G. *cliathach*, a side, 'the slope of a hill;' fr. *cliabh*, the breast.

CNOC AINGIL (Iona, Islay, Lismore, Lochaber, Kintail, Tain). G. *cnoc aingeal*, 'hill of fire,' rather than 'angel's hill;' prob. relic of Druidic sun or fire worship.

¹ See J. Stevenson, *Documents Illustrative of the History of Scotland*, vol. ii., s. *ann.* 1296.

(see Alex. Carmichael on 'Place-Names of Iona,' *Scot. Geogr. Mag.*, Feb. and May 1887). *Choc* in names is usually spelt Knock.

COALTON (Dysart).

COATBRIDGE, and near it COATDYKE and COATS. W. *coed*, a wood, G. *coil*, brushwood, sticks. Two Coathams in north of England, and three Coats in England.

COBBINSHAW (S. of Edinburgh). Prob. 'Colvin's hill.' *Shaw* is properly a wood, O.E. *scaga*, but in Sc. often applied to a hill. Cobbie Row's Castle in Weir, Orkney, is corruption of Kolbein Hruga's Castle, a name mentioned c. 1150. *Hruga* means a heap.

COCKAIRNIE (Aberdour). a. 1169, Kincarnathar; 1178, Kincarnyne; form a. 1169 = Kincarn Nether; and there are still Nether and Upper Cockairnie. Kincarn = G. *ceann càirn*, 'head of the cairn or heap.' But Cockairnie is rather the W. *coch carn*, 'red heap' or 'hill.'

COCKBURNSPATH (Berwicksh.). 1128, Colbrandspath; 1461, Coburnispeth, and now pron. Cóburnspath. Transposition of *r* is very common, and *l* easily drops. Cf. POWBURN.

COCKENZIE (Prestonpans). Kenzie is prob. G. *Coinneach*, Kenneth; the first syll. might be G. *cobh*, a victory, triumph.

COCKMUIR (Leadmuir).

COCK OF ARRAN. Its northern point. Cf. Cocklaw; 1461, Coklaw. N. *kok* means a heap, a lump.

COCKPEN (Dalkeith). 1250, Kokpen; a. 1300, Cockpen. W. *coch pen*, 'red head' or hill.

COIGACH (Ullapool). 1502, Cogeach (the mod. pron.); 1530, Coidgeach. Prof. M'Kinnon says, G. *cuigeach*, a fifth. The local explanation is *coigach*, 'five fields,' there being five places there beginning with Ach- (cf. FIMBUSTER). G. *coigeach* is a hand.

COIGNAFEARN (Inverness). First syll. doubtful (see above); *na jhearna*, 'of the alders.'

COILANTOGLE (R. Teith). G. *coil an t'ogluich*, 'nook' or 'wood of the youth or soldier.'

COLLTON (Ayr). Fr. King Cole. See KYLE.

COIR-NAN-URISKIN (Ben Venue). G. 'cave (*coire*, a dell or hollow) of the goblins.' It was thought to be haunted.

COLABOLL (Lairg). Perh. 'wood of the place,' G. *coill* and N. *ból*, or fr. G. *còil*, now *cùil*, a corner, recess; or, as likely, fr. the Norse personal name *Kol*, 'Kol's place.'

COLDBACKIE (Tongue). See CALDWELL and BACK. It means 'cold hill ridge.'

COLDINGHAM (Berwicksh.). c. 720, *Eddi*, Coludesburg; *Bede*, same date, Urbs Coludi; 1235, Coldingham; a. 1500, often spelt with a G; 1639, Cauldingham. 'Colud's place' or 'home.'

COLDSTREAM. 1290, Colde-, Caldestreme, referring to the R. Tweed.

COLDWELLS (Cruden). Cf. CALDWELL.

COLFIN (Port Patrick). The *cols* may often either be fr. G. *còil*, *cùil*, a corner, nook, or *coill*, a wood; so this will either be 'clear, white (G. *fionn*) nook' or 'wood.'

COLINSBURGH (Fife). Fr. Colin, third Earl of Balcarres, c. 1690.

COLINTON (Edinburgh). c. 1540, Collintoun. 'Colin's village.' There are two Collingham's in England.

COLINTRAIVE (Kyles of Bute). G. *coil an t'snaimh*, 'corner at the swimming place' (for cattle to be driven over). Cf. ARDENTRYVE. Liquids *n* and *r* often interchange, and *m*h is = *v*.

COLL (island, and in Lewis). Sic 1449; c. 1590, Collow. G., Ir., and W. *coll*, a hazel.

COLLACE (Perth). 1250, Kulas; 1403, Cullace. Prob. G. *cùil eas*, 'nook of the waterfall,' if there be one there.

COLLESSIE (Newburgh). 1288, Cullessy. Perh. G. *coill* or *cùil easaige*, 'wood' or 'nook of the pheasant' or 'squirrel;' and cf. above.

COLLI(E)STON (Ellon and Arbroath). *Collie* is a common Sc. surname, also Sc. for 'sheep-dog.'

COLLIN (Kirkeudbright). G. *cuileann*, 'holly.'

COLMONELL (Girvan). c. 1240, -manel. Fr. St Colmonella,

died 611; called in *Adarnan*, Columbanus; = *Colum an Eala*, 'Colum of the Eala' (name of stream in King's Co.). Cf. KILCALMONELL.

COLONSAY. 1335, Golwonche; 1376, Colowsay; 1463, Colonsay; 1549, Colvansay. In *Adarnan* it is Colosus, which is perh. = COLL, 'a hazel.' Most say = 'Columba's or Colum's isle' (*ay*), or 'isthmus' (G. *aoi*), for C. and ORONSAY once joined. But Prof. McKinnon thinks this cannot be the original meaning, as *m* would not easily become *n*. Yet *m* and *n* often do interchange (cf. the many cases of *dum* for *dun*, DUMBARTON, &c.).¹ However, the ending is Norse, and the name as it now stands is = 'Colum's isle,' he in 10th-century Norse being called Koln.

COLPY (Aberdeen). Doubtful. G. *calpa* is 'the leg' or 'the brawn of the leg;' and *Colpa* was one of the sons of the legendary Milesius; hence Colp on the R. Boyne. A Colpley in Renfrew occurs in 1461.

COLTNESS (Lanarksh.). Cf. Coltbridge, Edinburgh. Quite possibly G. *coillte an eas*, 'woods by the waterfall.'

COLVEND (Dalbeattie). 1560, Colven; 1610, Culwen; *Pont's map*, c. 1620, Covenn or Cawenn. First two forms = G. *cùl bheinn*, 'back of the hill;' Pont's is evidently G. and Ir. *cabhan*, a hollow. See CASTLE CAVAN.

COMAR (Ben Lomond). Farm at mouth of ravine on Ben Lomond's north side. G. and Ir. *comar*, a meeting, confluence of two waters. Cf. CUMBERNAULD.

COMERS (Aberdeen). As above, with Eng. plural.

COMISTON (Edinburgh). Derivation fr. Camus, Danish general who fought here, is prob. mythical.

COX, L. (L. Katrine). G. *cu*, gen. *coin*, a dog.

CONAGLEN (Fort William). Prob. G. *cona gleann*, 'Scots-fir glen.'

CONCHRA (Strachur). Perh. for *Conchubar*; G. form of Connor.

¹ Joyce, *Irish Names*, 1st series, gives one or two other examples of this in his chapter on *Corruptions*; and, e.g., *comfort* and all its derivatives were in M.E. frequently spelt *confort*.

CONDORRAT (Cumbernauld). Possibly G. *caoin dobhar* (or *dór*) *aite*, 'gentle river place' (cf. CONOX). The river would be the Luggie Water.

CONISBY (Islay). Prob. fr. Dan. *konge*, a king. Cf. Coniston and CONNINGSBURGH. On Dan. *by* or *bi*, a village, see p. lxiii.

CONNELL FERRY (Oban). Not after some Celtic saint or hero, like Inis Chonaile, L. Awe; but G. *coingheall*, a whirlpool, referring to the falls on L. Etive.

CONNINGSBURGH, or CUNNINGSBURGH (Shetland). Prob. fr. Icel. *konungr*, Dan. *konge*, a king. CONISBY may be fr. same root. Cf. Kingstown, Queensborough, &c. But, of course, O.E. *coning*, *cunning*, M.E. *cunny*, *cong*, was the regular word for a 'rabbit.'

CONOX, or CONAN (E. Ross-sh.). G. *caoin abhainn* or *ān*, 'gentle, pleasant river.'

CONTIN (Strathpeffer). 1227, Conten; 1510, Contan. Prob. G. *cointin*, a dispute, debateable land; but cf. Quantan's Head, Carsphairn.

CONWAY (Beaulieu). c. 1220, Coneway; a. 1300, Conveh. G. *coimeadh* or *coimhe* (pron. *convé*), a refection = food-rent, cf. BORELAND. But Conva and Convoy, Ireland, are fr. Ir. (and G.) *con mhaigh*, 'hounds' plain.'

COODHAM (Kilmarnock). Prob. W. *coed*, a wood, + O.E. *ham*, home, village. Cf. Codford, Bath. There is a Cootham Common in Sussex.

COOKNEY (Stonehaven). Doubtful. Cf. 'Quikenne,' a. 1400, near Hawick.

COOMLEES (Tweeddale). 'Hollow pastures;' W. *cwm*, hollow (cf. Eng. *coomb*, O.E. *cumb*, a valley or a bowl). On *lee*, see BROOMLEE; and cf. Coomb Hill, Tweedsmuir. Leo of Halle says, root is same as O.E. *cimban*, to join.

COPINSHAY (Orkney). c. 1260, Kolbensey. N. 'Colvin's or Kolbein's Isle.' Cf. COBBINSHAW. On *ay*, cf. BARRAY, &c.

COPPERCLEUCH (Selkirk). ? 'Copper-beech glen.' See BUC-CLEUCH.

- CORBY (Roxburgh). *Corbie* is Sc. for a raven, crow; N. and Sw. *corp*, L. *corvus*. Three in England; and *cf.* Corbiehall, Carstairs, Corbie Den, Cults.
- CORGARFF (Strathdon). G. *coire garbh*, 'rough ravine or corrie.'
- CORNHILL (Coldstream, Coulter, Banff).
- CÓRPACH (Fort William). ?G. *corp-achadh*, 'corpse-field, grave-yard, *i.e.*, that at Kilmallie. *Cf.* Lochan-nan-Corp, Callander.
- CORRA LINN (Lanark). *Corra* is said here to mean 'round' (*cf.* G. *corran*, a reaping-hook). *Linn* is W. rather than G., which is *linne*. *Cf.* Corra Pool, Galloway.
- CORRAN (L. Linnhe). G. 'a reaping-hook,' in Ir. *carran*, as in Carran Tual.
- CORRIE (Arran and Dumfries). Arran C., 1807, Currie. G. *coire*, a cauldron; hence, a glen, ravine.
- CORRIEGILLS (Arran). Tautology, see above. Icel. *gil*, a ravine. *Cf.* CATACOL.
- CORRIEMULZIE (Braemar). G. *coire muileagach*, 'glen abounding in cranberries.'
- CORRIEVAIRACK, or CORYARRICK (Inverness). G. *coire eirich*, 'rising ravine or glen.'
- CORRIEVRECKAN (Jura). *a.* 700, *Adunnan*, Vortex or Charybdis Breacain; *c.* 1380, *Fordun*, Corebrekane. G. *coire Bhreacain*, 'cauldron, *i.e.*, whirlpool of Breacan,' grandson of the famous Niall, *c.* 450.
- CORSEWALL POINT (Wigtown). 'The cross well;' here dedicated to St Columba. Transposition of *r* is very common. *Cf.* Corsapool, Islay.
- CORSOCK (Kirkcudbright). 1527, Karsok. Sc. CARSE + G. *achadh*, field. *Cors* in Corn. means bog, fen. *Cf.* Corseleugh, Yarrow. On *ock*, *cf.* BEATTOCK.
- CORSTORPHINE (Edinburgh). 1147, Crostorfin; 1508, Corstorphyne. G. *crois torr fionn*, 'cross of the clear (lit. white) hill.' A cross certainly stood here; and *cf.* CORSEWALL. There is an Incheturfin, *c.* 1130, in charters of Dunkeld, but that is G. *innis tuar fionn*, 'meadow of the white bleaching-green.' There is a Torphin Hill just

- opposite Corstorphine, near Juniper Green; and *cf.* CARFIN. A Thorfinn or Turphin, son of the Norse Earl Harold, appears in Scotland, *c.* 1165, but he has probably given rise to no place-name.
- CÓRTACHIE (Kirriemuir). *c.* 1320, Carcathie. *G. cathair* (pron. *cār*) *catha*, 'fort of the battle.'
- CORUIK (Skye). *G.* and *Ir. coire uisge*, 'glen of the water.' *Cf.* Usk, Esk.
- CORVEN. *G. corr bheinn*, 'rounded hill.' *Cf.* Corwen, Wales.
- COTHAL (Kinaldie, Aberdeen). Doubtful. *Cf.* 'Couthal,' 1329, in *Arbroath Chart.*, vol. ii.
- COULBEG and COULMORE (Sutherland). *G. cùl beag* and *mhor*, 'little' and 'big back' (of the hill).
- COULISS (Nigg). 1351, Culhys; 1550, Culles. *G. cùl lios* (pron. *lis*), 'at the back of the garden.'
- COULL (Aboyne). *a.* 1300, Coul; 1454, Colle. *G. cùl*, 'the back.'
- COULMONY HOUSE (Nairn). 'At the back of the moss or moor;' *G. moine*.
- C(o)ULTER (Biggar, loch near Stirling, and Aberdeen). Big. C., *c.* 1210, Cultyr; 1229, Cultir. Aberd. C., *c.* 1170, Kultre and Culter; *a.* 1300, Cultyr. 'At the back of the land;' *G. tìr*, *W. tre*. *Cf.* BAL-QUHIDDER. Simeon Durham, *a.* 1130, mentions a Culterham near the Teviot.
- C(o)ULTER ALLERS (Biggar). See above. *Allers* = 'alders;' O.E. *alor*, *aler*, O.N. *öltr*.
- COUNTESSWELLS (Aberdeen).
- C(o)UPAR FIFE and C(o)UPAR ANGUS. Fife C., 1183, Cupre; 1294, Coper. Angus C., *c.* 1169, Cubert; 1296, Couppe in Anegos. Can it be *G. cu-barr*, 'dog height, or hill?' *G. bearra* means 'clipped, pruned, shorn.'
- COURANCE (Lockerbie). Prob. fr. a man.
- COUSLAND (Dalkeith). *Sic c.* 1160. 'Cows' land;' O.E. *cú*, Icel. *kú*, Lowl. Sc. *coa*, a cow. *Cf.* Cousley Wood, Sussex.
- COVE (Dumbarton, Aberdeen, L. Ewe). O.E. *cófa*, chamber, cave, Icel. *kofi*, Sw. *kofva*, a hut. Two in England.
- COVINGTON (Lanark). *c.* 1190, Villa Colbani; *c.* 1212, Col-

baynistun; 1434, Cowantoun; *c.* 1480, Covington. 'Colban's or Cowan's village.' C. was follower of David, Prince of Cumbria, *c.* 1120. There is a Covington near St Neot's. *Cf.*, too, Coven, Wolverhampton, and SYMINGTON.

COWAL (L. Fyne). From King Comgall, Coill, or Cole, chief of the Dalriad Scots in the 6th century; but *Liber Pluscardensis*, 1461, spells it Touvale.

COWCADDENS (now in Glasgow). 1521, Kowkadens. Latter half puzzling. But *cf.* Icel. *gaddr*, Sw. *gadd*, an ox-goad. It was a loan by which the cows went to pasture.

COWDENBEATH (Dunfermline). There is a Cowden in England, and it is an Eng. surname; but here it is prob. Celtic as in next. See BEATH.

COWDENKNOWES (Earlston). 1604, Couldenknowes; 1827, Coldingknowes. Hybrid; G. *cùl duin*, 'the back of the hill,' + Sc. *knowe*. *Cf.* Cowdenhill, Bonnybridge. On *knowe*, see p. lxxvi.

COWLAIRS (Glasgow). Prob. just 'cow pastures or lairs;' O.E. *leger*, couch, bed.

COYLET INN (L. Eck). Perh. G. *coill eich*, 'wood of the horse.'

COYLTON (Ayr). Prob. fr. King Cole. See COWAL and KYLE. On *-ton*, see pp. lxxiv, lxxv.

CRACKAIG, or CRAGAIG. Either G. *creag*, 'a crag,' a rock, or *croic*, 'a skin' (*cf.* Clintycracken, Tyrone; Ir. *cluainte*, *croiceann*, 'meadows of the skins,' = Sc. SKINFLATS). *Aig* is N. suffix for 'bay.'

CRAGGANMORE (Craigellachie). G. *creagan mòr*, lit. 'big, little rock.'

CRAGGIE, or CREAGACH. G. *creagach*, rocky.

CRAICHIE (Forfar, and Parton, Kirkeudbright). G. *cruachach*, hilly. *Cf.* CRUACHAN.

CRAIG(A)NURE (Mull). 'Rock of the yew-tree;' G. *iubhar* (pron. yure).

CRAIGDAM (Old Meldrum). G. *creag daimh*, 'rock of the ox.'

CRAIGDUCKIE (Kinross). 'Crag of the hawk;' G. *t-seabhac* (pron. tavac).

CRAIGELLACHIE (Ballindalloch). G. *creag eagalach*, 'rock of warning,' war-cry of Clan Grant. Cf. 'Stand fast, Craigellachie.'

CRAIGENPUTTOCH (Nithsdale). Said to be G., 'rock of the kite,' same root as L. *buteo*; but dictionary gives only *putag*, a small ridge of land.

CRAIGENVEOCH (Old Luce). G. *creagan bhfithich* or *bhfiaich* (pron. vecagh), 'little rock of the raven.'

CRAIGFOODIE (Cupar). Might be G. *creag-bhodaig*, 'rock of the calf,' or *bhodaich*, 'the churl, rustic.'

CRAIGHALL (Edinburgh).

CRAIGHOUSE (Jura).

CRAIGIE (Kilmarnock, Blairgowrie). c. 1272, Cragyn. G. *creagan*, dimin. of *creag*, crag, rock.

CRAIGIEBARNs (Dunkeld). As its site shows, plainly G. *creag-a-beirn*, 'crag at the gap or pass;' with the common Eng. plural.

CRAIGIEBUCKLER (Aberdeen). The second part is sure to be corruption of some G. word. Difficult to say what.

CRAIGIEVAR (Alford). G. *creagach bharr*, 'rocky point or head.'

CRAIGLEITH (Edinburgh). 'Rock over the (Water of) Leith.'

CRAIGLOCKHART (Edinburgh). 1528, Craglockhart. Perh. fr. a man; but cf. Bar- and Drum-lockhart, Galloway, and Drumlougher, Ireland, fr. G. and Ir. *luachair*, rushes.

CRAIGLÚSCAR (Dunfermline). Perh. 'rock of the sudden noise;' G. *lasgar*. Also cf. Ir. *lusca*, a cave, and *loisgrean* (fr. *loisg*, to burn), 'corn burnt in the ear,' as in Knock-aluskraun, Clare, &c.

CRAIGMILLAR (Edinburgh). Sic 1212. Old form Craig-moilard is said to occur, if so = G. *maol àrd*, 'rock of the bare height.'

CRAIGMORE (Rothsay and Aberfoyle). G. *creag mòr*, 'big rock.'

CRAIGNEUK (Motherwell and Kirkeudbright). Eng. corruption of G. *creag an eag*, 'crag of the nook.'

CRAIGNISH (Lochgilphead). 1434, Cragginche ; 1609, Creginis. 'Rock of the meadow ;' G. and Ir. *innis*.

CRAIGO (Montrose). Prob. G. *creag-abh*, 'rock by the water.' Cf. Toe, old form of Tay = *t'abh*.

CRAIGROTHIE (Cupar). Either 'red rock,' G. *ruadh*, or, more likely, 'rock of the fort,' G. *rath*. Cf. ROTHIE MAY, &c.

CRAIGROWNIE (Dumbarton). Prob. 'rock of the little headland ;' G. *rudhan*, dimin. of *rudha* (cf. Row). Might be fr. Dan. *rön*, *rönne-træ*, Sw. *rönn*, the rowan or mountain-ash.

CRAIGROYSTON (Ben Lomond). 'Rock of Roy's place,' fr. Rob Roy. Cf. Royston, Twynholm.

CRAIGS, The (Bonar Bridge, &c.).

CRAIGVAD (Aberfoyle). G. *creag mharlaidh*, 'rock of the wolf or wild dog.'

CRAIL (Fife). c. 1160, Carele ; a. 1300, Carail ; 1639, Carrail. G. *carr aille* = 'rock cliff.' For omission of the first *a*, cf. CRAMOND. The 'Carr Rocks' are just east of Crail.

CRAILING (Roxburgh). c. 1147, Creling, Craaling ; 1606, Craling. Doubtful, cf. CRAIL. No proof that it is = *traver-ling*, fr. G. *treamhar*, a bare hillside, as in TRANENT, but possibly so.

CRAMOND (Edinburgh). 1178, Caramonth ; 1292, Cramunde ; 1293, Karamunde. W. *carr Amonth*, 'fort on R. ALMOND.' For dropping of the first *a*, cf. CRAIL ; *d* and *t* are often suffixed, as in DRUMMOND, &c. Cf., too, Cramonery, Minigaff, and Cramalt Craig = 'bowed or bent cliff' (G. *allt*), which it exactly is, in Tweeddale.

CRANSHAW (Duns) and CRANSTOUN (Midlothian). 1250, Craneschawes ; c. 1160, Craneston. O.E. *cran*, 'a crane ;' on *shaw*, cf. Cobbinshaw. But Ir. *crann*, a tree, is common in Ir. names, Crancam, Cranlome, &c.

CRASK, The (Sutherland). G. *crosg*, a cross, crossing, pass. Cf. ARNGASK.

CRATHES (Kincardinesh.). a. 1600, Crathas. Prob. G. *croit*, Ir. *cruit*, humpback, with English plural ; cf. next.

CRATHIE (Bracmar). Perh. = CRATHES, or fr. G. *creathach*,

‘brushwood.’ Cratlie, Ireland, is Ir. *cruit sliabh*, ‘crook-backed hill.’

CRAVIE (Banff). G. *craobhach*, ‘woody,’ fr. *craobh*, a tree. Cf. Corncravie, Stoneykirk, Wigtown, and Corriecravie, Arran.

CRAWFORD (Lanark). ‘John of Crauford’ was witness to a Lesmahagow charter, c. 1150. *Craw-* may be O.E. *crāwe*, a crow; or possibly G. *craobh* (pron. *crav*), a tree; a similar combination is found in GLASSFORD.

CRAWFORDJOHN (Lanark). See above. c. 1300, *Crawfordeione*; 1492, *Crawfurde Johne*. The *John* (G. *Ian*) was stepson of Baldwin, Sheriff of Lanark. This place-name is almost unique.

CRAWICK (Sanquhar). Perh. = CRAVIE.

CRAY (Blairgowrie). This, too, may be fr. G. *craobh*, a tree.

CREAGORRY (Lochmaddy). Perh. G. *creaga garraidh*, ‘garth or garden with the cluster of houses.’

CREE, R. (Kirkcudbright), and CREETOWN. 1363, *Creth*. G. *crích*, ‘boundary’ between E. and W. Galloway.

CREICH (N. Fife and Bonar Bridge). Fife C., 1250, *Creyh*. Bonar C., c. 1240, *Crech*; 1275, *Creyeh*. = CREE; and cf. *Coil-a-creich*, Ballater. The name Creagh is common in Ireland.

CRERAN, R. and L. (Argyle). G. *crearadh abhainn* (or *ān*), ‘bending of the river,’ fr. *crear* or *criathar*, a hoop, sieve.

CREWE (Granton). ‘Crew’ is common in Ireland, = Ir. *craebh*, G. ‘*craobh*, ‘a large tree.’ Cf. BUNCHREW.

CRÍANLARICH (N. of L. Lomond). Seems to be G. *creachan laraich*, ‘mountain path or pass,’ though some say *crían* means ‘calves.’

CRICHTON (Midlothian). 1250, *Krektun*; 1337, *Krethtown*; 1367, *Creighton* (the Sc. pron. still sounds the *ch* as a gutural). ‘Border or boundary town;’ G. *crích*. Cf. CREE and CREICH.

CRIEFF. (A *Pet-na-crefe* is found in Strath Guay in 1457.) G. *crubha*, haunch, shoulder of a hill. Cf. Dumerieff, Moffat.

- CRIFFEL (mountain, Kirkeudbright). 1330, Crefel. G. *crich*, boundary, *cf.* CREE, + Icel. *fell*, hill, Dan. *fjæld*, *fjehl*, a mountain, rock.
- CRIMOND (Buchan). *a.* 1300, Crechmond; *c.* 1550, Crich-mound. G. *crich monadh*, 'boundary hill.' *Monadh* in 1550 is Anglicised.
- CRINAN (Argyle). Perh. fr. Crinan or Cronan, warlike lay Abbot of Dunkeld in 10th century, whose sway may have reached here. See Skene, *Celtic Scott.*, i. 392, note.
- CROCKETFORD (Kirkeudbright). G. *crochail*, 'hanging,' fr. *croch*, to hang. *Cf.* 'Crockatshot' (or 'hanging-place,' *cf.* Aldershot) in Renfrew in 1452, and Craigrocket, Carsphairn.
- CROE GLEN (Argyle). Ptolemy, *c.* 120 A.D., mentions tribe *Croenes*, who prob. extended from Loch Linnhe to Loch Carron. G. *crò*, a circle, sheep-cot, hovel; prob. referring to the encircling hills.
- CROFTHEAD (Bathgate). O.E. *croft*, a field. Prof. Veitch says, in Sc. *croft* properly means 'enclosed, cropped land.' *Cf.* Croft-an-righ, or 'king's field,' Holyrood.
- CROICK (Bonar Bridge). G. *crnach*, a stack or 'stack-shaped hill.'
- CROMAR (Aberdeen). 'The circle or enclosure of Mar.' See CROE.
- CROMARTY. 1263, Crumbathyn; 1315, -bathy; *c.* 1400, -bawchty; 1398, Cromardy; *c.* 1565, -arte. Looks like G. *crom athan*, 'crooked little ford' (but? what ford). For intrusion of *b*, *cf.* CAMERON, *ohl*, Cambroun. Might be fr. Old G. *bàith*, the sea, *i.e.*, the Cromarty Frith, with its sharply crooked entrance. Some explain the later ending, -ardy or -arty, as *àird-t'ach*, 'height of the field.'
- CROMBIE (Fife). Prob. G. *crom(b) achadh*, 'crooked, curved field.'
- CROMDALE (Craigellachie). G. *crom dail*, 'crooked plain,' fr. the sweep of the Spey here.
- CROMLIX (Inverness).
- CRONBERRY (Muirkirk). Prob. G. *cronay*, a circle, a fort, fr.

G. *cruiun*, Ir. *cruin*, W. *cruen*, round, + O.E. *byrig*, 'a burgh' or fortified place. Thus the word is a tautological hybrid like Barrhead. For -berry, *cf.* TURNBERRY in same region.

CROOK (Biggar, Stirling, Kirkcinner). Icel. *krókr*, Sw. *crok*, also G. *crocan*, 'a hook or crook.'

CROOK OF DEVON (Kinross). The DEVON is a river. *Cf.* the G. CAMBUSDOON, &c.

CROOKSTON (Paisley and Stow). Paisley C., c. 1160, Crocstoun; 1262, Cruikston. Place given by Robert de Croc to his daughter on marrying a Stewart, *temp.* Malcolm III. Stow C. perh. similar in origin.

CROSBY (Ayr). 'Cross town.' Prob. Fr. *crois*, Fr. *croix*. On Dan. suffix *-by*, see p. lxiii. Four in England.

CROSS (Lewis and Orkney). Cross in G. is *crois*, Fr. *croix*, L. *cruce*.

CROSSAIG (Kintyre). As above, + N. *aig*, a bay.

CROSSAPOL (Mull). 1542, Crosopollicie. Pool here = *pol* or *bol* N. for 'place' (see on *bolstaðr*, p. lxiv). The *r* is transposed in Corsapool, Islay.

CROSSBOST (Stornoway). Really same as CROSSAPOL. See *bolstaðr*, p. lxiv.

CROSSFORD (Lanark and Dunfermline), CROSSGATES (Dunfermline), CROSSHILL (Glasgow and Maybole), CROSSHOUSE (Kilmarnock), CROSSLIE (Stow), CROSSKIRK (North Mavine), and CROSS ROADS (Cullen). Lanark C., 1498, Corsefoord (*cf.* Corsapool). Most of these names also occur in England, but not Crosskirk. Crosslee, in Ireland, means 'grey cross;' and that near Stow may be the same, fr. G. *liath*, grey, with *th* lost by quiescence.

CROSSMICHAEL (Castle-Douglas).

CROSSMYLOOF (Glasgow). The story runs, after the fatal battle of Langside, 1568, when Queen Mary wished to fly to Dunbarton, and was warned she could not cross the Clyde because of the enemy, she cried, 'By cross (*i.e.*, crucifix) i' my loof (*i.e.*, in my palm or hand) I will.'

Cf., too, the gipsy slang phrase, 'Cross my loof, and see till your fortune.'

CROSSRAGUEL ABBEY (Maybole). *a.* 1200, Cosragmol. Doubtful.

CROWLIN (W. Ross-sh.). *G. craobh linne*, 'pool with the trees;' or fr. *cro*, a circle.

CROWNPOINT (now in Glasgow). Country-house built there by William Alexander, and called after the frontier fort on Lake Champlain, just (1775) captured from the French.

CROY (Kilsyth and Fort George, also one near Gartness, on map of 1745). Kilsyth C., *sic* 1369. Fort George C., *sic* 1473. Prob. *G. crois*, Ir. *croch*, L. *crux*, a cross. *Cf.* Knocknacroy = 'Crosshill;' three in Ireland.

CRUACHAN, Ben (Argyle). *G.* dimin. of *cruach*, a stack, or stack-shaped hill.

CRUACH LUSSA (Knapdale). *G.* 'hill of plants;' *G. lus, lusa*. *Cf.* Ardlussa, Jura.

CRUDEN (Aberdeen). *a.* 1300, Crowdan; also Crudane. Perh. *G. craobh-dùn*, 'tree hill' (*cf.* BUNCHREW). Tradition says = *Croju Dane*, 'slaughter of the Dane,' fr. great battle here between Cnut and Malcolm III. All such stories are very dubious.

CRUITHNEACHAN (Lochaber). 'Picts' places;' fr. *G. Cruithnig*, or people who *painted* the forms (*crotha*) of beasts, fishes, &c., over their bodies. Hence the name Picti or Picts; though Prof. Rhys now thinks *Pict* is a non-Aryan word.

CUCHULLIN HILLS, properly CULLINS (Skye). 1702, Quillins. First form is a 'guide-book' name only forty years old. Coolin or *Cuillin* is = *G. cu Ghulainn*, 'hound of Gulann,' hero in Ossian, 'noble son of Semo.' Not likely to be fr. *G. cuilinn*, 'holly;' but *cf.* Collin Hill, Galloway.

CUFF HILL (Beith). ? *G. cubhag*, 'the cuckoo.'

CUICH, R. (Kinross). *G. cuach*, drinking-cup, a 'quaich,' *cf.* DUNQUAICH.

CUIL (Ballachulish). *G. cuil*, a corner, 'retired nook.'

- CULBEN (Banff). *c.* 1270, Coul-, Culbin. *G. cùl beinne*, 'back of the hill.'
- CULBOKIE (Dingwall). 1542, -oky. 'Back of the crook;' *G. bocan*, or 'bow,' *G. bogha*.
- CULCRIEFF (Crieff). 'At the back of the haunch.' See CRIEFF.
- CULDUTHIL (Inverness). 'At the back of the dark stream;' *G. dhu thuil*.
- CULLEN (Banff). *a.* 1300, Culan; 1454, Colane. Perh. *Celnus* Fluvius of Ptolemy; *G. cul abhainn* or *àn*, 'at the back of the river.'
- CULLICUDDEN (Cromarty). 1227, Culicuden; 1535, Cullicuddin. Prob. *G. cùl na chulainn*, 'the back of the tub or large dish.' Near by was a 'Drumnecludyne' or 'Dromecudyn.' *Cf.* DRUM.
- CULLIPOOL (Oban). *G. cùl na p(h)oll*, 'the back of the pool.'
- CULLIVOE (Shetland). *Sagas*, Kollavag. Prob. fr. a man, 'Colla's bay;' Icel. *vör*, a little inlet, or O.N. *vaqr*, a bay.
- CULLODEN (Inverness). 'At the back of the little pool;' *G. lodan*. *Cf.* CUMLODDEN.
- CULNAHA (Nigg). *G. cùl na h'àth*, 'at the back of the kiln' or kiln-like hill.
- CULNAKNOCK (Uig). 'The back of the hill;' *G. cnoc*.
- CULRAIN (Bonar Bridge). *G. cùl raoin*, 'the back of the field or road.' But Culdrain, Galloway, is fr. *G. draighean*, 'the blackthorns.'
- CULROSS (Alloa). *c.* 1110, Culenross; also Kyllenros. 'At the back of the promontory;' *G. ros*.
- CULSALMOND (Insch). *Sic a.* 1600. 'At the back of the Salmond,' which might mean 'dirty hill;' *G. salach monadh* (*cf.* CRIMOND). In Garioch, *a.* 1300, we find a 'Culsamuelle.'
- CULTERCULEN (Ellon). Curious combination, prob. recent. See COULTER and CULLEN.
- CULTS (Aberdeen, and two in Galloway). *G. coillte*, 'woods,' with Eng. plural.

- CUMBERNAULD (Larbert). 1417, Cumyrnald; pron. Cummernáud. G. *comar n'allt*, 'meeting, confluence of the streams,' which is actually nearer Castlecary. Skene says *ber* in *cumber* is same as in *aber* (see p. xxvii). On intrusion of *b*, cf. CAMERON; in Ireland we have *p* as well as *b*, as in Donaghecumper, Kildare. But, *nota bene*, Cumberland is from the Cymri or Kymry, *i.e.*, 'fellow-countrymen.'
- CUMBRAES (Frith of Clyde). c. 1270, Kumbrey; c. 1330, Cumbraye. Some say = 'Kymry's isle' (N. *ay* or *ey*) (see above); others say = *Kimmora* or *Kil Maura*, cell or church of a female saint who early laboured there; but where is the proof?
- CUMINESTOWN (Turriff). Fr. *Cumaine* or Cummene, an abbot, who died 669; best known for his *Life of St Columba*.
- CUMLODDEN (Inveraray and Galloway). G. *cam lodan*, 'crooked little pool.' Cf. CULLODEN.
- CUMMERTREES (Dumfries). Prob. G. *comar dreas*, 'the confluence at the thorn or bramble' (cf. CUMBERNAULD). In Ir. we have both *comar* and *cummer*, as in Cumeragh, Kerry; Comeragh, Waterford.
- CUMNOCK (Old and New). 1297, Connocke; 1461, Cumnok; 1548, Canknok. G. *cam cnoc*, 'crooked or sloping hill.' Cf. Kenick Wood, Kirkeudbright.
- CUNNINGHAM (Ayr). *Old Welsh bards*, Canawon; c. 1150, Cunegan; *Brev. Aberdon.*, Coninghame. ? Pl. of G. *cuinneag*, a milk-pail; *-ham* is the alteration of some Saxon scribe.
- CURRIE (Edinburgh). *Sic* c. 1230. G. *coire*, 'a cauldron,' ravine. Cf. CORRIE, and Currie Rig, Carsphairn.
- CURROCHTRIE (Wigtown). Fr. G. *currach*, a marsh (cf. 'The Curragh,' Ireland, meaning 'undulating plain'); *-try* may be W. *tre*, land.
- CUSHNIE GLEN (Aberdeen). a. 1300, Cuscheny; also Cussenin. G. *ch'oisinn*, 'a corner,' or perh. *cos* (pron. *cush*) *an achaidh*, 'foot of the field.'
- CUTHILL (farm, West Calder). (A Cuthilgarth, c. 1500, in Sanday.) Prob. fr. W. *cut*, a hovel, shed, *cwt*, roundness; hence a cot. Cf. Cutclay, p. xix.

CYDERHALL (Dornoch). c. 1160, Siwardhoch; 1640, *Blaeu*, Siddera. Interesting corruption fr. Earl 'Sigurd's How' or Haugh (O.N. *haugr*, a grave-mound, cf. N. *höi*, a hill); he was buried here in 1014.

CYRUS, St (Montrose). After St *Cyricus*, *Ciricius*, or *Cyr*, of Tarsus. See EGLISGIRIG.

D

DAILY (Maybole, and Urr, Kirkcudbright). G. *dealghe*, 'thorns.'

DAIRSIE (Cupar). 1250, Dervesyn; 1639, Dersey. First syll. prob. either Celtic *der*, *dor*, G. *dobhar*, 'water, river,' or G. *doire*, 'a grove, thicket,' as in DERRY; and second syll. perh. fr. *b(h)as*, pl. *basan*, 'a hollow,' lit. the palm of the hand. 'Grove' or 'river in the hollows.'

DALAROSSIE (Inverness). G. *dail-a-rois*, 'field on the point or promontory;' G. *dail*, older *dal*, W. *dol*, is not the same word as *dale* (O.E. *dael*, Icel. and Sw. *dal*, a valley, 'dell'). Unlike the Eng. and Norse ending *-dale*, the Celtic *dal* is always a prefix, and means a meadow or plain.

DALAVICH (Lorn). 'Field, plain of the AVICH,' or G. *dail amhaich*, 'field of the narrow neck.'

DALBEATTIE (Kirkcudbright). 1599, Dalbatie. 'Field of the birch trees;' G. *beath*.

DALCHREICHART (Glenmoriston). G. *dail chreach* àrd, 'high-up field of the foray' or 'division of the spoil' (*creach*).

DALDERSE (Falkirk). 1745, -derce. G. *deàrsach*, 'bright, gleaming, radiant,' so 'shining meadow.'

DALE (Halkirk). c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Dal. Icel. N. and Sw. for 'dale, valley.'

DALGARDIE (Perthsh.) = DALNACARDOCH. *G* and *c* in Celtic often interchange.

DALGETY (Aberdour, Fife). 1178, Dalgathyn. 'Windy (G. *gaothanach*) meadow.'

DALGUISE (Dunkeld). 'Field of firs;' G. *guithseach*. Cf. KINGUSSIE.

- DALHOUSIE (Dalkeith). 1461, Dalwosy; same as Dalchoisie, Rannoch, = G. *dail-a-ch'oisinn*, 'field in the corner or angle.'
- DALIBORG OR -BURGH (Lochmaddy). 'Meadow of the borg or fort.' See BORGUE.
- DALJARROCH (Girvan). G. *dail dharaich*, 'field of oaks.' For *dh=j*, cf. Barrjarg, 'red height,' fr. G. *dearg*.
- DALKEITH. 1140, Dalkied; c. 1145, -keth; and Dolchet. Perh. fr. *Ce*, one of seven sons of great Cruithne, father, according to the legend, of the Picts. But see on INCHKEITH, and cf. KEITH.
- DALLACHY (Fochabers, and Aberdeen, Fife). In Fife pron. Daichy. Prob. G. *dalach*, gen. of *dail*, a field; perh. fr. *dealachul*, a separating, a division, a space.
- DALLAS (Forres). 'Meadow of the waterfall;' G. *eas*.
- DALMAHOY (Edinburgh). 1295, -mehoy. G. *dail ma (= na) thuath* (pron. hua), 'field to the north.'
- DALMALLY. Its old name was DYSART. Prob. fr. St Maluog. See KILMALLOW.
- DALMELLINGTON (Girvan). ? Same as DALMALLY, + O.E. *ton*, *tún*, hamlet, village.
- DALMENY (Edinburgh). c. 1180, Dumanie; 1250, Dumanyn. Of course *du* or *dhu* is 'black,' and *dùn* is a hill. Perh. the name is *dhu moine*, 'black moss;' but on -manyn, cf. CLACKMANNAN.
- DALMUIR (Dumbarton). Hybrid; G. *dail*, a field, + O.E., Icel., and Dan. *mór*, a moor, morass, heath.
- DALNACARDOCH (S. Inverness-sh.). 'Plain of the smithy;' G. *c(h)càrdaich*, fr. *ceard*, a smith. DALGARDIE is the same word.
- DALNAGLAR (Glenshee). Fr. G. *gleathar*, a loud noise, clang of arms.
- DALNAMEIN (Dalnacardoch). Fr. G. *mèin*, 'ore, a mine, a vein of metal.'
- DALNASPIDAL (N. Perthsh.). G. *spideal*, a 'spittal' or inn. Same word as 'hospital.'
- DALNAVAIRD (Forfar and Kincardine). 1338, 'Dalnavert,'

near Aviemore. 'Rhymer's or bard's glen;' G. *na bhaird*, gen. of *bard*.

DALQUIHARRAN CASTLE (Dailly). Doubtful; perh. 'field of drunkenness or lasciviousness or madness;' G. *m(h)earan*. *Qu* is *w*, and we have *mh* = *w* in DALWHINNIE, &c.

DALREOCH (Dumbarton). G. *riabhach* (pron. reoch or reeugh), 'grey, brindled.'

DALRY (Edinburgh, Ayrshire, Castle Douglas, and Tyndrum). 'King's meadow;' G. *righ* (pron. ry or ree, as in Dalree, Tyndrum, and PORTREE).

DALRYMPLE (Ayrshire). 1467, -rumpyll. G. *dail rumpuill*, 'field of the tail' or 'rump.' Cf. Buttock, near Polmont.

DALSERF (Hamilton). Formerly 'Meeheyn' or 'Machan' (for which cf. METHVEN and ECCLESMACHAN). From St Serf, 5th century, Prior of Lochleven.

DALSETTER (Lerwick). 'Valley of the *sætor*,' N. for a summer, hill, or dairy farm. Ending -*setter* also occurs in Caithness.

DALSWINTON (Dumfries). 1292, Dalsuyntone; also c. 1295, Bale-swyntoun, which is a tautology, G. *baile* being = O.E. *ton*, *tún*, a village. See SWINTON.

DALTON (Ayr). *Dal* may be G. or Norse, prob. the former.

DALWHINNIE (S. Inverness). G. *dail mhuine*, 'field of the thicket.' Cf. Dalmoney, Galloway. *Mh* usually is = *r*: but cf. Craighwhinnie, Galloway.

DALZIEL (Motherwell). a. 1200, Dalzell, -iel; 1352, Daleel. Now pron. Dalzell; prob. G. *dail ial*, 'field of the sun-
gleam.'

DAMHEAD (Kinross).

DAMPH, or DAIMH (L. Broom). G. *damh*, 'an ox.'

DAMSEY (Kirkwall). c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Daminsey and Demisey; curious contraction for 'Adamnan's isle' (N. *ay*, *ey*), see p. xev.

DARNAGIE (New Luce). G. *dobhar* (pron. dor or dar) *na gaoithe*, 'water or stream of the winds.' With *dar*, *dor*, cf. W. *dwr*, river.

DARNAWAY (Forres). 1453, Tarnewa; 1498, Darnway. G.

dobhar na bheath (pron. vay), 'birch-water.' Cf. above, and ALLOWAY.

DARNCONNER (Ayr). 'Connor's Water' (see above). C. might be a man, but Connor in Antrim opposite is the old Condeire, -daire, glossed in old Ir. MSS. *doire na con*, 'oak-wood of the wild dogs.' Cf. Gartconner, Kirkintilloch.

DARNICK (Melrose). *a.* 1150, Dernewick. Prob. G. *dobhar an achaidh*, 'stream in the field.'

DARVEL (Galston). Prob. G. *daire chuill*, 'oak wood;' G. *coill*, a wood. Cf. Barluell, Galloway, = *barr leamh-chuill*, or 'elm wood.' Here the *ch* is wholly lost through aspiration.

DAUGHTIE MILL (Kirkcaldy). Pron. dāwty; ? G. *dabhaich tigh*, 'farm-house.' See DAVA.

DAVA (Grantown). More fully *daroach*, older *dabach*, a land measure = four ploughgates, fr. G. *damh-ach*, 'ox-field or ox-gang.'

DAVARR ISLAND (Campbelton). G. and Ir. *dá bharr*, 'two heights.' Cf. Inishdavar, Ireland.

DAVEN, L. (Ballater). Ptolemy's town of Devana is by some supposed to have stood near here. As it stands, it might be G. *damh bheinn*, 'ox mountain.'

DAVIDSON'S MAINS (Edinburgh). On *mains*, see CLINT-MAINS. As early as 1761, and still called, curiously, 'Muttonhole.'

DAVIOT (Old Meldrum and Inverness). Old Meldrum, *sic a.* 1300; also Davyoth. Prob. Mod. G. *dabhoch*, a farm sufficient for so many cows (G. *damh*, an ox), in Hebrides usually 320. Cf. DAVA.

DAWIC (Stobo). *c.* 1200, Dauwic. Prob. G. and Ir. *damh*, an ox, + O.E. *wic*, a dwelling or camp. Cf. Dawros, Donegal, and BOCHASTLE.

DAWSTONE BURN and RIGG (Liddesdale). *a.* 720, *Bede*, Degsastan, 'Degsa's stone' (O.E. *stán*, Sc. *stane*), where King Aidan was defeated in 603.

DEAN (Edinburgh). *c.* 1145, Dene. O.E. *denu*, M.E. *dene*,

a valley or glen, generally deep and wooded, cognate with O.E. *denn*, a den, cave, lurking-place.

DEANBURNHAUGH (Hawick). See HAUGH.

DEANSTOUN (Doune). Place or 'house (O.E. *tún*, Sc. *town*) in the DEAN,' or glen.

DEARG, Ben (Ross-sh.). G. *dearg*, red.

DEARN, R. (Carrbridge).

DECHMONT (Cambuslang and Uphall). Tribe *Decantae* lived in the north of Scotland (*cf.* Deganwy, Llandudno); and the name Mac Decet is common on inscriptions in Devon, Anglesea, and Ireland. So prob. 'Decet's hill;' G. *monadh*. *Cf.* CRIMOND.

DEE, R. (Aberdeen and Kirkcudbright). For early forms, *cf.* ABERDEEN, also Ptolemy's L. Deva. In G. *Dèabhath* (pron. devay), which is lit. 'draining,' it also implies hastiness.

DEER, Old and New (Aberdeen). *Bk. Deer*, 10th century, Dear. G. *deùr*, a tear, so called, says *Bk. Deer*, 'fr. the tears shed here at the parting of Columba with his friend Drostan, who founded the abbey here.'

DEERNESS (Kirkwall). Prob. not 'deer ness' or cape; Icel. and Dan. *dýr*, a deer; rather, fr. the door-like recess in the mural cliff here, *dýr-ness* or 'headland with the door.'

DEGENISH (Argyle). Prob. the *ness* or *nish* of some Norseman, ? Dega. *Cf.* ARDALANISH.

DELNY (Invergordon). *Sic* 1463; but 1398, Delgeny. G. *dealganach*, 'full of little prickles or thorns;' G. *dealg*, a thorn or bodkin.

DELTING (Shetland). N. *dal ping*, 'dell or valley of the thing or meeting.' *Cf.* TINGWALL.

DEMYAT. See DUNMYAT.

DENBURN and DENHEAD (St Andrews, and Auchmacoy, Ellon). Den is Sc. for DEAN, 'wooded glen.'

DENHOLM (Hawick). See DEAN and BRANKS-HOLM.

DENINO, or DUNINO (St Andrews). 1250, Duneynach; 1517, Dinnino. G. *dùn aonaich*, 'hill on the heath' or 'waste.'

- DENNIS HEAD (Orkney) and DENNISTOUN (Glasgow). Dennis is a common Ir. name, prob. = St Denis or Dionysius, first bishop of Paris, beheaded *c.* 280.
- DENNY (Stirling). Old G. *dinat*, a wooded glen or DEAN (*cf.* DUNNET). There is a Denny Bottom near Tunbridge Wells.
- DENNYLOANHEAD (Denny). *Cf.* LOANHEAD, head of the loan or lane (O.E. *lāne*).
- DERNACISSOCK (Kirkcowan). G. *dobhar na síosg*, 'water with the sedges.' *Cf.* DARNAWAY.
- DERRY (burn, Crathie). G. and Ir. *daire*, *doire*, an oak or oak-wood. Two in England.
- DERVAIG (Tobermory). ? G. *darbh aig*, 'worm or reptile bay;' *aig* is Norse.
- DESKFORD (Cullen). *a.* 1600, Deskfurd. Prob. *dá uisge*, 'two waters,' + O.E. *ford*, a ford. *Cf.* Desford and Desborough, Leicester.
- DESKIE BURN (Elgin). As above.
- DEVANHA (Aberdeen). Ptolemy's *Derana* was at Normandikes, 8 miles west of Aberdeen (*cf.* DAVEN). Last syllable looks like G. and Ir. *b(h)eannach*, hilly, as in Aghavannagh, Wicklow. But *cf.* next.
- DEVANNOC (L. Lomond). *Sic* 1776; 1804, Tavanach. Prob. G. *tigh mhanaich*, 'house of the monk.' A hermit once dwelt here.
- DEVERON, R. (Banff). *a.* 1300, Douerne. Must be the same word as Ptolemy's Ir. Dabrona; G. *dobharan*, dimin. of *dobhar*, 'water, stream.' *Cf.* Devoran, Cornwall.
- DEVON, R. (Kinross). *c.* 1210, Glendovan. G. *dubh abhainn* or *án*, 'black, dark river.' The district seems to have been inhabited by the Mæatae, an outlier of the great tribe of the *Damnonii*, inhabitants and namers of the Eng. 'Devon,' in W. *Dyrnaint*. Rhys thinks the names identical in meaning and origin.
- DHU HEARTACH (rock off Colonsay). G. *dhu cheartaich*, 'the black adjuster or corrector,' fr. *ceart*, right, just. A lighthouse now on the rock. Some say it means 'black rock to the wester.'

- DIUSKER, L. (Eribol). G. *dhu sgeir*, 'black rock;' cf. N. *skjaer* or *sker*, a rock or 'skerry.'
- DINGWALL. 1263, Dignewall; 1290, Dingewal; 1463, Dingvale. O.N. *þingavöll*, 'meeting of the thing' or local assembly, = TINGWALD and TINGWALL.
- DINNET (Aberdeen). Old G. *dinat*, a wooded glen. Cf. DENNY and DUNNET.
- DINWOODIE (Dumfries). c. 1500, Dunwedy; 1578, Dumwiddie. Perh. G. *dùn bheadaig*, 'hill of the gossip or wanton.'
- DIPPIN (S. Arran). 1807, 'The Dipping Rocks,' 300 feet of perpendicular basalt.
- DIRLET (Caithness). Prob. *dirl-clet*, 'stack-like rock with the hole in it.' There is a CLETT here; and see next.
- DIRLETON (N. Berwick and Kirkcinner). N. Berw. D., 1270, Dirlton; 1288, Driltone; looks like 'village by the drills' or planted rows (of potatoes, &c.). The Sc. *dirl* and the Eng. *drill* and *thrill* are all fr. same root as O.E. *thyr*, a hole; hence *nostril* or nostril.
- DISTINKHORN HILL (Galston). Prob. fr. a man. Cf. Distington, Whitehaven. *Horn* may well represent G. *càrn*, *càirn*, a heap of stones, a rock.
- DOCHART, L. and R. (Perthsh.). c. 1200, Glendocharde; 1428, Dochirde. Prob. G. *dabhach àird*, 'height with the ploughed land.' See DAVA, and cf. Dawachnahard, Coigeach.
- DOCHFUR (Inverness). 'Cold ploughed land;' G. *fuar*, cold. Cf. PITFOUR, Avoch.
- DOCHGARROCH (Inverness). 'Ploughed part of the rough field;' G. *garbh achadh*. Cf. GARIOCH.
- DOCHLAGGIE (Strathspey). G. *dabhoch laggain*, 'ploughed land in the little hollow' (G. *lag*).
- DODD, common name of rounded hills in the south of Scotland. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *doddy*, *doddit*, 'without horns,' or 'bald.' Perh. cognate with O. Icel. *toddi*, a portion. Cf. Dodridge, Ford.
- DOLLAR (Alla) and DOLLAR LAW (Peebles). 1461, Doler;

1639, Dolour. W. *dol*, G. *dail àird*, 'meadow below the height.' On *luw*, see p. lxxvi.

DOLPHINTON. 1253, Dolfinston. Dolfine was brother of the first Earl of Dunbar, c. 1240. Cf. Dolphinholme, Lancaster.

DOX, R. *Sic* c. 1170. G. *domn*, 'brown,' or *domhain*, 'deep,' *nh* mute.

DONIBRISTLE (Aberdour, Fife). a. 1169, Donibrysell; 1178, Donybrisle. Prob. G. *dunan brisg-gheal*, 'clear, bright little hill.' Cf. ARDALANISH.

DOON, R. and L. (Ayrsh.). c. 1300, Logh done. G., Ir., and O.E. *dún*, a hill, then a hill-fort.

DORBACK (Grantown). G. *dobhar* or *dōr bathaich*, 'stream of the cow-house.' On *dobhar* (which is Pictish), cf. DARNAGIE.

DORES (L. Ness). The *e* is mute. G. *dobhar* or *dōr*, water, with the common Eng. plural.

DORLINX (between Morven and Oronsay, Davaar and Kintyre, CALF and Mull). G. *doirlinn*, a bit of land, or isthmus, which is temporarily submerged by the tide. *Dornie* (1617, Dorny) is thought to be a corruption of the same word. It is on Lochalsh.

DORNOCH. 1199, Durnah; c. 1230, Durnach; 1456, Dornouch. G. *dobhar* or *dūr an achaidh*, 'water of the field.'

DORNOCK (Annan). As above.

DOUGLAS (Lanark, and two burns on L. Lomond). L. Lom. D., in *Nennius*, Dubglas. Lan. D., c. 1150, Duueglas, Duueglas, Duglas; c. 1220, Dufgles. Old G. *dhu* or *dubh glas*, 'black, dark water;' the only meaning of *glas* in Mod. G. is 'grey, pale.'

DOUGLASTOWN (Maybole and Forfar). Fr. the great Scotch family of that name.

DOUNBY (Stromness). Sw. and O.E. *dún*, a hill, + *by*, town, village, see p. lxiii. = HILTON.

DOUNE (Callander) = DOON.

DOUR, R. (Fife). Forms, see ABERDOUR. G. *dobhar*, *dor*, *dur*, W. *dur*, water, river.

- DOVECRAIGS (Bo'ness). 'Black rocks;' G. *dubh*, 'black.
Cf. the name Duff.
- DOWALLY (Pitlochry). G. *dubh bhaile*, 'dark, black village.'
Cf. BALLYGRANT, &c.
- DOWNFIELD (Dundee). Down, as in Ir. 'Down;' prob. =
G. and Ir. *dún*, a hill, hill-fort.
- DOWNIES (Kincardine). Corruption of G. *dùnan*, 'a little
hill,' with the common Eng. plural. There was a
thanage of 'Duny' or Downie at Monikie; and there
is Port Downie, above Falkirk.
- DRAINE (Lossiemouth). G. and Ir. *draigheann*, W. *drain*,
'(black) thorns.' Cf. Drain, Drains, Dreenan, &c., in
Ireland.
- DRANIEMANNER (Minigaff). Prob. as above, + G. *mainnir*,
a sheep-pen, booth, cattle-fold.
- DREGHORN (Irvine and Musselburgh). Prob. corruption of
G. *draigheann*. See DRAINE, and cf. CLEGHORN.
- DREM (Haddington). *Sic*. 1250. G. *druim*, the back;
hence 'a hill-ridge.' Cf. Drimagh, Ireland.
- DRIMNIN (Morven). G. *druinnein*, dimin. of *dronn*, the
back, a ridge. Cf. Drinna and Drimmin (Ir. *druimín*),
Ireland.
- DRIP, The (Stirling, on the Forth), and DRIPPS (Renfrew).
Renf. D., 1158, Le Drip. Prob. Sc. *dreep*, 'a jump or
drop down,' same as *drip*, O.E. *drypan*, Icel. *drjúpa*, to
drip or drop.
- DROMA, L. (Ross-sh.). G. gen. of *druim*, the back, a hill-
ridge. It stands where the great backbone of Scotland
(Drum Alban) crosses the valley at the head of the
R. Broom. Cf. Drom and Dromagh in Ireland.
- DROMORE (Kirkcudbright), or Drummore. 'Big hill-ridge';
G. *mòr*, big, and see above. Also in Ireland.
- DRON (Bridge of Earn). *Sic* c. 1190. G. *dronn*, the rump,
back, a hill-ridge.
- DRONGAN (Coylton). G. *dronn gaothanach* (pron. ganach),
'windy hill-ridge.'
- DRONLEY (Dundee). G. *dronn*, + Eng. *ley* or *lee*, a meadow.
Cf. Dronfield, Sheffield.

DRUM (farm, Bonnybridge, &c.). G. *druim* = L. *dorsum*, the back ; hence a hill-ridge like a beast's back. Sir H. Maxwell names 198 Drums- in Galloway alone. It is seen in Ptolemy's (c. 120 A.D.) Καληδόριος δρυμός, which Skene thinks is translation of *Caledonium Dorsum* or Drum Alban, the great dividing mountain-ridge of Scotland. *Drum* and *dum* or *dun*, 'hill,' are constantly interchanging in Sc. names.

DRUMBLADE (Huntly). a. 1500, -blate ; perh. fr. G. *bladh*, smooth, or *blàth*, a flower, bloom.

DRUMCHAPEL (Dumbarton). Probably 'mare's back ;' G. *c(h)apull*, a mare.

DRUMCLOG (Strathaven). Prob. fr. G. *clog*, a bell. Was there a chapel here ?

DRUMÉLDRIE (Largo). Prob. fr. G. *éildeir*, 'the elder-tree.'

DRUM(M)ELZIER (Biggar). Pron. -élyer ; c. 1200, Dummedler ; c. 1305, Dumelliare ; 1326, Drummeiller ; 1492, -melzare. Here G. *druim* and *dún*, 'hill-ridge' and 'hill,' have been interchanged. The second part looks like O.Fr. *medler* or *meslier*, the medlar-tree, but this is very unlikely, especially as 'medler' (*sic*) is not found in Eng. till c. 1400 in *Romaunt of the Rose*. Perh. fr. a man, or fr. O.N. *melr*, pl. *melar*, bent grass.

DRUMFADA, Mountain (Banavie). 'Long (G. *fada*) hill-ridge.'

DRUMGLOW HILL (Kincardine). 'Ridge of the cry or shout ;' G. *glaoth*. Cf. DUNGLOW.

DRUMLANRIG (Thornhill). 1663, -lanerk. As it stands looks like a tautology, for *drum* is = *rig* (see p. lxi), and *lan* = *long* (cf. Carlenrig, north of Langholm) ; but cf. LANARK.

DRUMLEMBLE (Campbelton).

DRUMLITHIE (Fordoun). 'Gray (G. *liath*) hill-ridge.'

DRUMMOND (S. Perthsh. and Whithorn). Perthsh. D., 1296, Droman ; c. 1300, 'Gilbert de Drymmond.' G. *dromaim*, a ridge, fr. *druim*, the back. Several Drummonds in Ulster ; also in Ireland, Drummin, &c. The *d* has not added itself in DRYMEN.

DRUMMÚCKLOCH (Kirkeudbright). 'Ridge of the piggery ;'

- G. muclach*, fr. *muc*, a pig. *Cf.* Drimnamucklach, Argyle, and Gortnamucklagh, Ireland.
- DRUMNADROCHIT (Inverness). 'Hill-ridge by the bridge;' *G. drochaid*. *Cf.* Drumdrochat, Minigaff, and KIN-DROCHIT.
- DRUMOAK (Aberdeen). *c.* 1250, Dumuech, also Dulmaok, and still (?) pron. Dalmáik. 'Field (*G. dail*) of St *Mazote*,' the Irish virgin, friend of St Bride or Bridget, 5th century.
- DRUMOCHTER (Dalnaspidal). 'Upper hill-ridge;' *G. uach-darach*, fr. *uachdar*, the top. *Cf.* the names in Auchter-.
- DRUMSHEUGH (Edinburgh). 'Hill-ridge with the trench or furrow;' *G. sheuch*.
- DRUMSMITTAL (Knockbain). 'Vapoury, misty (*G. smùileit*) hill-ridge.'
- DRUMTOCHTY CASTLE (Fordoun). ? 'Obstructing, lit. choking, hill-ridge;' *G. tachlach*, fr. *tachol*, to stop up, choke.
- DRUMVUICH (Perthsh.). 'Hill-ridge of the buck;' *G. bluic*.
- DRYBRIDGE (Buckie). Possibly fr. *G. draigh*, a thorn.
- DRYBURGH (St Boswells). *Sic c.* 1200; *c.* 1160, Drieburh; *c.* 1211, Dryburg, Driborch, also -burgh; 1544, -brough. Quite possibly 'dry fort,' O.E. *dryge*, *drie*, dry (see BROUGH); but commonly said to be fr. *G. darach bruch*, 'oak-bank.' *Cf.* BROUGHTY.
- DRYFESDALE (Lockerbie). Now pron. Drysdale; 1116, Drivesdale. Prob. fr. O.E. *drifan*, Dan. *drive*, to drive.
- DRYMEN (S. of L. Lomond). Pron. Drimmen; 1238, Drumyn; also Drummane. = DRUMMOND.
- DRYNACHAN HOUSE (Nairn). Charter, *c.* 1170, 'Trenechinen quod Latine sonat lignum recte extensum;' 1497, Drynahine. *G. draigneachan*, substantive dimin. meaning 'a thicket,' lit. 'abounding in thorns;' *G. draighneach*.
- DRYNIE (Dingwall). *G. draighneach*, 'thorns.' There is also a Drynoch.
- DUBFORD (Banff). Prob. 'black (*G. dubh*) ford;' *dub* is also Sc. for a pool, puddle.

DUBTON (Montrose). Prob. corruption of G. *dubh dùn*, 'dark hill.' Cf. EARLSTON, EDDERTON.

DUDDINGSTON (Edinburgh). Charter, c. 1150, 'Dodinus de Dodinestun;' 1290, Dodingstone. *Dodin* must have been a Saxon settler. Six Doddingtons and one Duddingston in England.

DUFFTOWN (Banff). Fr. the clan Duff; G. *dubh*, black. Cf. Dufton, Appleby.

DUFFUS (Elgin). 1290, Dufhus; 1512, Duffous. 'Dove-house;' O.E. *dúfa*, *dúfe*, + O.E. and Icel. *hús*. Prob. this is the Dúfeyrar in *Orkney. Sag.*, in which the latter part = O.N. *eyri*, a spit of land.

DUICH, L. (Glenelg). Fr. St *Duthac*, died at Armagh, c. 1062. Cf. Bailedhuich, G. name of Tain.

DURINISH (Skye). (1501, Watternes; 1567, Durynthas; 1588, Durinysh. It is a peninsula, almost an island, so prob. G. *dúr* (or *dobhar*) *innis*, 'water-island.' Cf. Craig Durnish, in 1613 -durinche, L. Etive. Prof. McKinnon thinks = DURNESSE or 'deer-ness.'

DULL (Aberfeldy). Sic 1380; c. 1230, Dul. G. *dúlach*, 'misty gloom.' A mountain called *Doilweme* ('murky cave') is mentioned in the Irish *Life of St Cuthbert* as near by. In charter, c. 1170, *re* the Don Valley, we read, 'Rivulus Doeli quod sonat carbo ("coal") Latine propter ejus nigredinem.'

DULLATUR (Falkirk). G. *dhu leitir*, 'dark hill slope.' See BALLATER.

DULNAN, R. (Grantown). ? G. *dail an ín* or *abhainn*, 'field by the river.'

DUMBARTON. a. 1300-1445, Dunbretane; 1498, Dunbertane; 1639, Dumbriton. G. *dùn Bhreatain*, 'fort or hill of the (Strathclyde) Britons.' Its old name was Aleluth. *Dum* and *dun* are constantly found interchanging in Sc. names; so are *dun* and *drum*.

DUMBUCK (Dumbarton). G. *dùn buic*, 'hill of the buck or he-goat' (*boe*).

DUMCRIEFF (Moffat). 'Hill with the haunch or shoulder.' See CRIEFF.

DUMFRIES. 1288, D(o)unfres; 1395, Drumfreiss, formerly called Caerferes. Skene thinks both these = 'fort of the Frisians,' here *a.* 400. Others say fr. G. *phreas*, copse, shrubs, = Shrewsbury. Cf. the Sc. surname Monfries, ? = G. *monadh phreas*.

DUMGREE (Kirkpatrick-Juxta). G. *dùn greighe*, 'hill of the herd' (of deer, &c.).

DUN (Montrose). *Sic* 1250. G. and Ir. *dùn*, a hill, then a hill-fort, W. *din*, cognate with O.E. *tún*, enclosure, village, and L. ending *-dunum*, so common in Cæsar, Lugdunum, Camalodunum, &c.

DUN ALASTAIR (Pitlochry). G. 'Alexander's hill.'

DUNAN (Broadford). G. 'a little hill.'

DUNASKIN (Ayr). Prob. 'hill of the water;' G. *uisgean*.

DUNBAR (Haddington and Kirkbean). Hadd. D., *c.* 720, *Eldi*, Dyunbaer; *a.* 1200, Dunbarre. 'Fort on the height;' G. *barr*. Possibly connected with St Bar or Finbar, Bishop of Cork, to whom Dornoch Church is dedicated.

DUNBARNEY (Bridge of Earn). *a.* 1150, Drumbernin. 'Hill with the gap;' G. *bearna*. Cf. DUMBARTON.

DUNBEATH (Caithness). *Sic* 1450; *Ulst. Ann.*, *re ann.* 680, Duinbaitte. 'Hill of the birches;' G. *beath*.

DUNBLANE. Old chron. Dubblain; *c.* 1272, Dumblin. 'Hill of Blane,' son of King Aidan, who founded a church here in the 6th century.

DUNBOG, or DINBUG (Cupar). *c.* 1190, Dunbulce; 1250, -bulg. 'Massive, bellying hill,' fr. G. *bulg*, the belly. Cf. Drumbulg, Tarland.

DUNCANSBAY (Caithness). *c.* 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Dungulsbæ; *c.* 1700, Dungasby; present spelling only later than 1700. 'Donald's house or village.' *Donnughal* is the Old G. form of Donald, now *Dònull*; and in *Orkney. Sag.* we read of a 10th-century Celtic chief Dungad or Dungal, who prob. gave his name to this place. For *-bay* = Dan. *by* or *bi*, 'village,' cf. CANISBAY.

DUNCANSBURGH (Fort William). A modern name.

DUNCANSTONE (Insch).

- DUNCOW (Dumfries). Prob. 'hill of the gow or smith;' G. *gobha*.
- DUNCURB, or DRUMCURB (Strathearn): in *Pict. Chron.*, ann. 965, 'Dorsum Crup.' 'Hill with the haunch or shoulder;' G. *crubha*. = DUMCRIEFF, only here the *b* is hard.
- DUNDEE. 1199, Dundee; 1367, Dundee. No reason to dispute the common derivation, G. *dùn Dé* (gen. of *Dia*), 'hill of God;' ? = 'Gadshill.'
- DUNDONALD (Ayrsh., *sic* 1461) and DUNDONNELL (Ullapool); *cf.* 'Dundouenald,' 1183, in Forfar. 'Hill of Donald;' G. *Dònull* or *Domhnall*. There is a Dundonald in County Down.
- DUNDRENNAN (Kirkcudbright). 1290, -draynane; 1461, -dranan. 'Hill of the thorn-bushes;' G. *draighneanan*. *Cf.* DRYNACHAN; also Dreenan and Aghadreenan, Ireland.
- DUNECHT (Aberdeen). See ECHT.
- DUNFALLANDY (Logierait). Latter part unknown; ? some man.
- DUNFERMLINE. *Sic* 1251, but *c.* 1145, -fermelin; 1160, -fermling. No explanation very satisfactory; for if it be 'hill of the crooked pool,' the G. *fiar lùne* could with difficulty become *fermling*; and if it be 'Farlan's Hill,' as Dr M'Lauchlan says, the first form which favours that is in Barbour's *Bruce*, *c.* 1375, 'Dunferlyne.' This Farlan (now seen in the surnames M'Farlane and Parlane), according to legend, was, with Nemed, first coloniser of Ireland. Prob. a pre-Celtic name, Rhys thinks. The *m* is best accounted for by deriving fr. that Melyn, whose name is supposed also to enter into STIRLING; so the name would mean 'crooked hill of Melyn.'
- DUNFION (hill, L. Lomond). 'Finn' or 'Fingal's hill;' he is said to have hunted here.
- DUNGLASS (Firth of Clyde). 'Grey, wan (G. *glas*) hill.'
- DUNGLOW (Kinross). 'Hill' or 'fort of the shout or cry;' G. *glawdh*.
- DUNIPACE (Denny). *Sic* 1195; 1293, Dunypas. Skene

says fr. *bass*, a mound (see *BASS*), the two mounds here being supposed to mark the site of that battle of King Arthiur, which Nennius calls *Bassas*. The local explanation is G. *dùn na bàis*, 'hill of death.'

DUNQUOICH HILL (Inveraray). 'Hill like a drinking-cup;' G. and Ir. *cuach*, 'a quaich;' cf. R. Quaich, south of Kenmore.

DUNRA (St Fillan's). 'Hill of the west water;' G. *iar abh.*

DUNJUMPIN (Colvend, Kirkeudbright). 'Fort of the hillock;' G. *tiompain*, *ti* being = *ch* in G. *Tiompan* also means cymbals; perh. with reference to some religious rites.

DUNKELD. *Sic a.* 1150; but *Ulst. Ann.*, ann. 865, Duincaillen; *Pict. Chron.*, Duncalden; *Wyntoun*, c. 1420, Dwnkaldyne. 'Hill with the woods.' *Caillen* or *chaillein* is gen. pl. of G. *coille*, a wood. Same root as *Caledonii*.

DUNKIRK (Kells, Kirkeudbright). Prob. 'hill of the grouse;' G. *ceare*, gen. *circe*.

DUNLOP (Ayrsh.). (Cf. 1250, 'Dunlopin,' Forfar.) Prob. 'hill of the bend, angle, or little glen;' G. *lùb*. Cf. *Crup* for *crubha*, s.v. DUNCRUB.

DUNMORE (Falkirk). 'Big hill;' G. *mòr*, big.

DUNMYAT (Ochils), or Dum-, or Demyat; fr. tribe *Mwate* or *Miati* (*sic* in Adamnan) = Verturiones, outliers of the Damnonii. Cf. DEVON Valley near by. *Miati* is prob. fr. W. *meidlio*, to dare; so Prof. Rhys.

DUNNAIST (W. Ross-sh.). G. *dun-an-(fh)üste*, 'hill of the fort.'

DUNNET (Caithness). c. 1230, Donotf; 1275, Dunost; 1455, Dunneth. Doubtful; early forms make it unlikely to be = DINNET.

DUNNICHEN (Forfar). 'Fort of Nechtan,' King of the Picts, died 481.

DUNNIKIER (Kirkealdy). G. *dùnan ciar*, 'dusky, dark brown little hill.'

DUNNING (Perthsh.). 1200, Dunine, later Dunyn. G. *dùnan*, 'little hill' or 'fort.'

DUN(X)OTTAR (Stonehaven). *Ulst. Ann.*, ann. 681, Duin

foither; 1461, Dunotir. 'Fort on the reef or low promontory;' G. *oitir*. Mod. G. has lost the *f* by aspiration.

DUNOLLY CASTLE (Oban). *Ulst. Ann.*, ann. 685, Duin Ollaigh; *Tighernac*, ann. 714, Dunollaig; 1322, Dunollach. Prob. fr. some man.

DUNOON. *Sic* 1472; but *c.* 1240, Dunnon; 1270, Dunhoven; *c.* 1300, Dunhon; 1476, Dunnovane. 'Hill by the water;' G. *abhainn*, in S. Argyle, pron. o'an. Cf. AVON and PORTNAHAVEN. Possibly fr. *h'amluinn* (pron. havun), an oven. Dunoon and Dunowen are names common in Ireland.

DUNPHAIL (Forres). Perh. 'hill of the horse;' G. *p(h)eall*. Cf. Drumpail, Old Luce. *Fail* in G. means a ring, a wreath, a sty.

DUNRAGIT (Glenluce). ? 'Hill of the noise or disturbance;' G. *racaid*, Eng. 'racket.'

DUNROBIN CASTLE (Golspie). 1401, robyn; 1512, Drumraby; also Drum Raffin. In 1222 Raffin was *Lögmadr*, 'law-man,' or crown representative here. Name prob. remodelled in compliment to Robin or Robert, Earl of Sutherland, *c.* 1400. On interchange of *drum* and *dun*, cf. DRUMELZIER, DUMFRIES.

DUNROD (Kirkeudbright). *Sic* 1360. Prob. 'hill by the road;' G. *rathaid*, pron. raad; more likely than fr. *ruadh*, red.

DUNROSSNESS (Shetland). *Sagas*, Dynröstarnes, 'ness, 'promontory of the hill by the röst,' N. for whirlpool, *i.e.*, SUMBURGH ROOST.

DUNS (Berwick). Prob. G. *dùn*, hill or fort, with the common Eng. plural. No proof of the tradition that it is contracted fr. *Dunstan*.

DUNSCAITH CASTLE (Sleat). 1505, Dunskahay. ? G. *dùn sgatha*, 'hill of the consuming, destruction.' Cf. 'Dunschath' or 'Dunsacht,' 1461, in Ross.

DUNSCORE (Dumfries). *a.* 1300, Dunescor. 'Hill with the sharp rock;' G. *sgor*.

DUNSHELT or -ALT (Auchtermuchty). Prob. 'hill of the hunt;' G. *sealg*.

DUNSINANE (Dunkeld). c. 970, *Pict. Chron.*, Dunsinoen (and prob. the Arsendoim or -in, *Tighernac*, ann. 596). Prob. 'hill with the breasts or dug's;' G. *sineachan*, fr. *sine*, a breast.

DUNSTAFFNAGE CASTLE (Oban). 1322, Ardstofniche. Hybrid; prob. 'hill of the inch (G. *innis*, island or peninsula), with staff-like markings;' Icel. *stafr*, Dan. *stav*. Cf. STAFFA.

DUNSYRE (Dolphinton). 1180, -syer; a. 1300, -sier. 'East (G. *sìar*) hill.' Cf. Balsier (old, Balsyir) and Balshere, Galloway.

DUNTOCHAR (Dumbarton). 1265, Drumtoucher (cf. DUMFRIES, &c.). 'Fort of the causeway;' Ir. *tóchar* (not in Mod. G.). Cf. Cantoghar, Ireland.

DUNTULM (Uig). 1498, -tullen. 'Fort on the hillock;' G. *tolm*, gen. *tuilm*.

DUNVALANREE (Benderloch). G. *dùn-a-bhaile-na-righ*, 'hill of the king's house' or 'village.'

DUNVEGAN (Skye). 1498, -begane; 1517, -veggane; 1553, Dunnevegane. ? 'Fort of the few, small number;' G. *b(h)eagain*.

DUPPLIN CASTLE (Perth). *Pict. Chron.*, Duplyn. 'Black pool' = Dublin; G. *dubh*, black; *lynn* is W. rather than G., which has *linne*. On *p* for *b*, cf. *Dorsum Crup* for DUNCRUB.

DURA DEN (Cupar). G. *dobharach* (*durach*), watery; fr. *dobhar*, water, cf. DOUR, DURIE; + DEAN.

DURIAM (Kirkpatrick-Durham, and name of hill there). O.E. *deór ham*, 'wild beasts' home or lair;' cf. Icel. *dýr*, Sw. *diur*, a wild beast; same as Eng. *deer*.

DURIE (Fife). G. *dobharach* or *dúrach*, watery. Cf. DURA DEN, and Dourie, Mochrum, also Doory and Dooragh, Ireland.

DURNESSE (W. Sutherland). c. 1230, Dyrnes. 'Deer ness;' Icel. *dýr*, Dan. *dýr*, a beast, deer.

- DUROR (Glencoe). (1343, Durdoman, *i.e.*, 'deep water;')
1501, Durroure. G. *dobhar* or *dúr oir*, 'water's edge.'
- DURRIS (Banchory). Prob. G. *doras*, *dorus*, a door, entrance.
Cf. Durrus, south of Ireland.
- DUR(R)ISDEER (Thornhill). 1328, Durrysder. G. *dorus doire*, 'entrance of the grove or forest.' There was an ancient forest here. *Cf.* Deerhass, near by.
- DUTCHMAN'S CAP, The (isle off W. of Mull).
- DUTHIL (Carrbridge). G. *dhu thuil*, 'black stream' or 'flood.'
- DYCE (Aberdeensh.). ? G. *deas*, south, or *dias*, an ear of corn.
- DYE, R. (Kincardine).
- DYESTER'S BRAE AND RIG (Galloway). -ster is the old female suffix; *cf.* spinster, webster, or female weaver, now only a proper name, &c.
- DYKE (Forres). *Sic* 1311. O.E. *dīc*, bank of earth cast up fr. a *ditch*, which is the same word. Wherever *dyke* or *dykes* enters into a name, as in Battledykes, Forfar, Cleaven Dyke on Isla, and Raedykes on Ythan, it usually means the site of an ancient camp.
- DYKEBAR (Paisley). *Barre*, a barrier, is found in Eng. as early as c. 1220.
- DYSART (Fife and Montrose). Fife D., 1250, Dishard; c. 1530, G. *Buchanan*, Deserta. G. *diseart* fr. L. *desertum*, desert place, then a hermit's cell or house for receiving pilgrims. Dysart (*sic* 1446) or Clachandysert was the old name of the parish of Glenorchy; others, too, in Scotland. Desert, Disert, &c., common in Ireland.

E

- EAGER-, EGGER-NESS (Wigtown). 'Eagre ness,' *i.e.*, 'cape of the tidal wave' or bore (of the Solway); O.E. *eāgor*, *egor*, Icel. *agfir*, the sea.
- EAGLESFIELD (Ecclefechan). Also one near Cockermouth.
- EAGLESHAM (Paisley). 1158, Egilsham; 1309, Eglishame. Not fr. the eagle, which is Fr. *aigle*, but W. *eylwys*, G.

eaglais, fr. L. (and Gk.) *ecclesia*, a church, + O.E. *hám*, home, place, village. Only *-ham* in this quarter, and even this is a hybrid.

EARLSFERRY (Elie). *a.* 1300, Erlesferie. O.E. *eorl*, an earl : said to be after Macduff, thane of Fife, but he is a 'mythic character' (Skene).

EARLSTON (Berwicksh.). *c.* 1144, Erheldon ; *c.* 1180, Ereildune ; *a.* 1320, Essedoune ; 1370, Hersildoune ; fine example of popular corruption and 'etymology.' Prob. G. *àird choil*, 'height of the wood,' *cf.* ARDCHALZIE ; to which prob. the Angle immigrants added O.E. *dún*, a hill.

EARN, R. *Prophy. St Berchan*, *a.* 1100, Eirenn ; *very old M.S.*, Sraith hirend, *i.e.*, Strathearn. Pron. eran, which looks like G. *ear ân* or *abhainn*, 'east (flowing) river.' But Dr Skene says fr. *Eire*, Irish queen, mentioned in the Ir. Nennius, who, tradition says, was fr. Scotland. *Eire* or *Erin*, accusative *Érinn*, was also an old name of Ireland, = Gk. *Ἰέρνη* and Juvenal's *Iuuerna*, corrupted into Hibernia ; so Rhys. He thinks it pre-Celtic, and does not accept Windisch's meaning, 'fat, fertile land ;' *cf.* Sanskrit *pīvan*, fem. *pīvari* ; Gk. *πίον*. Eren was the old name of the R. Findhorn. *Cf.* BANFF.

EARNOCK (Hamilton). Prob. G. *eàrr an achaidh*, 'end, boundary of the field.' *Cf.* DORNOCK.

EASDALE (Oban). G. *eas*, waterfall, + N. *dal*, dale, valley ; see p. xlvì.

EASSIE (Meigle). 1250, Essy. G. *easach*, 'abounding in waterfalls ;' G. *eas*. *Cf.* ESSY.

EASTHAVEN (Arbroath).

EAST NEUK O' FIFE. Sc. *neuk* is G. and Ir. *niùc*, a 'nook' or corner.

EASTWOOD (Glasgow). Also in Notts.

EATHIE (Cromarty). Prob. = **ETHIE**, *c.* 1212, Athyn, *i.e.*, G. *àthan*, a little ford.

ECCLEFECHAN (Dumfriessh.). L. *Ecclesia Fechani*, 'church of St Fechan' (G. *fiachan*, 'little raven,' dimin. of *fitheach*), Abbot of Fother, West Meath, time of Kentigern. *Cf.* ST VIGAN'S.

- ECCLES (Coldstream and Penpont). Colds. E., 1297, Heeles = 'church' (see EAGLESHAM). St Mary's Cistercian nunnery, founded here 1155. In 1195 St Ninian's, Stirling, is called the church of *Eggilis*. Three in England. See, too, p. xeviii.
- ECCLESIAMAGIRDLE (S.E. Perthsh.). 'Church of St Griselda' or Grizel, *ma* being the Celtic endearing prefix, 'my own.' The parishes of Flisk and Lindores are dedicated to a St Maegidrin, but this is prob. a Bishop of St Andrews, called Mac Gilla Odran.
- ECCLESMACHAN (Uphall). 1250, Eglismanin; 1296, Egglesmaulhy, 'church of ? *Manchan*,' Irish saint, 7th century. See EAGLESHAM, and *cf.* CLACKMANNAN.
- ECHT (Aberdeen). *Sic a.* 1300. ?G. *each*, a horse, or possibly *eachd*, an exploit. Duneight, Lisburn, is the old *Dun Eachdadh*, 'Eachy's hill or fort.' *Cf.* DUNECHT.
- ECK, L. (Dunoon). Prob. same as OICH, fr. Old Celtic root for 'water.' *Cf.* Axe, Esk, Usk, and G. *uisge*, also Ecton, Northampton.
- ECKFORD (Jedburgh). *c.* 1200, Eckeforde; 1220, Heeford. See above.
- EDAY (Kirkwall). *Sagas*, Eidey; *c.* 1260, Eidloe. ? 'Eddy isle' (N. *ay, ey*), fr. Icel. *itha*, an eddy or whirlpool. The earliest known form of the Eng. word 'eddy' is in *Houlate*, *a.* 1455, 'ane ydy.' Or fr. Icel. *æð-r*, Dan. *eder*, the eider-duck.
- EDBERTON (Tain). 1461, Edirtonne; 1532, Eddirtane; *c.* 1565, -thane. Early corruption, perh. influenced by nearness to Tain, fr. G. *eadar dun*, 'between the hills.' *Cf.* EARLSTON.
- EDDLESTON (Peebles). *c.* 1200, Edoluestone; 1296, Edalstone; *c.* 1305, Edwylstone. 'Edulf's place:' *a.* 1189 lands here granted to a Saxon settler, Edulf or Edulplus. The Celtic name had been Penjacob.
- EDDRACHILIS (W. Sutherland). Pron. -héelis; 1509, Eddiraquhelis. G. *eadar-a-chaoilas*, 'between the straits;' G. *caol*, a KYLE or narrow sound; *cf.* Eddergoll ('between the fork,' G. *gobhal*), Breadalbane.

EDEN, R. (Fife and Roxburgh). Perh. *c.* 120, *Ptolemy*, *Tinna*. Prob. *W. eiddyn* or *G. eulann*, 'face, slope of a hill.'

EDENSHEAD (Kinross).

EDGERSTONE (Jedburgh). = 1455, 'Eggerhope Castell;' only perh. = 'Edgar's town.'

EDINBANE (Portree). *G. eadann ban*, 'white slope or face of the hill.'

EDINBURGH. *a.* 700, Nennius, 'The Mount Agned' = Welsh bards' Mynydd Agned (? who was A.); but in *c.* 970, *Pict. Chron.*, 'Oppidum Eden,' plainly = Dunedin (*oppidum* is always the translation of *dun* in the L. chronicles), *W. din eiddyn*, or *G. dìn eadain*, 'fort on the hill slope' (that fr. the Castle Rock down to Holyrood). This exactly suits the case, *burgh* being the Eng. for *dun*; and with this agrees the *Orkney. Sag.* spelling *c.* 1225, Eidiiniaborg. This makes connection with St Edana or Medana, the Cornish Modwenna, very doubtful, though the form Medanburgh or Maidenburgh does occur, and we find David I. (1140-50) signing charters 'apud Castellum puellarum,' or the 'Castle of the Maidens.' But, without doubt, the name of King Edwin of Northumbria (616-33) did influence the later spellings, indeed influenced the oldest spellings we have, viz., Holyrood Charter, *c.* 1128, 'Ecclesia Sancti Crucis Edwinesburgensis,' and Simeon Durham (died 1130), Edwinesburgh. But in later charters of David I., *a.* 1147, we find Edeneburg, Edensburg. On *burgh*, *cf.* BORGUE.

EDINGIGHT (Banff). *G. eadàn gaoith*, 'hillside exposed to the wind.'

EDINKILLY (Dunphail). *G. eadàn choille*, 'face or front of the wood.'

EDNAM (Kelso). *c.* 1100, Aednham; 1116, Edlyngaham; 1285, Edinham; 1316, Ednam. 'Home or village (O.E. *hám*) on the River EDEN.' *Cf.* Edenham, Bourne, and EDROM.

EDRADYNATE (Logierait). *G. eadar dinait*, 'between the woods or woody glens.' *Cf.* EDDRACHILIS and DINNET.

EDROM (Berwicksh.). O.E. *Edr-ham*, 'home' or 'village on the R. ADDER.' *Cf.* EDNAM.

- EDZELL (Breachin). *a.* 1204, Edale; *c.* 1230, Addele. ?G. *eadha*, an aspentree, + N. *dal*, dale.
- EGILSHAY (Orkney). *Orkney. Sag.*, Egilsey; 1529, *Jo. Ben*, 'Egilshay quasi ecclesiæ insularum.' If fr. G. *eaglais* (L. *ecclesia*), a church, the name is a very exceptional one for Orkney. Perh. fr. some man, 'Egil's isle.'
- EGLINTON (Ayr). 1205, Eglingstoun, Eglintoune. Fr. some Saxon settler. *Cf.* Eglingham, Alnwick; Eglin Lane, Minigaff; and Eglin Hole, Yorks.
- EGLISGIR(I)G (Kincardine). 'Church (G. *eaglais*) of Girig,' Grig, 9th-century Scottish king, dedicated by him to St Ciricius, and now St CYRUS.
- EGLISMONICHTY (Monifieth). 1211, Eglismenythok. See MONIKIE.
- EIGG (Hebrides). *Adamnan*, Egea; *Ulst. Ann.*, ann. 725, Ego; old Celtic MS., *Eig*, which last in Old Ir. means 'a fountain.' The G. *eag*, gen. *eige*, means a nick or hack.
- EILDON HILLS (Melrose). *a.* 1130, *Sim. Durham*, Eldunum; *a.* 1150, Eldune. Prob. G, *hill*, a rock, cliff, + *dùn*, a hill. *Cf.* Ercildun or EARLSTON.
- EILEAN DONAN (W. Ross-sh.). 1503, Alanedonane; 1539, Elandonan. G. = 'St Donan the martyr's isle.' He died, 617, in Eigg. Perh. fr. *dùnan*, a little fort or hill.
- EILEAN MUNDE, or ELANMUNDE (Glencoe). 'Isle of Munnu,' Columba's friend. See KILMUN.
- EILEAN NA NAOIMH (The Minch). G. = 'isle of saints.'
- EILLERHOLM, or HELYER HOLM (Kirkwall). Icel. for, 'isle of the flat or slaty rocks.' *Cf.* HOLM.
- EISHORT, L. (Skye). Perh. G. *eisg*, gen. of *iasg*, fish, + Norse suffix *ort*, *art*, or *arth*, frith, bay, or fjord.
- ELCHIES (Craigellachie, *q.v.*). The *s* is the common Eng. plural added to a G. word.
- ELCHO (Perth). *c.* 1230, Elchok. ?G. *eallach*, gen. *eallcha*, 'a battle.'
- ELDERSLIE (Renfrew). 1398, -sly. 'Alder lea' or meadow

(*cf.* COULTER ALLERS). The elder in Sc. is 'bourtrees,' though in O.E., *a.* 800, we find *ellærn* as the gloss of *L. sambucus*.

ELGIN. *Sic* 1283; in 1281, Elgyn; on old corporation seal, Helgyn. Said to be fr. Helgy, a Norse general, victor near here *c.* 927. But Rhys thinks it pre-Celtic or Ivernian. Elga is a character in Irish mythic history, and also poetic name for Ireland, perh. meaning 'noble.'

ELGOLL (Broadford). Perh. G. *àl-gobhail*, 'rock at the fork,' if that suit the site.

ELIE (Fife). Perh. 'on the other side;' G. *eile*, other. *Cf.* BALELIE and Ely.

ELLIOT (Forfar). *Old*, Elloch (see ARBIRLOT). Prob. G. *aill* or *àl achaidh*, 'rock in the field;' perh. connected with Ir. *aileach*, a stone fort, as in Ardely, Ireland.

ELLON (Aberdeensh.). 1265, Elon. Prob. G. *ailean*, 'a green plain.' *Cf.* ALLAN.

ELLSRIDGEHILL, or ELSRICKLE (Biggar). 1293, Elgiry, which must be G. *àl Giry*, 'rock of King G.' (see EGLISGIRIG). A very curious corruption.

ELPHIN (Lochinver). Prob. = Elphin, Ireland; G. and Ir. *aill fhionn*, 'white rock' or 'cliff.'

ELPHINSTONE (Airth) and PORT ELPHINSTONE (Inverurie). May be as above, + O.E. *ton*, *tún*, hamlet; more prob. fr. some man. Elpin is the name of one of the Pictish kings.

ELSICK (Portlethen, Kincardine). *Sic* 1654; *cf.* Elswick, Newcastle, pron. Elsick. It looks like G. *aillse*, a fairy, + O.E. *wíc*, dwelling, village; but that is rather a dubious combination.

ELVAN WATER and ELVANFOOT (N. of Beattock). *c.* 1170, Elwan, and, same date and district, 'Brothyr-alewyn.' Prob. W. *al-wen*, 'very white, bright,' fr. *gwen*, white, as in Gwenystad (Gala Water) or 'white strath,' now WEDALE; *cf.* R. Alwen, N. Wales, and Elwand (*c.* 1160, Alewent, Aloent), other name of Allan Water, Melrose. Elwan is the name in Cornwall for a porphyritic rock.

- EMBO (Dornoch). *a.* 1300, Ethenboll; 1610, Eyndboll. A difficult name; ? 'place of the little ford.' G. *àthan*, + N. *ból*, see p. lxiv; *cf.* ETHIE. But in G. it is *Eirpol* = ERIBOLL, N. *eora-ból*, beach-town or -place, just its site.
- ENARD OR EYNARD BAY (W. Sutherland). 1632, Eynort. N. *eyin aul*, *art*, or *ort*, 'island bay' or 'fiord' (see p. lv).
- ENDRICK, R. (Stirlingsh.). (*Cf.* Strathendry, Leslie, *a.* 1169, -enry). Prob. G. *abhainn* or *àn reidh*, 'smooth' or 'straight river.' Final *dh* is sometimes pron. with a click, almost = *k*. On *d* intruding itself as here, see p. xxxvii.
- ENHALLOW (Orkney). *c.* 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Eyin helga, 'holy isle' (*cf.* ENARD). Eng. *hallow* is fr. O.E. *hālgian*, to hallow; *hālgā*, a saint.
- ENOCH DHU (Pitlochry) and ENOCH (Durrisdere). G. *aonach dhu*, 'black, steep hill'; for *ao* = *e*, *cf.* *aodann* and *edann*, slope, hill face. But St Enoch's, Glasgow, is fr. Thenew, *c.* 500, mother of St Kentigern or Mungo. The *th* in her name has been lost by aspiration.
- ENTERKIN BURN (N. of Drumlanrig). ? G. *àn (abhainn) t'uircein*, 'sow's water,' or *t'arcoin*, 'mastiff's, bloodhound's water.'
- ENZIE (Buckie). 1654, 'Ainia (Ainyee),' *sic* in R. Gordon's *Surrey*; now pron. Iígee; doubtful. The River Inny, W. Meath, *c.* 670 in *Tírechan* was Ethne; and E. was daughter of an Irish king. ? Any connection with this Enzie.
- EOCHAR (Lochmaddy). More correctly Iochdar, G. for 'low place, bottom.' *Cf.* YOKER.
- EUROPIE (Lewis). Erroneously spelt Europa; N. *eora pie* (= *by*, *bi*), 'beach-place, or village.' *Cf.* ERIBOLL, and 'Eurobolsey,' in Islay, 1562.
- EPORT, L. (Lochmaddy). Prob. N. *ey*, isle, + G. *port*, port, harbour.
- ERCHLESS (Beaully). 1258, Herchelys; 1539, Hereichlis; a puzzling name. Can it be = Hercules, whose G. name is Iorcall, as in *Uinneag Iorcaill*, 'H.'s window,' a huge cleft in a rock in Colonsay, and *cf.* Erackhall, Breadalbane.
- ERIBOLL (N. Sutherland). 1499, Erribull; 1530, Ireboll.

N. *eyri-ból*, 'place on the tongue of land,' same as G. *earbil* and Ir. *earball*. Cf. ARBOLL, and Erribul, Foynes.

ERIGHT, R. and L. (N. Perthsh.). Stream from 'the ascent or rising slope;' G. *éiridh*. Cf. Coire Eirigh, Loch Katrine.

ERISKA(Y) (L. Creran and S. Uist). Crer. E., 1558, Yriskay. Uist E., 1549, Eriskeray. Looks like 'goblin's' or 'diviner's isle;' G. *àruisg* + N. *ay, ey*, isle. But some say it is the N. *Eiriksey*, 'Eric's isle.'

ERISORT, L. (Lewis). Prob. 'Eric's bay;' N. *ort, art* (see p. lv).

ERROGIE (Fort Augustus). Prob. G. *àird raog*, 'height of rushing.' Cf. Falls of Rogie, and Ercattan, old form of ARDCHATTAN.

ERROL (Firth of Tay). c. 1190, Erolyn; c. 1535, Arole. Doubtful.

ERSKINE (Renfrew). 1225, Erskin; 1262, Ireskin; a. 1300, Irschen, Yrskin, Harskin. Prob. G. *àird sgìonn*, 'squint' or 'projecting height.' Cf. Ercattan, spelling in 1296 of ARDCHATTAN.

ESK, R. (Midlothian, Berwick, Forfar). Midl. E., a. 1145, Esch. Berw. E., a. 1130, *Sim. Durham*, Esee; c. 1200, 'Northesk.' Celtic for 'water.' Same root as G. *uisge*, Ax, Usk, &c.

ESKADALE (Beaully). 1538, Eschadillis. See above, and DALE.

ESKBANK, ESKBRIDGE, ESKDALE, &c.

ESSACHOXEN (Inveraray). G. *casar-chasain*, 'a thoroughfare.'

ESSLEMONT (Ellon). a. 1600, Essilmontht. G. *eoisle-monadh*, 'mount, hill of the spell, incantation.' Cf. TULLYNESSLE.

ESSY (Strathbogie). 1187, 'Esseg in Strabolgin.' Prob. G. *easach*, 'abounding in waterfalls;' G. *eas*, a waterfall.

ETAL (Coldstream). Prob. G. *aiteal*, 'a juniper' or 'a glimpse.'

ETHIE HOUSE (Arbroath). c. 1212, Athyn; 1483, Athe, Athy. G. *àthan*, a little ford.

- ETIVE, L. (Argyle). *Old Ir. MS.*, Loch-n-Eite. Prob. *eite* or *éiteag*, a white pebble; also name for the streaks of quartz with which the rocks there abound.
- ETTRICK (Selkirk). *c.* 1235, Ethric, Hetterich, Etryk; 1776, Atric. Doubtful. Can it be G. *atharrach*, an alien?
- EUNAICH, Ben (Dalmally). Prob. = ENOCH.
- EVANTON (Dingwall). '*Evan's town.*'
- EVIE (Orkney). *Orkney. Sag.*, *c.* 1225, Efju, also Efja; last syllable prob. N. *gjá*, a goe or narrow inlet.
- EWE, L. (W. Ross-sh.). Prob. = *AWE*, 'water.'
- EWES and EWESDALE (Langholm). *a.* 1180, Ewichedale; *c.* 1280, Ewycedale; 1296, 'Le Vale de Ewithe;' *c.* 1300, Ewytesdale. 'Newt's' or 'eft's dale;' O.E. *efete*, M.E. *evete*, *ewte*; the *n* in *newt* is fr. the article *an*.
- EYEMOUTH and EYE WATER (Berwicksh.). Eye is prob. Celtic for 'water.' Cf. AYTON.
- EYE PENINSULA (Stornoway). 1506, Fy; 1552, Y. Old G. *y*, *ui*, *aoi*, island, peninsula. Cf. IONA.
- EYNARD, L. See ENARD.

F

- FAD, L. (Bute). G. *fada*, 'long.' Cf. Inchfad, L. Lomond.
- FAIRGIRTH (Dalbeattie). 'Fair garth or garden;' O.E. *faeger*, Icel. *fagr*, Dan. *feir*, fair, pleasant; and cf. APPLGARTH, old, *Applegirth*.
- FAIR ISLE. *Orkney. Sag.*, Fridarey, the goddess 'Freya's isle.' Cf. Friday. But Jo. Ben, 1529, says, 'Faray, quasi clara (*fair*) insula.'
- FAIRLIE (Largs). 'Fair lea' or meadow, untilled land; O.E. *leáh*, Dan. *lei*, fallow.
- FALA (S. Midlothian). 1250, Faulawe. *Fah law*, 'pale, dun hill;' cf. next, and LAW; also cf. 'Fauhope,' *c.* 1160, in *Melrose Chart*.
- FALKIRK. *Sic* 1546; but *Sim. Durham* (died 1130), ann. 1065,

Egglesbreth; 1166, *charter*, 'Ecclesia de Egglesbrec, que varia capella dicitur;'; 1382, Fawkire (which still is the local pron., accent on either syllable). These forms are most instructive. Its original name, and its name in G. still, is *Eaglais* (W. *eglwrys*) *breac*, 'speckled church, church of mottled stone,' of which Fah- or Faw-kirk is the translation, Sc. *far*, *fauch*, meaning 'dun, pale red,' O.E. *fah*, varicoloured. Cf. Faside Farm, Newton Mearns.

FALKLAND (Fife). c. 1125, Falleland; 1160, Falecklen; but a. 1150, Falkland. Doubtful. Perh. connected with G. *faile*, to bathe or a bath, or *falaich*, to hide, a hiding. The old forms seem to prevent any derivation fr. O.E. *fah*, as in FALKIRK.

FALLOCH, R. (L. Lomond). G. *falach*, a hiding, a veil.

FALLSIDE (Lanarksh.). Prob. = Faside, 'spotted side.' See FALKIRK.

FALMOUTH (Cullen). So spelt in Ordn. Survey Map. Its real name is 'whale's mouth,' locally pron. *fal's mon'*, Icel. *hval-r*, Sw. and Dan. *hval*, a whale.

FANDOWIE (Strathbraan). c. 1200, Fandufuith. Prob. G. *fan dubh*, 'dark, black slope.' *Fuith* may further represent *fuachul*, cold.

FANNYSIDE, L. (Slamannan). Prob. fr. G. *feannag*, a ridge of land; a peculiar way of laying out ground, sometimes called 'a lazy-bed.'

FARG, R. (Kintoss). c. 960, *Pict. Chron.*, Apur-feirt. See ABERARGIE.

FARNELL (Breachin). c. 1220, Fernevel; 1410, Fernwell. Prob. G. *fearna bhail*, 'alder village.'

FARNESS (Cromarty and Wigtown). Wig. F., in *Acta Sanct.*, Farness. Crom. F., 1578, Farnes. Prob. G. *faire*, watching, + N. *uas*, nose, ness, cape. Cnoc-na-faire, or 'watch hill,' is common in the Highlands.

FAR OUT HEAD, or FARRID HEAD (N. Sutherland). Prob. Icel. *fjarri*, 'far.'

FARR (N. Sutherland). c. 1230, Far. Icel. *fár* means a passage, means of passage, ship. Ships can sail right up the River Naver here.

- FARRER, R. and GLEN (Inverness). Possibly G. *faraire*, a lyke-wake, night-watch over a corpse.
- FASNACLOICH (Appin). G. *fasadh na cloich*, 'protuberance of the stone or rock.'
- FASQUE CASTLE (Laurencekirk). Prob. G. *fàsach*, 'a wilderness, forest, mountain; also stubble, choice pasture.'
- FASSIEFERN (Banavie). 1553, Fashiefarne. G. *fàsach na fhearna*, 'forest of alders.'
- FAST CASTLE (Coldingham). *Sic* 1461. Prob. O.E. *fest*, Dan. *fast*, Icel. *fast-r*, 'firm, solid.'
- FAULDHOUSE (Lanarksh.). 'House by the fold;' O.E. *fald*, a pen (*cf.* GUSHETFAULDS). Names in Fauld- common in Galloway.
- FE(A)RINTOSH (Dingwall). G. *fearainn Toishach*, 'land of the thane' or 'land-officer.'
- FEARN (Tain and Brechin). Tain F., 1529, Ferne. G. *feàrna*, an alder. *Cf.* COULTER ALLERS.
- FEDDERAT (Brucklay). *c.* 1205, Fedreth; 1265, Feddereth. Prob. Old G. *fóther*, hardened to *foder* (sometimes to *for*, as FORDOUN, &c.) *ath*, 'land at the ford.' *Cf.* FODDERTY.
- FENDER BRIDGE (Blair Athole). G. *fionn dâr* or *dobhar*, 'white, fair, pleasant water.'
- FENTONBARNES (Haddington). 1332, Fenton. 'Village in the fen, bog, mud;' O.E. and Icel. *fén*.
- FENWICK (Kilmarnock). The *w* is mute; = FENTON; O.E. *wíc*, dwelling, village. Common in the north of England.
- FEORLIN(G) (Skye). G. *feòirlinn*, 'a farthing,' a land-measure (see p. lvii).
- FERNAN (Fortingall). *Black Bk. Taymouth*, Stronferna, which is G. for 'point of the alder trees.'
- FERNIEGAIR (Hamilton). G. *fearna garradh*, clump or 'garden of alders.' *Cf.* GREENGAIRS.
- FERRIELOW (Colinton). ? = 'Ferry-hill;' O.E. *hlæw* Sc. *lar*. But this and the following quite possibly fr. G. *fearann*, land, a farm.

FERRYDEN (Montrose). See above, and DEAN.

FERRYHILL (Aberdeen). Also in Durham.

FERRYPORT ON CRAIG (N. Fife).

FESHIE BRIDGE (Kingussie). Prob. G. *fìsach*, desolate.

FETLAR (Shetland). *Sagas*, Faetilar. Perh. connected with Icel. *jítla*, to touch lightly.

FETTERANGUS (Mintlaw). Here and in next Old G. *fothir*, 'bit of land, field,' is softened into *fetter*; often it is hardened into *for*, cf. p. xxviii, and FEDDERAT, and ANGUS.

FETTERCAIRN (Laurencekirk). c. 970, *Pict. Chron.*, Fotherkern. 'Field in the corner;' G. *ceàrn*.

FETTERESSO (Stonhaven). c. 970, Fodresach (but cf. FORRES); 1251, Fethiresach. 'Land abounding in waterfalls;' G. *easach*, fr. *eas*, waterfall.

FETTERNEAR (Chapel of Garioch). a. 1300, Fethirneir. 'Field to the west;' G. *an iar*.

FETTYKIL (Leslie). c. 1200, Futhcul. G. *fotha*, or perh. Old G. *fethir coill*, 'foot' or 'field of the wood.'

FEUGH, R. (Kincardine). Prob. G. *fuachd*, cold, chillness.

FIDDICH GLEN (Banff). Prob. fr. Fidach, son of the legendary Cruithne.

FIDRA (N. Berwick). Prob. 'Feodore's isle;' N. *ay, ey*.

FIFE. 1165, Fíf. Fr. Fibh, mentioned in the Irish Nennius as one of the seven sons of Cruithne, legendary father of the Picts.

FIFE KEITH (Keith). See above, and KEITH.

FIGGATE BURN (Portobello). First syllable doubtful. *Gate* in Sc. means 'a road, way.'

FILLAN'S, St (L. Earn). Fillan succeeded St Mund as Abbot on the Holy Loch; died 777.

FIMBUSTER (Caithness). 'Five places' or 'houses;' Icel. *fin*, five. Cf. COIGACH, and see *bolstaðr*, p. lxiv.

FINCASTLE (Pitlochrie). G. and Ir. *fionn caisteal*, 'white, fair castle' or fort.

- FINDHORN, R. (Forres). On part of its course still called Findearn. Prob. = G. *fionn Earn*, or 'white, clear EARN.' On the *d*, cf. p. xxxvii, and next.
- FINDLATER CASTLE (Portsoy). G. *fionn leitir*, 'white, clear hillside.' Cf. BALLATER. On the *d*, see above; in pron. it is usually mute.
- FINDON (Aberdeen, Ross, Perth). 'Clear hill;' G. *fionn dún*. Also near Worthing.
- FINGLAND LANE (Carsphairn). Fingland is a personal name now in this district.
- FÍNLARIG CASTLE (Killin). G. *fionn lairig*, 'clear, sloping hill.'
- FINHAVEN (Oathlaw). *c.* 1445, Fynewin; 1453, Finevyn. G. *fionn abhuinn*, 'clear, white river.' Cf. METHVEN and PORTNAHAVEN.
- FINSTOWN, or PHINSTOWN (Kirkwall). Phin is a Sc. surname.
- FINTRAY (Kintore). *c.* 1203, Fintrith; *a.* 1300, Fyntre. 'White or fine land;' at least *trith*, *tre*, is prob. the older form of G. *tír*, land, W. *tre*.
- FINTRY (Stirlingshire and Cumbræes). 1238, Fyntrie; = above.
- FINZEAN (Aboyne). *c.* 1150, Feyhan. Doubtful, though prob. G. *faiche* or *fionn abhainn*, 'plain by the river.'
- FIRTH (Orkney). *c.* 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Fiörd. Mod. N. *fjord*, a frith, bay.
- FISHERIE (Turriff).
- FISHERROW (Musselburgh), FISHERTON (Ayr).
- FITEACH, Ben (Islay). G. *fiitheach*, a raven.
- FITFULL HEAD (Shetland). *Saga*, Fitfugla hofdi. Prob. Icel. *fét*, a step, and Icel. and Dan. *fugl*, a fowl, from being spot where the sea-birds love to light.
- FIVE-MILE-HOUSE (Dundee).
- FLANNAN ISLES (Minch). Fr. St *Flannan*, a Culdee saint.
- FLEET, R. (Sutherland and Kirkcudbright). Icel. *fljót*, a stream, *fljót-r*, quick. Cf. Eng. *fleet*, *float*. Three Fleet streams in England.

FLEURS CASTLE (Kelso). Fr. *fleurs*, 'flowers.'

FLISK (Cupar). *Sic* 1250. ? G. *fleasg*, a wand, a ring.

FLODAVAGH (Harris). Prob. 'flood-bay;' fr. Icel., O.E., Sw., and Dan. *flóð*, flood, flow of the tide, + N. *vag-r*, a bay, cove, as in STORNO-WAY. Might be fr. Icel. *floti*, a fleet.

FLOTTA (Orkney). *Sagas*, Flottery. 'Isle of the fleet;' Icel. *floti*, O.E. *fléót*. The *a* = N. *ay* or *ey*, isle; Icel. *flota-holmr* simply means an islet.

FLOWERHILL (Airdrie).

FOCHABERS (Elgin). 1325, Fouchabre; 1514, Fochabris. G. *faiche abhír*, plain, meadow, at the river mouth; *s* is the common Eng. plural.

FODDERTY (Dingwall). *c.* 1360, Fothirdy; 1548, Fothartye; 1572, Foddertie. Old G. *fothír*, 'land, field,' of which we find here both the soft and hard forms, + *tigh*, a house. *Cf.* FETTERANGUS.

FOGO (Duns). 1250, Foghou; *a.* 1300, Foggov; 1352, Foggowe. Prob. '*fog how*,' *i.e.*, 'hollow (O.E. *holy*, *holh*, Sc. *howe*) in which the fog, after-math, or second growth is found;' W. *ffwy*, dry grass.

FOINAVEN, Ben (Sutherland). Prob. G. *fonn abluinn*, 'river land.'

FOLDA (Alyth). Perh. G. *faoghail* (pron. foyl) *daimh*, 'ford of the ox.'

FOLLA RULE (Fyvie). 1245, Folayth; 1364, Foulroule; *a.* 1400, Folethroule, Foleroule; seems to be G. *folath*, a covering, hiding-place. On Rule, *cf.* R. RULE, Roxburgh, and ABBOTRULE.

FONAB (Perthsh.). G. *fonn aba*, 'land of the abbot.'

FORBES (Alford). *Sic a.* 1500. Prob. fr. Old Ir. (and ? G.) *forba*, 'a field, district,' with the common Eng. plural. G. *forbhas* is an ambush.

FORD (Coldstream, Dalkeith, Loch Awe). Colds. F., 1293, Forde. O.E. *ford*, a ford. Four in England.

FORDOUN (Kincardine). *a.* 1100, *St Berchan*, Fothardun; Colgan, *Life of St Patrick*, Forddun; *c.* 1130, Fordoun.

Old G. *fothir duin*, 'land of the hill or fort;' *fothir* is here hardened. Cf. p. xxviii, and also FETTERANGUS, FODDERTY, FORTEVIOT.

FORDYCE (Portsoy). a. 1300, Fordyse. 'Land to the south;' G. *déas*, also 'trim, fit.'

FORFAR. Sic 1199. Prob. G. *fothir* or *for fuar*, 'cold land.'

FORGAN (N. Fife). 1250, Forgrund. Perh. G. *fothir grunda*, 'land with bottom' or 'ground,' i.e., good subsoil.

FORGANDENNY (Perth). 1250, 'Forgrund in Gouirryn.' See above, and DENNY.

FORGLEN (Turriff). G. *fothir gleann*, land in the glen.

FORGUE (Huntly). a. 1300, Forge. Perh. 'land of the wind;' G. *fothir gaoith*.

FORRES. Perh. the Fodresach, c. 970, *Pict. Chron.* (cf. FETTERESSO); 1187, Fores; 1283, Forais. G. *fothir* or *for eas*, 'land by the waterfall.' Prob. influenced somewhat by N. *fors*, a waterfall, the Eng. *force*, so common in Lake district. Tacitus, in his *Agricola*, mentions a tribe *Horestii* hereabouts.

FORSE (Lybster), FORSS (Thurso). Thurso F., c. 1225, Fors. N. *fors*, a waterfall; cf. Stockgill Force, &c.

FORSINAIN (Sutherland). Said to be 'lower waterfall,' as contrasted with

FORSINARD (Sutherland). 'Higher waterfall;' G. *an àird*, 'of the height.'

FORT, St (N. Fife). A quite modern, silly corruption of *Saulford*, old name of the estate here. Cf. Sandyford, Glasgow.

FORTEVIOT (Perth). c. 970, *Pict. Chron.*, Fothuirtabaicht; 1280, Ferteuyoth; but 1251, Forteviot. Old G. *fothir f'abaicht*, land of the abbey; Mod. G. *abachd*. Not the same as R. TEVIOT.

FORTH, Firth of, and R. Sic a. 1150; form Forthin also occurs. In *Bede* c. 720, called Sinus Orientalis; in *Nennius*, about the same date, Mare Frenessicum ('Frisian Sea'); in *Descriptio Albanie*, a. 1200, 'Scottice

(*i.e.*, Gaelic) Froch, Brittanice, (*i.e.*, in Welsh) Werid, Romana (*i.e.*, Old English) vero Scottewattre (or 'Scots water'); *Orkney. Sag.*, c. 1225, Myrkvifiorl (*i.e.*, 'murky, dark frith'). In *Jocelyn*, 1185, the northern shore is called 'Frisican (Frisian) shore;' the 12th century Froch may be connected with G. *fraigh*, edge, rim, border of a country. By the common transposition of *r*, Froch has become *Forch*, softened to Forth. As likely, Forth is the corruption of N. *fford*, a frith, often found in Sc. names as *worth*. Cf. KNOYDART and MOYDART.

FORTH (Lanark).

FORTINGALL (Aberfeldy). c. 1240, Forterkil; a. 1300, Fothergill; 1544, Fortyrgill. Interesting example of a name which has quite changed. It really is Old G. *fothir gaill* or *cill*, 'land of the stranger' or 'of the church.' In this region we could not have Icel. *gil*, a ravine. The *r* has been transposed, as often, through the influence of the Eng. *fort*.

FORTISSAT (Shotts).

FÓRTROSE (Cromarty). Prob. G. *fothir* or *for ffois*, 'land on the promontory.' Cf. MONTROSE.

FORTS AUGUSTUS, GEORGE, and WILLIAM (Strathmore). Fort A., named in 1716 after William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland. Fort G., named in 1748 after George II. Fort W., so named c. 1690 after William III., though there was a fort built here in 1655.

FOSS (Pitlochry). c. 1370, Fossache. Prob. G. *fàsach*, 'a desert, forest, hill.'

FOSSOWAY (Kinross). c. 1210, Fossedmege. Prob. G. *fàsadh mhagha* 'protuberance, hill in the plain.'

FOULA (Shetland). Icel. and Dan. *fugl-ay*, 'fowl island;' abundance of sea-fowl there. Cf. Fugloe, Faroes.

FOULDEN (Ayton). 1250, Fulden. Prob. O.E. *fúl* (Icel. *fúll*) *denn*, 'foul valley' or 'dean.' Cf. Foulden, Norfolk.

FOULFORD (Crieff). Prob. tautology; G. *faoghail* (pron. foil, fúil), a ford.

FOUNTAINBRIDGE (Edinburgh), FOUNTAINHALL (Stow).

FOVERAN (Ellon). *a.* 1300, Fouerne. Perh. G. *fothir* *abhunn* or *ân*, 'land by the river.'

FOWLIS (E. Ross-sh. and Crieff). Pron. Fowls. Ross-sh. F., 1515, Foulis. Prob. G. *phuill*, 'a pool,' with the common Eng. plural.

FOYERS, Fall of (Fort Augustus). Prob. G. *faire*, 'reflection of light' fr. the clouds of spray. The *s* is the common Eng. plural.

FRASERBURGH. *Sic* 1605. Land here bought by Sir William Fraser of Philorth, close by, in 1504. Town founded *c.* 1600. Frasers found in Scotland fr. *c.* 1160. Fraser was formerly often spelt *Fresel*. The old name of the spot was Faithlie.

FRESWICK (Wick). *c.* 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Thresvik. Prob. 'Frisian's bay;' N. *vik*. Cf. Freston, Ipswich.

FREUCHIE (Auchtermuchty). (1479, Freuche, near Banff; 1548, Freuchy, Loch Broom.) G. *fraochach*, 'heathery, heathy' place; fr. *fraoch*, heather, and name of an isle on Loch Lomond. Cf. Freuch, Galloway.

FRIOCKHEIM. Pron. Fréakem; German. Village founded *c.* 1830.

FRUID WATER (Hart Fell). W. *frwyd*, 'impulsive, hasty stream.' Cf. RENFREW.

FRUIN GLEN (L. Lomond). Said to be G. *bròn*, *bròin*, lamentation (over the dreadful slaughter here of Colquhouns by the M'Gregors, 1602).

FUINAFORT (Bunessan). G. *fionna phort*, white or 'fair port' or bay.

FULLARTON (Irvine and Forfarsh). Irvine F., 'Geoffrey of Foullertoun,' king's falconer in 1327; 1391, Foulertoun. 'Fowler's town' or hamlet; fr. O.E. *fugel*, *-ol*, Icel. and Dan. *fugl*, Sc. *foul*, a fowl or bird.

FURNACE (old iron-work near Inveraray). G. *fairneis*, a furnace. Also near Llanelly.

FUSHIEBRIDGE (S. Midlothian). Perh. Sc. *fussie*; fr. Fr. *fossé*, a ditch, or fr. G. *fàsach*, a desert, forest, hill. Cf. FOSSOWAY.

FYVIE (Aberdeen). *a.* 1300, Fyvyn. Perh. G. *fiodh abhuinn*, with *dh* quiescent, 'wood' or 'wilderness by the river.' *Cf.* METHVEN.

G

GADIE, R. (Aberdeensh.). G. *gwl*, a withe. *Cf.* GARNGAD.

GAIRLOCH (W. Ross-sh., and Kells, Kirkeudbright) and GARELOCH (Helensburgh). Ross. G., 1366, Gerloch; 1574, Garloch; prob. fr. G. *geàrr*, 'short loch,' as contrasted with its much longer neighbours, Lochs Carron, Torriden, and Broom. The same is true *re* Helensburgh G., 1272, Gerloch.

GAIRN (or Gairden) WATER (Ballater). ?G. *garan*, *-ain*, 'a thicket,' or *càrn*, *càirn*, a cairn.

GALA, R. (Galashiels). *a.* 1500, Gallow. G. *geal abh*, 'clear water;' *cf.* AWE and Gala Lane, Carsphairn. 'Galawater,' according to Border usage, means the *valley* through which the Gala flows.

GALASHIELS. 1416, Gallowschel; 1503, Galloschelis, 'shielings' (O.N. *skali*) or 'huts on the River Gala.' *Skali* is still used in N. for a temporary or shepherd's hut. *Cf.* SELKIRK.

GALBRAITH, Inch (L. Lomond). Family of Galbraith (1492, Galbreytht) used to reside here. It is G. *gall-Breathnach*, Brythonic, British, or Welsh stranger, 'Lowlander.'

GALCANTRY (Fort George). Prob. G. *geal ceann-tìre*, 'white, clear promontory.' *Cf.* KINTYRE.

GAL(L)ATOWN (Kirkealdy). ?G. *gall*, a stranger, foreigner, or *galla*, a bitch.

GALLON HEAD (Lewis). G. *gallan*, a branch, or *gaillionn*, a storm. *Cf.* Gallan, Tyrone, Gallana, Cork.

GALLOWAY. *c.* 970, *Pict. Chron.*, Galweya; *c.* 1250, Galeweia; *Lat. chron.*, Gal(l)wethia (1158, Galovidienses). W. *Galhwyddel* (*dd* = *th*) = G. *Gall-Gaidhel*, 'stranger Gael.' Prob., says Dr Skene, fr. Galloway being long a province of Anglie Northumbria.

GALLOWFLAT (Rutherglen). 'Plain' or 'flat of the gallows.'
Cf. SKINFLATS.

GALSTON (Ayrsh.). 'Gall's' or 'stranger's (*G. gall*) town.'
Cf. GATTONSIDE.

GAMRIE (Banff). *c.* 1190, Gameryn; *c.* 1200, Gamery.
 Prob. *G. cam àiridhean*, 'crooked shielings' or 'hill
 pastures.' *Cf.* BLINGERY. *C* and *g* constantly inter-
 change in Gaelic place-names.

GARDENSTOWN (Banff).

GARDERHOUSE (Lerwick). Icel. *garð-r*, an enclosure, garden.

GARGUNNOCK (Stirling). *c.* 1470, -now. *G. garbh cuinneag*,
 'rough, uneven pool.' *Cf.* Girgunnoch, Stoneykirk.

GARIOCH (Aberdeensh.). *c.* 1170, Garniauche; *c.* 1180,
 Garvyach; 1297, Garviagha; *a.* 1300, Garuiach. *G.*
garbh achadh, 'rough field.'

GARLIESTON (Wigtown). Prob. 1592, Garlies, *i.e.*, *G. garbh*
 or *gearr lios*, 'rough' or 'short garden.'

GARMOUTH (Fochabers). *G. gearr*, 'short.' *Cf.* GAIRLOCH.

GARNGABER (Lenzie). *G. gàrradh na cabair*, 'deer forest';
gàr(r)adh is an enclosure, park, garden, = O.E. *geard*,
 Icel. *garð-r*; and *cabar* usually means an antler. *Cf.*
 Glengaber, Yarrow, and Ringaber ('antler-point').
 Buchanan.

GARNGAD (Glasgow). 'Enclosure of the withies'; *G. gad*.

GARNKIRK (Glasgow). 'Enclosure of the hens,' hen-roost:
G. ceare, circe, a hen.

GARRABOST (Stornoway). Hybrid; *G. gàrradh*, enclosure,
 + N. *bolstaðr*, place (see p. lxiv).

GARROCH HEAD (Bute). 1449, Garrach (old MS., *Ceann*
garbh, 'rough head' or 'cape') = GARIOCH.

GARRY, R. (Inverness and Perth). *G. garbh*, rough, turbu-
 lent. *Cf.* GARVE.

GARRYNAHNE (Stornoway). *G. gàrradh na h'abhainn*,
 'garden' or 'enclosure by the river.' *Cf.* PORTNAHAVEN.

GARSCADDEN (Glasgow). 'Herring (*G. sgadan*) enclosure';
 ? herrings cured here. *Cf.* Culscadden, Galloway, and
 Balsecadden, Howth.

- GARSCUBE (Glasgow). G. *garbh càb*, rough curve or bend, or ? fr. *squab*, a broom.
- GARTCOSH (Glasgow). Prob. G. *garrauth còis*, 'enclosure at the fissure, little hole' (cf. Cash Bay, Wigton); or fr. G. *cos*, lit. 'a foot,' which seems also to have meant 'servant,' as in the surnames Cospatrick, Cosmungo, and Cosh.
- GARTH (Aberfeldy). M.E. *garth*, farm, garden. Cf. APPLE-GARTH and GARNGABER.
- GARTIE, Mid and West (Helmsdale). Icel. *garð-r*, an enclosure; cf. above.
- GARTLEY (Insch). Prob. G. *gàrradh tulaich*, 'enclosure on the hill.' Cf. MURTHLY.
- GARTMORE (Balfon). G. = 'big enclosure' or 'farm.'
- GARTNAVEL (Glasgow). 'Enclosure of the apple-trees;' G. *n'abhail*. = ORCHARD and APPLLEGARTH.
- GARTNESS (Drymen). Prob. G. *garrauth an eas*, 'enclosure by the waterfall.'
- GARTSHERRIE (Coatbridge). 'Enclosure of the foals;' G. *serrach* (pron. sharragh). Cf. Barsherry, Galloway.
- GARTURK (Coatbridge). 'Enclosure of the boar or hog;' G. *torc*, gen. *tuirc*. Cf. TURK.
- GARVALD (Haddington and Peebles) and GARVALTBURN (Braemar). Hadd. G., *sic* 1250. G. *garbh allt*, 'rough stream' or 'cliff.' Cf. Garrel (prob. fr. *àl*, a rock), Dumfries.
- GARVE (Ross-shire). G. *garbh*, rough.
- GARVELLOCH, I. (Jura). 1390, Garbealeach. G. *garbh aileach*, 'rough, stone house;' or 'rough pass,' G. *bealach*.
- GARVOCK (Laurencekirk). = GARIOCH.
- GASK (Dunning). Corruption of G. *crosg*, 'crossing, pass.' Cf. ARNGASK, and Gergask, Laggan.
- GASSTOWN (Dumfries). Founded by Mr Joseph Gass, c. 1812.
- GAS WATER (E. Ayrsh.). Prob. G. *gasach*, 'full of branches,' fr. *gas*, a branch. N. *gas* means a goose.

- GATEHILL BURN (Girthon). Icel. *gat gil*, gill or 'ravine of the gap.'
- GATEHOUSE (Kirkcudbright), GATESIDE (Kinross, Renfrew).
- GATTONSIDE (Melrose). *a.* 1150, Galtuneside. G. *gall*, a stranger, + O.E. *tún, tón*, a hamlet. *Cf.* GALSTON and WALLACETOWN.
- GAULDRY (Cupar). Prob. G. *gall-doire*, 'stranger's wood' or 'grove.'
- GAVINTON (Duns). Fr. a man.
- GEANIES (Tarbat Ness). Pron. Gáynes. *c.* 1500, Genes; 1529, Gathenn; 1570, Gany. Like Gannochy, Edzell, fr. G. *gaothanach* (pron. gân-ach), windy, + N. *næs*, nose, ness.
- GELSTON (Castle-Douglas). Prob. = 'Gael's town.' *Cf.* GALSTON.
- GEÓRGEMAS (Thurso). Site of a modern market held on 'St George's feast' or 'mass;' O.E. *mæsse*, Dan. *messe*. *Cf.* Hallowmass.
- GHENAGHAN, I. (L. Lomond). ? G. *geangach*, 'crooked, thick and short.'
- GIFFEN (N. Ayrsh.). *Sic c.* 1600. W. *cefn*, a ridge. *Cf.* Cefn, St Asaph's.
- GIFFNOCK (Glasgow). Looks as if partly Brythonic, partly Gaelic; fr. W. *cefn*, a ridge, + G. *achadh*, field (*cf.* CORSOCK), or *cnoc*, a hill.
- GIFFORD (Haddington). Prob. fr. 'Hugo Gyffard,' *c.* 1180, in *Newbattle Chart*, p. 63. Origin of that name doubtful.
- GIGHA, I. (Kintyre). 1263, Gudey; 1309, Gug; 1343, Geday; *c.* 1400, Gya; 1510, Giga; 1516, Geya; 1549, Gigay; a very curious assortment. ? 'Isle of Ged or Gug;' *cf.* JEDBURGH.
- GIGHT, Braes of (Fyvie). Perh. corruption of G. *gaoth*, wind.
- GILABOLL (Helmsdale). Prob. G. *giolla* or *gille*, a servant, + N. *ból*, place, dwelling; *cf.* p. lxiv.
- GILCOMSTON (Aberdeen). 1361, Gilcolmystona. Hybrid; 'hamlet of the gillie' (G. *gille*) or 'servant of St Colm'

or Columba; *cf.* p. xcii, and GILMERTON. The -ton is fr. O.E. *ton*, *tún*, a village.

GILLESPIE (Old Luce). *G. cill easbuig*, 'church or cell of the bishop,' L. *episcopus*. In all other names *cill* remains as Kíl.

GILLIESHILL (Bannockburn). 'Attendants', servants' (*G. gille*) hill.'

GILMERTON (Edinburgh). *c.* 1200, Gyllemoreton. 'Abode ("ton") of the servant of Mary' the Virgin; *G. gille Maire*. *Cf.* Gilmorton, Lutterworth, and GILCOMSTON.

GILNOCKIE (Canonbie). *G. geal enocan*, 'white or clear little hill.'

GIRNIGO (Wick). *Sic* 1547. ? 'Gaping inlet,' fr. Icel. *girn*, to yearn, desire, + *gjá*, a goe or narrow inlet.

GIRTHON (Gatehouse). ? *G. garradh abhainn* or *án*, 'enclosure on the river,' influenced by M.E. *garth*, *girth*, yard, garden. *Cf.* APLEGARTH.

GIRVAN, R. and Town (Ayrshire). Prob. *G. garr abhainn* or *án*, 'short river.' But *cf.* GARVAILD.

GIZZEN BRIGS (shoal off Tain). Pron. rather like Giessen; prob. means 'boiling breakers.' First word akin to *geyser*, fr. Icel. *geysa* or *gjósa*, to 'gush;' second perh. the same root as Eng. *break*, *breaker*.

GLADHOUSE (Midlothian), GLADSMOOR (Kirkecubbin), GLADSMUIR (Traent). *a.* 1150, Gledelus. Tran. G., 1328, Glademor; like 'Gladstone,' formerly Gledstane, all thought to be fr. Sc. *gled*, O.E. *glida*, the kite, the 'gliding' bird, and there is a Gleadhill; but *cf.* Icel. *gladr*, smooth, bright, light. Muir or moor is O.E. and Icel. *mór*, a heath, moor, morass.

GLAM(M)IS (Forfar). The *i* is now mute. 1187, Glammes; 1251, Glemmis. *G. glamhus*, lit. a wide gap; hence, open country, a vale.

GLASGOW. 1116, Glasgu; 1158, Glasgow; 1185, *Jocelyn*, Cleschu.¹ This last, Rhys thinks, shows the real meaning: it is just W. *glas chu* (*G. glas cu*), 'greyhound,' Kenti-

¹ In the oldest MS. it stands Deschu, but the D is usually thought to be a scribe's error for CL.

gern, or St Mungo of Glasgow, being called, in *Vitar Sanctorum*, 'In glas chu,' the greyhound. But is there any place-name with a similar meaning? Others make it the Celtic *glas cu*, 'dear (W. *cu*, dear) river' (see GLASSFORD). *Glas-cu*, 'dear, green' spot, is an unknown combination in Celtic names.

GLASMONT (Kirkcaldy). 1178, Glasmonth. G. *glas monadh*, 'grey hill' or mount.

GLASS, R. (Beaully). (1309, Straglass. G. *srath ghlais*.) Old G. *glas*, river; see above.

GLASS (Huntly). G. *glas*, 'grey;' but in W. also 'blue' or 'green.' Two in England.

GLASSARY (Lochgilthead). 1251, Glassered; 1284, Glasrod; 1394, Glaster; 1513, Glastre. G. *glas airidh*, 'grey (or green) shieling' or 'hill-pasture,' cf. BLINGERY: but the last two forms are fr. *tir*, land.

GLASSERTON (Whithorn). In early chronicles seemingly confused with Glastonbury, the famous Somerset monastery. It is pron. Glais'ton. Its origin is thus doubtful, but cf. GLASS and GLASSARY.

GLAS(S)FORD (Hamilton). c. 1210, Glasfruth, -furth; 1296, Glasford. Prob. G. *glas*, grey or bluish, + O.E. *ford*, a ford; but -*fruth* may be G. *frith*, a forest. Besides, in Old G. *glas* means a river; cf. Strathglass.

GLASTERLAW (Forfar). G. *glas tir*, 'green' or 'greyish land,' + O.E. *hláer*, a hill.

GLENALMOND (Perth), GLENARAY (Inveraray). See ALMOND, ARAY, &c.

GLENAPP (Ballantrae) and GLENNAPP (Berwick). Ball.G., prob. the Glen Alpinn where King Alpinn was slain in 750. But they may both be G. *gleann an aba*, 'the abbot's glen.'

GLENBARR (Tayinloan). 'Glen by the height:' G. *barr*.

GLENBOIG (Coatbridge). 'Soft, moist glen:' G. and Ir. *bog* or *buige*, soft, boggy.

GLENBUCK (Lanark). 'Glen of the buck or he-goat;' G. *boe*, gen. *buic*.

GLENCAIRN (Thornhill). 1301, Glencarn. 'Glen of the cairn' or 'heap of stones:' G. *càrn*, gen. *càiru*.

GLENCAPLE (Dumfries). ‘Glen of the mare;’ G. *capull*, gen. *capuill*. Cf. KINCAPLE.

GLENCARSE (Errol). ‘Glen of the CARSE’ of Gowrie.

GLENCOE (N. Argyle). 1343, Glenchomyr; 1494, Glencole; 1500, Glencoyne; 1623, -coan. The forms show the word has been constantly altering. 1343 is fr. G. *chomair* gen. of COMAR, confluence, meeting of two valleys; 1494 is fr. G. *coill*, a wood; the two last are fr. G. *cu*, gen. *coin*, a dog; whilst the Mod. G. spelling is *gleann comhann*, which last means ‘a shrine’—truly a useful warning against dogmatism about any name.

GLENCORSE (Penicuik). ‘Glen with the pass or crossing;’ G. *croisg*. R is very commonly transposed. Cf. CORSOCK, CORSEWALL.

GLENDALE (Skye). Tautology; G. *gleann* + N. *dal*.

GLENDARVEL (Tighnabruaich). 1238, Glen da rua, *i.e.*, ‘of the two points;’ G. *dà rudha*.

GLENDOICK (Errol). Perh. fr. St *Duthac* or Duthus of Tain. Cf. DUICH.

GLENDUCKIE (N. Fife). *Old*, -duachy. Perh. as above.

GLENELG (W. Inverness). *Sic* 1292; but 1282, Glenhalk. Prob. fr. Icel. *elgr*, Sw. *elg*, an elk. Rhys thinks fr. Elga. See ELGIN.

GLENFINNAN (Fort William). G. *fionn abhainn* or *án*, ‘white, clear river.’

GLENGARNOCK (Ayrsh.). (Cf., c. 1240, ‘Dalegernoc.’) Prob. fr. G. *garradh an achaidh*, ‘enclosure of the field.’ Cf. GARNGABER.

GLENGIRNAIG (Ballater). Prob. ‘glen of the little cairn,’ see GAIRN; -*aig* is prob. a G. diminutive.

GLENGONAR (Abington). *Sic* 1239. Either ‘blacksmith’s height’ (G. *gobhann àrd*), or ‘height with the little beak’ (G. *goban*).

GLENHOWL, -HOUL (Carsphairn). 1563, hovyll. ‘Glen with the fork’ or ‘two branches;’ G. *gabhal*, gen. *ghabhail* (pron. houl), a fork.

- GLENIFFER (Paisley). Perh. fr. G. *aifrenn* or *aoibhrionn*, L. *offerens*, 'offering,' *i.e.*, the mass. Cf. INCHAFFRAY.
- GLENKENS (Galloway). 'Glen of the river KEN.'
- GLENKINDIE (Aberdeen). 'Glen of the black head;' G. *gleann cinn duibhe*.
- GLENLIVAT (Craigellachie). ? Fr. G. *liobh aite*, 'smooth, polished place.'
- GLENLOCHAR (Castle-Douglas). G. *loch àird*, 'loch of the height.'
- GLENLYON (Aberfeldy). *Sic* 1522; but *c.* 1380, *Fordun*, -leoyne. G. *lithe amhuinn*, 'spatey river,' the *th* and *mh* being lost by aspiration. Cf. LYON.
- GLENMORISTON (Fort Augustus). 1479, Glenmorison. G. *mòr easan*, 'the big waterfalls.'
- GLENMUICK (Ballater). 'Glen of the swine;' G. *muc*, gen. *muic*, a pig.
- GLENORCHY or -URCHY (Argyle). 1292, Glenurwy; 1510, -vrquha; in G. *Urchaidh*, 'tumbling' stream, fr. G. *urchair*, gen. -*aire* or -*aireach*, a cast, throw, push, sudden sally.
- GLENPROSEN (Kirriemuir). 1524, Glenprossin, -osswym. Prob. fr. Old G. *brosnach*, a river. The root *brosd* or *brosu* means to excite.
- GLENQUAICH or -QUOICH (Perth, Forfar, Inverness). G. *cuach*, a quaich or drinking-cup.
- GLENSHEE (Blairgowrie). G. *sìth*, gen. *sìthe* (pron. shee), means 'a hill,' 'a fairy,' or 'peace, a truce.'
- GLENSHIEL (Strome Ferry). Fr. Icel. *skjöl*, a shieling, shelter. Cf. GALASHIELS, &c.
- GLENSHIOGA (Badenoch). 'Glen of the attack, onset;' G. *siorradh*.
- GLENTUIM (Laggan). G. *trom*, gen. *truime*, means a burden, protection, defence, and pregnancy.
- GLEN VILLAGE (Falkirk). G. *gleann*, a glen or valley.
- GLENWHILLIE (Stranraer). G. *gleann choille*, 'glen of the wood.'

- GLOON BURN and RIG OF GLOON (Minigaff). Prob. G. *glùn*, the knee. Cf. Glunpatrick, Roscommon.
- GLOUPHOLM (Shetland). Prob. 'soft isle;' Icel. *glúpr*, soft, porous, + HOLM; cf. the Sc. *gloppen*, to become soft.
- GLOWER-O'ER-EM (Linlithgow). Name of a hill with a fine view. Sc. *glower* is to stare, gaze.
- GOATFELL (Arran). Fell is Icel. *fell*, a hill, or *fjall*, a mountain.
- GODSCROFT (Abbey St Bathans). 'God's field.' See CROFTHEAD, and cf. 'God's acre,' a churchyard.
- GOGAR (Edinburgh). 1250, Gogger; a 'Gogar' is marked in 1745 map near Alva. Prob. G. *gobha* or *gow*, a smith, + *gàrradh*, enclosure, yard. Cf. LOCHNAGAR.
- GOGO BURN (Largs).
- GOIL, L. (Firth of Clyde). 1430, -goyle. 'Loch of the fork;' G. *gabhal*, -*ail*; it forks off from Loch Long; perh. fr. G. *gall*, *goill*, 'a stranger.'
- GOIN, L. (Fenwick). 'Loch of the geese or barnacle ducks;' G. and Ir. *geadh*, gen. pl. *geadhan* (pron. goin). Cf. Loughnagoyne, Mayo.
- GOLDEN ACRE (Edinburgh). O.E. *acer*, *weer*, Icel. *akr* = L. *ager*, a field.
- GOLSPIE (Sutherland). 1330, Goldespy; 1448, Golspi; 1550, Golspiekirkton (farm of Kirkton still there), locally pron. Góishpie or Gheispie. Either fr. some Norseman *Gold* or *Goa*, or fr. G. *gall*, a stranger (cf. the surnames Gould and Gauld), + Dan. *by*, *bi*, *bae*, a hamlet, town (cf. *pol* for *bol*, p. lxiv). Its Celtic name was Kilmaly.
- GOMETRA, I. (Mull). 1390, Godmadray; 1496, Gowmedra. 'Godmadr' or 'Godmundr's isle;' N. *ay*, *ey*.
- GORBALS (Glasgow). Perh. W. *gor*, spacious, or G. *gobhar*, a goat, + G. *baile*, a village, with the common Eng. plural.
- GORDON (Earlston). 1250, Gordin; 1289, Gordun. W. *gor din*, 'spacious hill;' or perh., like Gourdon, G. *gobhar* (pron. gore) *dùn*, 'goat-hill;' but Killgordon in Ireland is Ir. *coill-na-geuridin*, 'wood of the parsnips,' a word which does not seem to be found in G.

GORDONSTOWN (Aberdeen and Kirkeudbright). Fr. a man, Gordon.

GOREBRIDGE (Dalkeith). Hybrid; G. and Ir. *gobhar*, a goat; in O.Ir. *gobur*, also meant a horse; hence, probably, is it so common in place names.

GORGIE (Edinburgh). *c.* 1280, Gorgyn.

GORTLECH (Fort Augustus). G. *goirt leac*, 'stone in the field or standing corn.' Cf. *cromlech*, *i.e.*, 'a crooked stone.'

GOURDON (Fordoun). 1315, Gurdon. Prob. = GORDON; perh. fr. G. *cùrr*, a corner or a pit.

GOUROCK (Greenock). See above; the -ock may be G. *achaulh*, a field, or N. *aig*, a bay.

GOVAN (Glasgow). *a.* 1147, Guven; 1518, Gwuan. Might be 'dear river;' Celtic *glu òn* (= G. *abhainn*), W. *cu*, dear (cf. GLASGOW): or second syllable might be G. *bheinn*, a ben or hill. Not likely to be fr. G. *gobham*, a smith. Cf. GOWANBANK.

GOWANBANK (Arbroath and Falkirk). Sc. *gowan* is a daisy, G. and Ir. *gugan*, a flower, a bud.

GOWRIE, Carse of (Firth of Tay). *a.* 1200, Gouerin; *c.* 1200, Gowrie. G. *gabhar* or *gobhar*, a goat; but the origin of the last syllable is doubtful. The old name of Ossory, Leinster, was Gabhran (pron. Gowran).

GRAHAMSTON (Falkirk). Modern; it stands on 'Graham's Muir,' *sic* 1774, fr. Sir John de Graham, slain here 1298. In 1295 (charters of the Roses of Kilravock) we find the name both *Graham* and *Gram*.

GRAIN. O.N. *greni*, a branch, as of a tree. In Tweeddale and Liddesdale applied to branches of a valley towards its head, where it splits into two or three small glens, and to the burns or waters in these; *e.g.*, Grain Burn, near Coulterwaterhead.

GRAMPIAN MOUNTAINS. H. Bæce, F. vii. 45 (ed. 1520), is the first (?) to identify them with *Mons Grampius* in Tacitus' *Agricola*, 29, where Skene reads *Granpius*. Origin unknown.

GRÁNDTULLY (Aberfeldy). 1492, Grantuly; in G. Gâran-

tulach, prob. = 'cairn-hill,' and *cf.* under CAIRNS Toul. But it is sometimes called *Baile na Grandaich*, 'the Grants' village.'

GRANGE (Edinburgh, Bo'ness, Dunfermline, Burntisland, Keith). 'Farm' (see ABBOTSGRANGE). Common in England.

GRANGEMOUTH. Owes origin to the Forth and Clyde Canal, begun 1768, at whose mouth, and also at the mouth of 'Grange Burn,' it stands. Takes name fr. ABBOTSGRANGE.

GRANTON (Edinburgh). 1544, 'Grantaine Cragge.' Either 'Grant's ton or village,' or fr. G. *grànda*, gen. *gràndainde*, ugly, ill-favoured.

GRANTOWN (Inverness-sh.). The oldest known Grant is 'Gregory le Grant,' *a.* 1250.

GRANTSHOUSE (Berwicksh.). *Cf.* Grantham, Lincoln.

GRAVIR (Lewis). ? Icel. *grár*, grey, or ? G. *garbh tír*, 'rough land.'

GREENGAIRS (Airdrie). 'Green fields;' G. *garradh*. *Cf.* FERNIEGAIR.

GREENHILL (Larbert), GREENLAND, Hill of (Dunnet), GREENLAW (Berwick and Crossmichael). Berw. G., 1250, Grenlawe. Five Greenhills in England. On *law*, see p. lxxvi.

GREENLOANING (Auchterarder). Sc. *loan* is a green lane, O.E. *lāne*, Fris. *lona*, *lana*, a lane, Icel. *lön*, a row of houses. For *-ing*, *cf.* shieling, fr. Icel. *skjól*, a shelter.

GREENOCK. G. *grian*, gen. *gréine*, the sun, + *enoc*, a hill, or *achadh*, a field, or N. *aig*, a bay (*cf.* ASCOG). There are several Greenoges (Ir. *grianóg*) in Ireland, meaning 'sunny little hill.' Loch Grennoch, Minigaff, is either fr. G. *greanach*, gravelly, or *grianach*, sunny.

GREENS (Turriff) and GREENSIDE (Edinburgh).

GRENAN (Bute), GRENNAN (Penpont, and several in Galloway). Bute G., *sic* 1400. G. *grianan*, a sunny spot, summer-house, also a mountain peak, fr. *grian*, the sun.

GRETNA (Carlisle and Old Luce). 1376, Gretenhowe : 1576,

Gratnay. Prob. 'how' or 'hollow of greeting:' O.E. *grētan*, 'to greet,' *i.e.*, either 'to salute,' or, as still in Sc., 'to weep,' Icel. *gráta*, to weep. For similar corruptions of *how*, *cf.* RATNO and STORO.

GREYSTONE (Arbroath). 'Grey's town' or 'grey stone.'

GRIMSAY (L. Eport). The man 'Grim's isle;' N. *ay*, *ey*.

GRISAPOLL (Coll). G. *grésach*, a cobbler, or Icel. *gris*, Dan. *grüs*, Sc. *grise*, a young pig, + *poll* = N. *ból*, place, village.

GRUDNESS (Shetland). ? Icel. *grjót*, stones, rubble, O.E. *gréot*, sand, 'grit,' + *ness*.

GRUINART or -ARD (Islay, Gairloch). Prob. 'green bay;' Dan. and Sw. *grön*, Icel. *grønn*, + *art*, *ard*, *arst*, = N. *fjord* (see p. lv). Some say 'shallow bay;' fr. Sw. and Dan. *grund*, ground, a shoal.

GRULINE (Aros, Mull).

GRYFE WATER (Renfrew). *c.* 1160, Strath Grief; *a.* 1200. Gryff. Perh. W. *grif*, frog-spawn.

GUARDBRIDGE (St Andrews). Built by Bishop Wardlaw, before 1440.

GUAY (Dunkeld). *Sic* 1457. G. *gaothach*, windy.

GUILDTOWN (Perth).

GUISACHAN (Beaully). 1578, -ane. Pron. Ghéasächan. G. *giuthsachan*, 'pine forests;' fr. G. *giuthas*, a pine. Scotch fir. *Cf.* Inverghuisachan, Loch Etive.

GULLANE (Longniddry). 1250, Golyn. Pron. Gillan: orgiu doubtful. W. *golyn* is 'the guard of a sword,' which might refer to the shape of the bay. The name Gillon is just the G. *gille* or *giolla Eoin*, 'John's servant.' Perh. the first syllable is O.E., O.N., and Dan. *gul(l)*, golden, yellow.

GUSHETFAULDS (Glasgow). Sc. *gushet* is a triangular corner. Fr. *gousset*, a gusset in a dress or boot; *jiuld* is = fold, O.E. *fald*, Dan. *fold*, lit. 'an enclosure by felled trees.' Prof. Veitch.

GUTCHER (Cullivoe, Shetland).

GUTHRIE (Arbroath). 1359, Gutherie. G. *gaothair*, -aire, 'windy.' The surname is derived from the place.

GWENYSTRAD (Galashiels). W. = 'white strath' or 'vale : ' now usually called WEDALE.

II

HABBIE'S HOW (Carlops). Sc. for 'Halbert's hollow ;' O.E. *holg*, *holh*, a hollow, fr. *hol*, a hole.

HADDINGTON. a. 1150, Hadintun, Hadingtoun. 'Hading's village ;' O.E. *tún*, *ton*. Hading is said to be a Frisian name, some early settler's. There are two Haddenham in England.

HADDO HOUSE (Aberdeensh.). Sic 1654. G. *fhada*, long : *f* lost by aspiration. Cf. ATROW.

HAGGS, The (Denny). O.E. *haga*, a hedge, Old Sc. *hay*, copsewood. Cf. Hag, Parton.

HAILES, New (Musselburgh). 1250, Halis ; 1467, Newhal. ? O.E. *heal*, *heall*, Icel. *höll*, *hall*, a public room, a hall : fr. O.E. *heaf*, a stone.

HAIRMYRES (Renfrew). First syllable prob. O.E. *har*, *her*. a boundary ; second syllable is Icel. *mýrr*, *mýri*, N. *myre*, a swamp fen. Cf. HARLAW ; also Halmyre, or -mure, Kelton.

HALBEATH (Dunfermline). G. *choil beath*, 'wood of birches ;' *c* lost by aspiration. Cf. CALROSSIE.

HALF MORTON (Canonbie). See MORTON.

HALIVAL (mountain, Rum). ? G. *chala na bhail*, 'haven. shore, bay of the village.'

HALKERSTON (Moray). c. 1200, -ertoun. 'Hawker's,' i.e., 'fowler's, village ;' Icel. *haukr*, a hawk. Cf. FULLERTON, also 'báldric' and 'bawdric.'

HALKIRK (Caithness). Sic 1500, but in saga *Há Kirkir*. 'high church ;' 1222, Hakirk ; 1274, Haukyre ; 1601, Halkrig. The *l* is prob. due to association with Icel. *hall-r*, a slope, frequent as Hall-, in Scandinavian place-names. Hall-ormr, Hall-land, &c. On *Kirk*, see KIRKBAY.

- HALLADALE (Sutherland), or, by tautology, Strath Halladale ; *c.* 1230, Helgedall ; 1274, Haludal. ‘Holy dale’ or ‘vale of saints ;’ Icel. *heilag-r*, Dan. *hellig*, O.E. *hālig*, holy, *hālgæ*, a saint (*cf.* to *hallow*), + N. *dal*, a dale. *Cf.* Hallaton, Uppingham.
- HALLIN-IN-VATERNISH (Skye). *Cf.* Hallen, near Bristol, and see VATERNISH.
- HALLRULE (Hobkirk, Hawick). *c.* 1560, Harroull. Modern ‘refining’ for the traditional *Harrule*, *i.e.*, Haraway Rule, *Rula Herevei*. See ABBOTRULE.
- HALLSIDE (Glasgow). Prob. tautology fr. Icel. *hall-r*, a slope. See HALKIRK.
- HAMILDEAN-HILL (Lyne). Prob. ‘Hamil’s woody glen.’ See DEAN, and next.
- HAMILTON. 1291, Hamelton ; the surname also occurs as Hambleton. Walter ‘Fitz-Gilbert,’ called Hamilton, is known to have held the lands in 1296. Hamil is still an English surname. The old name was C’ADZOW.
- HAMMA VOE (Yell). *Sagas*, Hafnarvæg. Dan. *havn*, Icel. *höfn*, a ‘haven,’ + O.N. *væg-r*, a bay or inlet. Voe is Icel. *vör*, a little bay or inlet.
- HANGINGSNAW (farms, Coulter). ‘Wood on the side of the hill.’ See SHAW.
- HARBURN (Carnwath). O.E. *har*, *hur*, ‘a boundary mark ;’ *cf.* ‘menhar,’ boundary stone.
- HARLAW (Aberdeen). *c.* 1500, Hayrlau. ‘Boundary hill :’ O.E. *hlæw*. *Cf.* Harclaw, Lochore, Fife, and Herlaw, E. Kilbride.
- HARLOSH (Dunvegan). G. *chàrr lois*, ‘rock of the fire.’ *Cf.* Ironlosh, Galloway.
- HAROLDSWICK (Balta Sound). ‘Bay (N. *vik*) of Harold,’ prob. King H. Hardrada, died 1066.
- HARRAY (Orkney). *Old*, Herad, O.N. for ‘territory.’ See BIRSAY.
- HARRIS. *c.* 1500, *Bk. Clanranald*, Heradh ; 1542, Harrige ; 1588, Harreis. N. *harri*, ‘heights,’ with Eng. plural *s.* Its G. name is *Na h’earadh* (*àirdeadh*), with same meaning. This last accounts for the form *c.* 1500, though we must *cf.* HARRAY.

- HARSTANE (Kirkcud). 'Boundary stone.' See HARBURN, and *cf.* Haer Cairns, Clunie, Blairgowrie, and Kinloch (Perthshire), and Haerland Faults, Finhaven.
- HARTFELL, and HARTHULL (Whitburn). O.E. *heor(o)t*, Icel. *hjört-r*, a male deer.
- HARTREE (Biggar). 'Boundary tree.' *Cf.* HARBURN.
- HARVIESTON (Edinburgh). 1250, Hernistun. 'Harvey's dwelling.' *Cf.* HALLRULE.
- HASKEVAL (mountain, Rann). *Hask* is prob. corruption of G. *crasg*, a pass, *cf.* ARNGASK and CASKIEBEN; so it will be 'pass of the dwelling,' *bail*. *Cf.* HALIVAL.
- HASSEDEAN (Hawick). 1155, Halestonesden; 1158, Hastenden; c. 1320, Hassenden. O.E. *hālig stāu dena*, 'dean, wooded valley of the holy stone.'
- HATLOCK (Tweeddale). The root idea of both our Eng. words *hat* (O.E. *haet*, Icel. *hatt-r*, Dan. *hat*) and *lock* (O.E. *loca*, *lor*, Icel. *lok*) is 'covering.' But early forms of this name are needed. *Cf.* Matlock.
- HATTON (Ellon, Perthsh., and Montrose). Prob. c. 970, *Pict. Chron.*, Athan = G. *ath abhainn* or *ân*, 'ford of the river' (*cf.* AYTON). Ir. *aiteann* (pron. attan) is furze, as in Ballynahattin. There is a Hattonknowe, Eddleston, the 'Haltoun' or 'village by the hall,' mentioned a. 1400. Three in England.
- HAUGH (Coulter, &c.). O.E. *halech* (as in a. 1150, 'Galtunes-halech,' Melrose, = Gattonshaugh), Icel. *hagi*, a pasture-place which is flat, and by a river-side. *Cf.* SAUCHIE. But
- HAUGH OF URR (Dalbeattie) is N. *höi*, a hill, O.N. *hanya*, a mound.
- HAWES INN (S. Queensferry). Prob. Icel. *hals*, M.E. and Sc. *halse*, *hause*, the neck, throat; hence, a narrow opening, defile.
- HAWICK. a. 1183, Hawie, Hawich, Hauuic. First syllable may be fr. either root of HAUGH; the second is O.E. *wíc*, M.E. *wick*, *wich*, dwelling, village, as in BERWICK, &c.

HAWTHORNDEN (Edinburgh). *Cf.* DEAN.

HAYWOOD (Lanark).

HEBRIDES. *c.* 120, *Ptolemy*, Ebudae (prob., too, the same word as the Epidii, who, according to him, inhabited most of modern Argyle); Solinus, *Polyhistor.*, 3rd century, Hebudes (*Ulst. Ann.*, ann. 853, Innsegall, 'isles of strangers,' *i.e.*, Norsemen; and always called by the Norsemen 'Sudreys' or Southern isles to distinguish them from the Northern Orkneys, &c., the 'Nordreys'). Origin unknown: possibly Old G. *c(h)abad*, a head, or *c(h)àbadh*, a notching, indenting. The *u* is supposed to have become *ri* through some early printer's error.

HECKLEGIRTH (Annan). 'Church-field' or 'yard.' See ECCLES (1297, Heeles), ECCLEFECHAN, and APPLEGARTH.

HEE, Ben (Reay). Perh. G. *fhiaidh*, a deer (*cf.* HADDO). As likely fr. *shùth* (pron. hee), peace, *i.e.*, 'tame, peaceful-looking hill.' *Cf.* TEE.

HEITON (Kelso). N. *höi*, a hill, + O.E. *ton*, *tún*, a village. *Cf.* Huyton, Cheshire.

HELENSBURGH. Founded *c.* 1776 by Sir James Colquhoun, and called after his wife.

HELLMUIR, L. (Hawick). N. *hella*, 'flat,' + O.E., *leel*, and Dan. *mór*, a moor, marsh.

HELL'S GLEN (Lochgailhead).

HELMSDALE (Sutherland). *c.* 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Hjalmund-dal; another *Saga*, Hialmasdal; 1290, Holmesdale; 1513, Helmsdaill. 'Hjalmund's dale,' or 'valley of the helmet;' Icel. *hjálm-r*, Dan. *hjelrn*. *Cf.* Helmsley, Yorkshire, and Helmdon.

HEMPRIGGS (Wick). Icel. *hamp-r*, Dan. *hamp*, hemp. On *rig*, see BISHOPBRIGGS.

HERBERTSHIRE CASTLE (Denny). *Sic c.* 1630; said to have been given by an early James to the Earl of Wigton as his 'halberty's share,' for service in war.

HERIOT (Stow). 1250, Herieth; *c.* 1264, Herewyt. O.E. *herr-geatu*, 'army-equipment,' a 'heriot,' payment given to the lord of a fee on the death of a vassal or tenant.

HERIOTFIELD (Methven).

HERMISTON (Cuntrie). 1251, Hyrdmanstoun, 'herdman's' or 'Herdman's village.' Cf. HALKERSTON.

HERMITAGE CASTLE (Riccarton Junction). 1300, Eremitage; fr. Fr. *ermite*, Gk. ἐρημίτης, a hermit, fr. ἐρημος, solitary. Cf. vicarage.

HERRIES (Dumfries). 1578, Hercis (1585, 'Herres,' in Glenelg). = HARRIS.

HEUGH. O.N. *hauga*, a mound.

HIGH BLANTYRE. See BLANTYRE. 'High' or 'Higher' is very common as a prefix in England. This is the only instance of consequence in Scotland.

HIGHLANDMAN (Crieff). Humorous name. The earliest mention of the word *Highland* I have found is in the poet Dunbar, who in 1503, in his *Daunce*, speaks of 'a Heleand padyane' or pagan; Lyndesay, c. 1536, in his *Complaynt*, 384, has 'Baith throw the heland and the bordour;' while Hollinshed, 1577, says, 'Justice should be administered in the Isles and hie lands.'

HIGHTAE (Lockerbie). Can hardly be fr. O.E. and leel. *tá*, toe; but cf. the Sc. *tee*, point of aim in quoits or starting-point in golf, fr. leel, *tjá*, to mark.

HILLEND (Inverkeithing), HILLHEAD (Glasgow), HILLSIDE (Aberdeen and Montrose), HILLTOWN (Dundee).

HILLSWICK (Lerwick). *Saga*, Hildiswik, i.e., 'battle-bay.' Cf. WICK.

HILTON (Fearn). 1544, Hiltown. = HILLTOWN. Five in England.

HINTON (Anwoth). 'Hind's, servant's place;' O.E. *hina-tún*. Cf. Carleton or 'churl's place.'

HIRSEL (Coldstream). *Sic* 1572. Sc. *hirste*, a shepherd's term, means to move along on the hams; but ? connection here.

HOBKIRK (Hawick). 1220. Hopechirke; 1586, Hopeskirk; c. 1610, Hoppkirek; still sometimes Hopeskirk. Sc. *hope* (e.g., c. 1200, Hopekeliov, see KAILZIE) is a valley among hills, a *cul de sac*, leel. *hóp*, a haven, place of refuge. On *kirk*, see KIRKABY, and cf. KIRKHOPE.

HODDAM (Ecclefechan) and HODDOM (Parton). Ecclef. H..

1116, Hodelm; 1185, *Jocelyn*, Holdelin; c. 1320, Holdholme. First syllable prob. = *hold*, in sense of 'fortress,' *hold* being pron. *hod* in the north of England. *Holm* in Icel. is a meadow near the sea or a river, but in place-names often used interchangeably with *ham* for 'dwelling, house' (cf. LANGHOLM, YETHOLM, also Durham, old Dunelm). Hoddam will thus prob. mean 'fortified dwelling.'

HOLLAND (S. Ronaldshay). *Sic* c. 1500. 'Hole (Icel. and O.E. *hol*) land,' land in a hollow.

HOLLANDBUSH (Denny).

HOLM (Orkney). Dan. and O.E. *holm*, a small island in a river, Icel. *hólm-r*, an island, also a meadow near river or sea; and often interchanged with *ham* (cf. LANGHOLM, YETHOLM, &c.). Six Holmes in England. But Glenholm, Peebles, can hardly be the same word, for its forms are — c. 1200, Glenwhym; c. 1300, -whim; 1530, -quhome, which may be 'glen of the captive;' G. *chiomaich*.

HOLY ISLE (Lamlash). *Sagas*, Melansay, 'Melan's' or 'St Molios' isle.' His well here was long famed for its cures. Cf. LAMLASH.

HOLYROOD (Edinburgh). c. 1128, foundation charter, 'Ecclesia Sancti¹ Crucis;' as late as 1504, 'Abbey of the Holy Croce.' *Rood* is O.E. *ród*, a rod, pole, cross. For the legend how David I. scared the fierce stag with the miraculously given 'holy rood,' see Grant's *Old and New Edinburgh*, i. 21.

HOLYTOWN (Coatbridge). Pron. Hóllytown.

HOLYWOOD (Dumfries). *Aberdeen Brev.*, Sacrum Nemus. A monastery once here. Its old name was Darcongall, 'thicket, wood (G. *daire*) of St Congal.'

HOPE, Ben and L. (Eriboll). Icel. *hóp*, a haven of refuge. See HOBKIRK, and p. lxi.

HOPEKIRK. See HOBKIRK.

HOPEMAN (Burghead). Icel. *hóp*, haven of refuge. *Man* might be G. *manach*, a monk.

HOORNDEAN (Berwick). ? G. *ornach*, barley, + DEAN.

HOSH (Crieff). Its site shows it is an aspirated form of G. *cois* (pron. *cosh*), 'the foot.'

¹ The medieval Latin charters often pay little attention to gender.

HOUNAM (Kelso). *c.* 1200, Hunum, Hunedun; 1237, Honum; 1544, Hownome. Prob. 'hound's home or place' (O.E. *ham*); O.E., Dan., and Sw. *hund*, a dog. *Cf.* EDNAM, EDROM.

HOUNDWOOD (Grantshouse).

HOORN, L. (W. Inverness). Prob. *urrin* or *uitharn*, hell; corruption of G. *Ifreoine*, which, *nota bene*, was the cold island of Fingal, fr. *fuar*, cold. *Cf.* Glenurrin, Cowal.

HOUSTON (Johnstone). *c.* 1200, Villa Hugonis; *c.* 1230, Huston; *c.* 1300, Hustoun. 'Village of Hugo' de Paduinan, mentioned in the *Paisley Chartulary*, *c.* 1160. *Cf.* SYMINGTON, and see p. lxxiv.

HOWFF (farm, Orkney). Sc. *howff* is a rendezvous, house of call; but in N. *hof* means properly 'the house of God.'

HOWMORE (Lochmaddy). *How* prob. represents some G word. G. *mór* is 'big.'

HOWOOD (Johnstone).

HOWPASLEY (Roberton, Roxburgh). Sc. *how* is a hollow. *Cf.* HABBIE'S HOW and PAISLEY.

HOXAY (S. Ronaldshay). *c.* 1390, Haugaheith, which is O.N. for 'mound of the heath' or 'waste.' The *-ay* means 'island.'

HOY (Orkney). *c.* 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Haey; *c.* 1580, Hy. 'High isle;' Icel. *há-r*, Dan. *höi*, high, + N. *ay*, *ey*, an island. *Cf.* Hysker, 'high rock,' west of Rùm.

HUGHTON (Beaully).

HUMBIE (Haddington, and Aberdour, Fife). Prob. 'Hume's place or dwelling;' Dan. *bi*, *by*, northern O.E. *bý*. There is no -by or -bie between Aberdour and Caithness.

HUME (Greenlaw). 1250, Home. *Hume* and *Hume* are still common surnames hereabouts.

HUNA (Canisbay). *Sagas*, Hofn, *i.e.*, 'haven.' The *-a* is N. *ay*, *ey*, isle. Prob. referring to Stroma opposite.

HUNGYRFLAT. 1361, in Liddesdale. *Cf.* SKINFLATS.

- HUNTER'S QUAY (Frith of Clyde). On the estate of the Hunters of Hafton.
- HUNTINGTOWER (Perth). Hunting-seat of Lord Ruthven.
Cf. 'Castle Stalker.'
- HUNTLAW (Roxburgh). *Sic* 1170. O.E. *hunta*, a hunter, + *hléw*, a hill.
- HUNTLY (Aberdeensh.). 1482, -lie. Originally the name of a Berwickshire hamlet, now extinct, and transferred north by the Duke of Gordon; = 'hunting lea' or 'meadow.'
Cf. Huntley, Gloucester.
- HURLET (Barrhead). Possibly G. *chur liath*, 'the grey turn' or 'bend' (G. *car*).
- HURLFORD (Kilmarnock). If above be correct, which is doubtful, this cannot be the same. Prob. *hurl* = *whirl*, referring to the river Irvine.
- HUSEDALEBEG and -MORE (Skye). Hybrids; Icel., Dan., and Sw. *húsdal*, 'house-dale,' + G. *beag*, little, and *mór*, big.
- HUTTON (Berwicksh. and Lockerbie). Berw. H., c. 1300, Hutona. Prob. not 'hut-village,' as *hut* is not in O.E., rather 'Hugh's village' (cf. HOUSTON). Seven in England. Isaac Taylor says the English Huttons mean 'enclosure on a *hoo* or projecting heel of land.'
- HYLIPOL. *Sagas*, Heylipol. 'Heyli's place;' N. *ból*. Cf. p. lxiv.
- HYNISH (Tyree). Dan. *höi naes*, 'high ness' or 'promontory.'
Cf. VATERNISH.

I

- IBROX (Glasgow). (Cf. c. 1200, 'Monabroc,' in Strathgryfe, not far away.) *I* might be the Ir. *hy*, 'tribe, race,' as in Ikeathy, Kildare; and there is an Irish St Broc. *Broc* means a badger both in G. and in O.E., cf. BROXBURN, &c.
- IDRIGILL POINT (Skye). ? Fr. *Idris*, a reputed giant, as in Cader Idris, Wales, + Icel. *gil*, a ravine.
- IDVIES (Montrose). 1219, Edevy; 1254, Edevyn. Prob.

G. *fhuala abh* or *abhunn*, 'long water' or 'river' (*cf.* ADD and ADVIE). The *s* is the English plural.

INCH (Forfar, Perth, and Wigtown, also loch, Kincaig, and isle in Tweed). G. and Ir. *innis*, an island; also 'pasture-ground, links.' The Gael loves to aspirate his *s*. Wigtown Island is so called fr. the island in the White Loch of Inch. *Cf.* INCH.

INCHADDON (Taymouth Castle). 'Isle of St Aidan,' died 651.

INCHAFFRAY (Muthil). *c.* 1190, 'Incheaffren Latine Insula Missarum;' 1290, Incheafræ. 'Isle of the offering,' *i.e.*, 'the mass;' G. *aifrenn* or *aoibhrionn*, corruption of late L. *offerens*, offering or mass. *Cf.* INNERPEFFRAY, and the surname Jaffrey.

INCHARD, L. (Sutherland). G. *innis àird*, 'isle of the height.'

INCHBARE (Breachin). Here G. *innis* has its meaning of 'pasture-ground, sheltered valley:' and the meaning prob. is 'field of the battle' or 'game;' G. *innis bàire*.

INCHCAILLOCH (L. Lomond). 'Isle of nuns,' lit. 'old women;' G. *cailleach*. Ruins of a nunnery here.

INCHCOLM (Aberdour, Fife). Monastery founded here by Alexander I., *c.* 1123, whose charter calls this 'Insula Sancti Columbæ,' or 'St Columba's isle;' in G. *Innis Colum*, *cf.* p. xcii.

INCHES (Douglas). G. *innis*, a meadow, 'links,' with Eng. plural. *Cf.* INCHBARE and Perth Inches.

INCHGARVIE (Queensferry). G. *innis garbh*, 'rough, rocky islet.'

INCHINNAN (Paisley). 1158, -enan, -ienun; 1246, -innun. 'Inch of St Adamnan' (*cf.* KIRKENNAN, and see p. xcv). The *inch* is the angle made by the junction of the rivers Gryfe and Cart; G. *innis*, an isle or a meadow.

INCHKEITH (in Firth of Forth, and hill near Lauder). *a.* 1200, Insula Keð; 1461, Ynchkeyth. *Bede*, *c.* 720, speaks of Urbs Giudi in the midst of the Firth of Forth; which frith the Irish once called Sea of Giudan or of the Giuds; perh. = the Jutes fr. Jutland. May mean 'isle of *Che*,' Pictish prince, one of the seven sons of

the famous Cruithne. Skene (*Celtic Scotl.*, i. 208) thinks fr. a successor of his, Gaeth or Giudid Gaeth brechach. *Cf.* KEITH.

INCHMAHOMIE (L. of Monteith). *Sic c.* 1550: 1296, l'Isle de St Colmoe. 'Isle of Macholmoe,' the Irish pet name of St Colman, *c.* 520. See p. xcv, and *cf.* KILMALCÓLM.

INCHMARNOCK (Bute). 'Isle of St Marnock,' pet form of Ernan. See KILMARNOCK.

INCHMICKERY (Aberdour, Fife). *G. innis na bhicaire*, 'isle of the vicar.' Inchcolm Monastery was close by.

INCHMOIN or -MOAN (L. Lomond). 'Isle of the mossy spot;' *G. moine*.

INCHNADAMPF (L. Inver). *G. innis na daimh*, 'pasture-ground of the ox.'

INCHTURE (Errol). 1183, -ethore. 'Inch' or 'links of the tower' or 'hill;' *G. tòrr*.

INGAN (hill, Kinross). *G. ionga*, 'a nail, talon, claw,' fr. its shape.

INGLESTON (Twynholm). 'Village of the English' or 'of Inglis.'

IN(N)ISHAIL (L. Awe). 1375, Insalte; 1542, Inchalt. *G. innis àilt*, 'stately, charming isle.'

IN(N)ISTRYNICH (peninsula, L. Awe). Prob. *G. innis nan Druineach*, 'isle of artists or sculptors;' so Prof. McKinnon.

INKERMAN (Paisley). Fr. the battle in the Crimea, 1854.

INKHORN (New Deer). Likely to be the corruption of *G. ionga*, pl. *iongaingean*, nail, claw, cloven hoof. *Cf.* INGAN, CLEGHORN, and DREGHORN.

INNELLAN (Firth of Clyde). 1571, -lane. Prob. *G. an eilean*, 'the island,' fr. the rocks off the shore.

INNERLEITHEN (Galashiels). *G. inbhir*, mouth of a river or confluence, is a purely Gadhelic form = the Brythonic, and prob. also Gadhelic *abhír* or *aber* (see p. xxvii). *Inbhir* in place-names is always fluctuating between *inver-* and *inner-*, the *b* getting lost by aspiration; *e.g.*, this name, *c.* 1160, is Inverlethan, 'confluence of the R. Leithen,' which may either be *G. liath, léithe án* or *abhainn*, 'grey river,' or = LEITH, fr. W. *lleithio*, to moisten.

- INNERPEFFRAY (Crieff). 1296, Inrepeffre. 'Confluence of the Peffray,' corruption of G. *aoibhríonn*, offering. See INCH-AFFRAY, which is just to the east; *cf.* also river PEFFER.
- INNERWICK (Dunbar). 1250, Inuerwike. Hybrid; G. *inbhir* + O.E. *wíc*, 'dwelling, village,' or N. *vik*, 'bay at the confluence.' *Cf.* LINTON, POLTON, &c.
- INSCH (Aberdeensh.). *a.* 1300, Insula. = INCH; G. *innis*, 'isle' or 'links, meadow.' *S* in G. generally has the sound of *sh*.
- INVER (Crathie, Tain, where the Bran joins Tay, river and loch in W. Sutherland). See INNERLEITHEN; = 'confluence' (*cf.* Aber, Bangor). The Tain Inver was originally Inverlochslin.
- INVERALLOCHY (Aberdeen). G. *inbhir òilleach*, 'beautiful confluence.'
- INVERAMSAY (Inverurie). ? 'Ramsay's confluence.'
- INVERAN (Bonar Bridge). G. *inbhiran*, 'little confluence.'
- INVER- or INNER-ARITY (Forfar). 1250, Inuerarethlin. Prob. 'confluence at the shielings;' G. *àiridhean*. *Cf.* INVERQUHARITY.
- INVERARY. 'Mouth of the ARAY' or 'smooth river.'
- INVERAVON (Balindalloch). 'Confluence of the AVON.'
- INVERCANNICH (Beauly). 'Confluence of the Cannich.' Prob. the G. *caonnag*, a fight, a fray.
- INVERDOVET (N. Fifesh.). *Old*, -dufatha or -doveth, *i.e.*, G. *dubh àth* or *àtha*, 'black ford' or 'kiln.'
- INVERESKANDY (Fern, Forfar). G. *inbhir uisgain dhu* 'confluence of the dark little water or stream.'
- INVERFARIGAIG (L. Ness). 'Mouth of the fierce, turbulent little river;' G. *feargaig*, dimin. of *feargach*, fierce. *Cf.* ABERARGIE and FARG.
- INVERGARRY (Fort Augustus). 'Mouth of the GARRY' or 'rough river.'
- INVERGORDON (E. Ross-sh.). Quite recent; used to be Inver- or Inch-breckie; G. *brecac*, speckled.
- INVERGOWRIE (Dundee). This can only mean 'place in Gowrie at the mouth of the Tay.'

- INVERIE (Fort Augustus and Oronsay). (Old name of St Monan's, 'Inverry'). The *-ie* is perh. G. *iadh*, corn.
- INVERINGATE (Lochalsh). ? Fr. G. *ionga-dite*, 'claw or hoof-like place.' Cf. INGAN.
- INVERKEILOR (Arbroath). c. 1200, Innerkeledur, which shows that *Keilor* is just another form of CALDER; G. *coille d'ur* or 'wood by the river.'
- INVERKEITHING (Dunfermline). 1229, Innerkeithing; 1250, Innerkethyn; 1290, Inver- and Inner-kethin. 'Mouth of the Keithing;' ? G. *cithean*, grumbling, lamenting. Cf. next.
- INVERKEITHNY (Turriff). Here *Keithny* prob. represents some G. adjective formed from KEITH.
- INVERKINDIE (Rhynie, Aberdeen). River *Kindie* is the G. *cinn dhu*, 'black head.'
- INVER- or INNER-KIP (Greenock). c. 1170, Innyrkyp. Kip is G. and Ir. *ceap*, a block, trunk of a tree; in G. a shoelast. Cf. Edinkyp, Loch Earn, and Coolkip and Knockacip, Ireland.
- INVERLEITH (Edinburgh). c. 1145, Inverlet; also Innerleith. 'Mouth of the Water of LEITH.' The present Inverleith is a good distance from the sea, one of the many proofs of the once much wider extent of the Firth of Forth.
- INVERLOCHY (Fort William). 'Mouth of the river Lochy.'
- INVERNESS. a. 1300, Invernīs; c. 1310, Invirnīs; 1509, Innernīs. See NESS.
- INVERNOK BAY (Jura). G. *inbhir an uige*, 'confluence in the nook.' Cf. CRAIGNEUK.
- INVERQUHARITY (Kirkriemuir). 1444, Innerquharady, Inercarity. 'Confluence of the pair of streams; G. *c(h)araid*. Cf. CART.
- INVERSHIN (Sutherland). 'Mouth of the river SHIN.'
- INVERSAID (L. Lomond). 'Needle-like or narrow confluence;' G. and Ir. *snàthail*, a needle.
- INVER- or INNER-TIEL (Kirkcaldy). 'Mouth of the Tiel;' ? G. *t-sìol*, spawn, fish-fry, seed.
- INVERUGIE (Peterhead). a. 1300, Innerugy. River Ugie is

G. *ùigeach*, full of nooks or retired corners, fr. *ùig*, a nook.

INVERUGLAS (L. Lomond). 'Confluence of the grey promontory;' G. *rudha glas*.

INVERURIE (Aberdeensh.). *Sic* 1199; 1203, Inuerurin; *a.* 1300, Innervwry. 'Confluence of the river URIE.'

LOCHDAR (S. Uist). G. 'the bottom, nether lands.' *Cf.* YOKER.

IONA (Mull). *c.* 657, *Cuminus*, and *c.* 690, *Adamnan*, Hyona; *Bede*, Hy, Hii; *a.* 900, *O.E. Chron.*, Ii; *c.* 1100, *ibid.*, Hiona-Columcille. Forms Ioua, Yona, and Ia also occur. Hy or Ii may be either G. *aoi*, isthmus (as Iona once seems to have been joined with Mull), or *i*, island, while Hyona or Iona may be either *aoi uain*, 'green isthmus,' or *i-thonna*, 'isle of waves.' M'Lauchlan derived fr. G. *iodh*, corn. Also called Icolmkill (*cf.* form *c.* 1100), *i.e.*, 'isle of Columcille,' pet name of Columba. *Cf.* Kilcolmkill, formerly on Loch Aline, and Kilcalmkill, Sutherland; also Aoi Columcille, Lewis, G. name of EYE (*i.e.*, isthmus), peninsula. Iona itself is called by this name in the *Annals of Innisfailen*, ann. 807.

IRONGRAY (Dumfries). Corruption of G. *àird an greaich* (pron. graigh), 'height of the moor.'

IRVINE (river and town, Ayrsh.). *c.* 1230, Irvin; 1295, Orewin; also Irewin. G. *iar abhuinn*, 'west-flowing river.'

ISLA, R. (Banff and Forfar). (1263, Strath ylif, and prob. the Hilef, mentioned in Angus by Bishop Andrew of Caithness, 1165.) ? G. *fillearth*, a folding, wrapping; *f* lost by aspiration.

ISLAY. *c.* 690, *Adamnan*, Ilia; *a.* 800, *Nennius*, Ile; *Sagas*, Il; 1376, *Barbour*, Yla (this is very near the modern pron.); *c.* 1450, Yle. Skene thinks the name pre-Celtic, and *Il-* is common in Basque place-names. Meaning doubtful. The *s* is a quite recent innovation, so no derivation fr. G. *iosal*, 'low,' is to be thought of.

ISLE TOLL (Auldgirth). G. *isle*, compar. of *iosal*, means 'lower;' but is this name Gaelic?

ITLAW (Banff). Hybrid; prob. G. *fiath*, a calm, fine weather, *f* lost by aspiration, + *law*, O.E. *hlæw*, a hill.

J

JAMESTOWN (Balloch and Strathpeffer).

JANET'S BRAE (Peeblessh.). Said to be *Danes'* BRAE. Certainly *d* in G. often comes near the sound of *j*. There is a Janetstown near Thurso.

JAWCRAIG (Slamannan). 1745, Jalleraig, *i.e.*, 'bare rock' or 'crag,' Icel. *gall*, barren (*cf.* YELL); also *stalk* (pron. stawk), *falconer* (pron. fawkner), &c.

JEDBURGH and JEDFOOT (Roxburgh). Jedb., *a.* 1100, Geddewrde; *c.* 1130, Gedword; *c.* 1145, Jaddeuurd; *c.* 1160, Jeddeburgh; 1251, Jedwarth; *a.* 1300, Gedde-worth; *c.* 1500, Jedward; 1586, Geddart (*cf.* the modern phrase 'Jeddart justice,' and by some still living pron. Jethart). The name of the river Jed is prob. fr. W. *gwd*, a turn, a twist. The second syllable was originally (and even still) O.E. or M.E. *worth*, *word*, 'a place like an island;' *cf.* POLWARTH, Isleworth, and Donauwerth on the Danube; *cf.*, too, the similarity of its forms here to those taken by the N. *fjord* in the west, see p. lv.

JEDBURGH KNEES (hill, Carsphairn). Knees is prob. O.E. and Dan. *naes*, a ness, cape, nose. *Cf.* Calf Knees.

JEMIMAVILLE (Cromarty). A modern type of name happily confined chiefly to Brother Jonathan.

JOCK'S LODGE (Edinburgh). 1650, Jokis Lodge. *Jock* is Sc. for John; said to be fr. an eccentric beggar who built himself a hut here.

JOHN O' GROAT'S HOUSE (Wick). Tradition says this was an octagonal house with eight windows and doors, and a table with eight sides. We certainly read of 'John o' Grot of Duncansbay, baillic to the Earl in those pairts,' 1496-1525. *Grot* suggests Holland.

JOHNSHAVEN (Montrose).

JOHNSTONE (Paisley and Moffat). 'John's town' or village. Perth, in 1220 (and earlier), was called 'Sanct Johns toun.' *Le Seigneur de Jeanville*, a Norman, is said to be the ancestor of the Johnston(e)s. Paisley Johnstone was only founded in 1781.

JOPPA (Portobello). Called, *c.* 1800, after the Joppa on the Mediterranean.

JORDANHILL (Glasgow), JORDANBURN (Edinburgh), and JORDANSTONE (Alyth). Modern; though Jordanhill goes back at least to the 16th century.

JUNIPER GREEN (Edinburgh). Quite recent.

JURA (Inner Hebrides). *Ulst. Ann.*, ann. 678, Doirad Eilinn; 1335, Dure; *c.* 1590, Dewra, *alias* Jura; in Mod. G. Diura. Form 678 shows it is 'Island of Doirad,' and not N. *dýr-ay*, 'deer isle.' Very few Norse names in Jura. *Cf.* Jurby, in Man.

K

KAIL WATER (Hawick). ? Old G. *cail*, an assembly, or *coil*, a wood; on *Water*, see GALA. All river-names hereabouts are pre-Anglian, so *Kail* will not be Sc. *kail*, Icel. *kál*, cabbage.

KAILZIE (Innerleithen). *c.* 1200, Hopekeliov; *c.* 1265, -kelioch; 1494, Hopkelzow; 1653, Kelzeo. Prob. G. *coilleadh*, a wood, or *coillteach*, woody. On *hope*, 'a shut-in valley,' see HOBKIRK.

KAMES (L. Fyne). 1475, Camys. G. *camas*, 'a creek, bay.' *Cf.* CAMBUS.

KATRINE, L. (Callander). In G. pron. Ketturin or -urn; G. *cath*, 'the battle,' or as prob. *ceathach*, 'the mist, fog,' *urrin* or *uitharn*, 'of hell.' *Urrin* is corruption of *Ifreoine*, the cold island of Fingal; fr. *fuar*, cold. *Cf.* Loch HOURN, and Glenurrian, Cowal.

KEIG (Alford). Pron. Käig, *g* hard; *a.* 1200, Kege. ? G. *ceadha*, the part of a plough on which the share is fixed.

KEIL(L)OR, R. (Forfarsh.). = CALDER. See INVERKEILOR.

KEILS (Lochgilphead), and KEIL or KIEL (Kintyre). Prob. Old G. *cil*, 'ruddle,' a kind of clay; in Sc. *keelie*.

KEIR (Thornhill and Bridge of Allan). G. *ciar*, dark brown. *Cf.* Keer, mentioned in the thanage of Belhelvie.

KEISGAG, B. (Cape Wrath). Prob. Icel. *keisa*, to jut out, + *aig*, *aj*, *og*, a bay.

KEISS (Wick). Icel. *keisa*, to jut out.

KEITH (Banffsh.). The upper part of river Tyne, Haddington, is called Keith Water, and near by is Keith-Humbie. Haddington Keith in 1160 is Keth. Prob. fr. *Che* or *Cait*, the Piet who gave his name to CAITHNESS and INCHKEITH. Cf. Ikeathy, Kildare, = *hy Ceatach*, 'race or family of Cé;' also KEITHOCK. Keith Hall is near Inverurie.

KEITHAN (Keith). G. = 'Little KEITH.'

KEITHOCK (Breachin). c. 1130, Chethec; 1617, Keithik. 'Field (G. *achadh*) of Cheth' or KEITH.

KELBURN CASTLE (Fairlie). *Old*, Kilburne. Hybrid; G. *coil*, a wood, + Sc. *burn*, O.E. *burna*, a stream.

KELLAS (Elgin). G. *coill eas*, 'the wood with the waterfall.'

KELLIE ('Mar and Kellie') and KELLY (Carnbee). Carnbee Kelly, c. 1140, Chellin. G. *c(h)oil(t)ean*, plural of *coille*, a wood. Cf. Collyland, Alloa.

KELLS (New Galloway). May either be G. *coill*, a wood, or *cill* or *ceall*, a cell, church, with Eng. plural; Dan. *kell*, means 'a spring,' as in Kellhead, Dumfries. Kells, Co. Meath, in its oldest form was Cenandas, then Kenlis or *ceann-lis*, 'head fort.'

KELSO. 1126, Calkou; 1158, Kelcou; c. 1203, 'Ordo Kelchoensis;' c. 1420, *Wyntoun*, Kelsowe; 1447, Calcouia. The old Welsh bards called it *Calchrynyd*, of which Calkou may be the rubbing down, fr. Old W. *calch rynydd* or *mynydd*, 'chalk' or 'limestone height.' *Calch* is = O.E. *cealc* (*sic* c. 700), L. *calx*, chalk or lime. The second syllable may possibly be Sc. *how* (here pron. hū), a hollow, O.E. *holh*. Cf. STOBO.

KELTON (Castle-Douglas). (Cf. a 'Cheletun,' temp. Wm. Lyon.) Prob. G. *coil*, a wood, + O.E. *ton*, *tún*, a hamlet, village. Cf. LINTON.

KELTY (Kinross), KELTY WATER (Gartmore). Kinross K., 1250, Quilte. G. *coillte*, plural of *coil*, a wood. Cf. Keelty, and Quilty, Clare.

KELVIN, R. (Glasgow). G. *coil abhuinn*, 'wood by the river,' or fr. *caol*, narrow.

KELVINHAUGH (Glasgow). *Haugh* is Icel. *hagi*, a pasture place, flat, and by a river-side.

KEMBACK (Cupar-Fife). *Sic* 1517; but 1250, Kenbak. Prob. = KINBUCK, 'buck's head;' but perh. G. *cam* (old *camb*, cf. CAMERON) *achadh*, 'crooked field.'

KEMNAY (Kintore). Prob. G. *ceann na muigh* (pron. may), 'head of the plain.'

KÉNMORE (Aberfeldy). G. *ceann mòr*, big head.

KENNAGEALL, or WHITTEN HEAD (L. Eriboll). G. *ceann na gil* (nom. *geal*), 'promontory, head of the white mark,' fr. *geal*, white. White is in O.E. *hwít*, Sw. *hvit*, Dan. *hvid*, Icel. *hvít-r*.

KENNET (Clackmannan). G. *ceann àth*, 'head of the ford,' or ferry over the Forth. Cf. Kennetis, name in 1565 of a Ross-shire parish.

KENNETHMONT (Huntly). See KINNETHMONT.

KENNOWAY (Leven). 1250, Kennachyn, -achi; *Aberdeen Brev.*, Kennoquy. G. *ceann achaidh(ean)*, 'at the head of the field(s).'

KEPOCHHILL (Glasgow). G. *ceapach*, tilled land, fr. *ceap*, a turf or turned sod. Cf. Keppach (*sic* 1662), Applecross.

KÉRRERA (Oban). *Sagas*, Kjarbarey; 1461, Carbery. Prob. some man, 'Kjarbar's isle.'

KERRIEMORE (Glenlyon). G. *coire mòr*, 'big glen,' lit. cauldron. Cf. CORRIE.

KERRYCROY (S. Bute). 1449, Keryycroy. Prob. G. *coire crois*, 'glen of the cross.' Cf. CROY.

KERRYSDALE (W. Ross-sh.). G. *coire*, a glen, + N. *dal*, a dale, so a tautology.

KERSE (Grangemouth and Lesmahagow) = CARSE. Cf. Kersland Barony, Dalry.

KESSOCK FERRY (Beaully Frith). 1564, Kescheok; 1576, Kessok. Fr. St *Kessog*, or 'little Kess,' born of royal blood at Cashel, died at Luss, L. Lomond. Church at Auchterarder is dedicated to St Makessog; see p. cxv, and cf. Tommachessaig, Callander.

- KETTINS** (Coupar-Angus). *Old*, Kethynnes, and prob. the thanage of 'Kathenes,' mentioned in this region in 1264, which looks as if the same as CAITHNESS; but as prob. fr. G. *catthanach*, pertaining to soldiers, adjective fr. *cathach*, a warrior; with the Eng. plural *s*.
- KETTLE**, or **KINGSKETTLE** (Cupar). 1183, Cathel; *a.* 1200, Cattel; 1558, Kettil, Chapel-Kettle. Perh. 'hollow like a kettle;' O.E. *cetel*, Icel. *ketill*. Cf. Kettleburgh, Suffolk, and Kettlesing, Leeds. Possibly Celtic.
- KIL(L)ARROW** (Islay). Pron. Kilarrú, -arú: 1500, Kilmolrow; 1511, -morow; 1548, -marrow; 1661, Killerew. 'Church of St Maolrubha' (see p. xcvi), *m* disappearing by aspiration; to be distinguished fr. KILMALLOW, Lismore. G. *cill* (*kil*) is really a survival of the old dative or locative case of *ceall*, a hermit's cell (L. *cella*), then a church, especially a parish church (cf. *cinn*, see KIN-ALDIE). The proper form is seen in Loch-nan-ceall, 'loch of the churches,' in the west of Mull. Names in Kil- often come fr. the G. *coil*, which means both a wood and a corner or nook.
- KILBARCHAN** (Johnstone). 'Church of St *Berchan*,' 7th century.
- KILBERRY** (Kintyre). *Sic* 1492; 1531, -berheth. Prob. fr. the Irish abbot, St *Berach*.
- KILBIRNIE** (Beith). 1413, -byrny. Prob. fr. St *Brendan*. 'Birnie's well' is here. See BIRNIE.
- KILBOWIE** (Dumbarton). *c.* 1234, Cullbuth. G. *cùl buidhe*, 'yellow back' (of the hill). Cf. CULBUTHIL, and Drumbowie, Linlithgow.
- KILBRANDON** (Oban). 'Church (G. *cill*) of St *Brendan*,' 6th-century missionary. See BIRNIE.
- KILBRENNAN**, or **-BRANDON**, SOUND (Arran). G. *caol Brendain*, 'kyle' or 'strait of St Brendan.'
- KILBRIDE**, East and West (also Arran, Argyle, Dumfries). East K., *c.* 1180, Kellebride. Arg. K., 1249, 'Ecclesia Beati Brigide Virginis in Lorn.' Dumf. K., *c.* 1300, Kylebride. Arran K., *c.* 1400, St Brigid Kirk. 'Church of St *Brigit*' or Bridget of Kildare, 453-523 A.D.

- KILBUCHO (Biggar). *c.* 1200, Kelbechoc, Kylbeuhoc; *c.* 1240, Kylbevhhoc; 1475, Kilbouchow; 1567, -bocho. 'Church of St *Begha*,' female disciple of St Aidan and Abbess Hilda, 6th century. Same as St Bees, Cumberland; and St Bees' well stands near the old church of Kilbucho.
- KILCÁLMONELL (Kintyre). 1247, 'Ecclesia Sti Colmaneli; ' 1327, Kylcolmanel. 'Church of St *Colmanela*,' friend of Columba (see COLMONELL). Gaels call the place where the church used to stand *Clachan*, *i.e.*, church.
- KILCHATTAN (Bute and Colonsay). Bute K., 1449, Killecatan (*c* still pron. hard). 'Church of St *Chattan*' or Cathan, an Irish Pictish abbot, and friend of St Columba. *Cf.* ARDCHATTAN.
- KILCHOMAN (Islay). 1427, Killecommen; 1508, -comane. Like Kilchoan, prob. fr. St Comgan or *Comhghain*, uncle of St Fillan, *c.* 750, = the name Cowan.
- KILCHRENAN (Dalmally). 1361, Kildachmanan, Ecclesia Sti Petri Diaconi; 1600, Kilchranan. Curious corruption, = 'church of the Dean; ' G. *dachman* or *deadhan*. *Dean* and *deacon* were often confounded.
- KILCHRIST (old name for parish at Muir of Ord, and Strath, Skye). Strath K., 1505, Kilerist, Cristiskirk; 1574, Kirkechrist. = 'Christchurch.' *Cf.* KILTRINIDAD.
- KILCHURN CASTLE (Dalmally). Pron. -húrn; 1432, Kylquhurne. G. *caol-a-chuirn*, 'straits' or 'narrows of the cairn; ' L. Awe narrows there. *Cf.* Kilhern, New Luce.
- KILCÓNQUHAR (Elie). *Sic* 1461; but 1250, Kilkunekath; *c.* 1300, Kalconewauth. Old pron. Kinúchar; ? G. *ceann uachdair*, 'head of the high land; ' but perh. fr. G. *caóineachadh*, a drying, as of hay.
- KILCOY (Killearnan). 1557, Culcowy; also Culcolly. Prob. G. *cùl coille*, 'the back of the wood.'
- KILCREGGAN (Firth of Clyde). 'Church on the little crag; ' G. *creagan*. Old church said to have been here.
- KILDA, St (island). *Sic* 1716. St K. is unknown. Fordun, *c.* 1370, calls the isle Irte.
- KILDALLOIG (Campbeltown). Prob. G. *coil dailoig*, 'wood by the little field.' *Aig, oig*, or *og* is a G. diminutive.
- KILDALTON (Islay). 1548, -tane. G. *coill*, 'wood,' or *cill*, 'church,' *daltain*, 'of the little foster-child or god-child.'

- KILDARY (Invergordon). G. *coill daire*, 'wood of oaks.'
- KILDONAN (Arran, Eigg, Skye, S. Uist, Ross-sh., Sutherland).
Suth. K., c. 1230, Kelduminaich; 1332, Kyldonane.
'Church of St *Donan*,' friend of Columba, martyred at Eigg in 617.
- KILDROSTAN. 'Church of St *Drostan*,' nephew of St Columba, who dwelt in Glenesk, Forfar, where 'Droustie's Well' is. Kildrostan is a name now found only in Dr Walter Smith's poem. But 'Kildusklan,' *Orig. Paroch.*, ii. 40, 44, represents the same man.
- KILDRUMMY (Aberdeensh.). *Sic* c. 1280. G. *coil droma*, 'wood on the hill-ridge;' G. *druim*, the back, a ridge.
- KILDUICH (L. Duich) and KILDUTHIE (Loch of Lays). 'Church of St *Duthac*,' died c. 1062; famed for his miracles. *Cf.* DUICH.
- KILELLAN (Lochalsh). 'Church of St *Fillan*' (see FILLAN's, St). The *f* is lost by aspiration. *Cf.* Cill Fhaelain, Leinster, in the *Martyrology of Donegal*.
- KILFEATHER (New Luce). 'Church of St Peter;' G. *Phetir* or *Pheadair*. *Cf.* Kilphedre, S. Uist.
- KILFINICHEN (Mull). 1561, Keilfeinchen; c. 1640, Kilinnachan (*f* lost by aspiration). Prob. fr. St *Findehan*, one of Columba's monks. Perh. fr. St *Fincana*, virgin, one of the nine daughters of St Dovenald.
- KILFINNAN (Tighnabruaich). c. 1240, Killinan, Kyffinnan. Prob. 'church of St *Finnan*,' of Cunningham, a pupil of St Patrick; see KILWINNING. But possibly G. *coil f(h)ionn abhainn*, 'wood of the clear stream,' *cf.* GLENFINNAN.
- KILHAM (Coldstream). G. *coil*, a wood, or *cill*, a church, + O.E. *hām*, home, village; also near Hull.
- KILKENZIE (Campbeltown). (1561, Skeirkenze; G. *sgeir*, a rock.) 'Wood' or 'church of Kenneth;' G. *Coinneach*. *Cf.* the name Mackenzie.
- KILKERRAN (Ayr, and old name of Campbeltown). a. 1250, Kilchiaran. 'Church of St *Kiaran*,' founder of Clonmacnoise Monastery, died 545. *Cf.* Kilkeran, Islay, and river Aultkieran, Fort-William.
- KILLEAN (Muasdale, and Torosay, Argyre). 1243, Killiean; a. 1251, Ecclesia Sancti Johannis; 1545, Killane.

‘Church of St John;’ G. *Jain*, *Eoin*. But Barneau, Galloway, is fr. G. *en*, a bird.

KILLEARN (Stirlingsh., and old name of parish in Jura). Stirl. K., c. 1250, Kynherine; 1320, Kynherin; c. 1430, Killern. Both, with Killern, Anwoth, are prob. = ‘church of St *Kieran*,’ see KILKERRAN, the *c* being lost by aspiration. Kyn- is, of course, G. *ceann*, head.

KILLEARNAN (Muir of Ord, and Kildonan, Sutherland). Muir K., 1569, Kyllarnane. Either fr. St *Ernan*, uncle of Columba, or fr. St *Ternan*, see BANCHORY.

KILLEN (Avoch and Lismore). Avoch K., c. 1340, Killayn. Either fr. G. *Jain*, John, or *en*, a bird. See KILLEAN.

KILLENNAN (Kintyre). ‘Church of St *Eunan*’ or Adamnan, see p. xcv.

KILLIAN (Strome Ferry). ‘Church of John;’ G. *Eoin*, or ‘wood of the bird,’ *eun*, gen. *èoin*.

KILLICHRONAN (Mull). In G. *coille chrònain*, ‘wood of the low, crooning murmur,’ as of bees or a brook; but possibly fr. St *Cronan*, founder of the Irish abbey of Roscrea, died 665.

KILLICRANKIE (Blair Athole). G. *coille Chreithnich*, ‘wood of the Piets’ or sons of Cruithne. Gaels call K., *Cuth raon Ruaraidh*, ‘battle of Rory’s meadow.’

KILLIN (L. Tay, and river and loch, Foyers). Prob. G. *cille fhìomh*, ‘white church’ (cf. Finlarig, close by Loch Tay). But Perth K. is the burying-place of the Macnabs, and so may be = Killeen, common name for ‘burying-place’ the S.W. Ireland.

KILLINTAG (Morvern). 1542, Killindykt. Prob. ‘church of St *Findoc*,’ virgin. On the *f*, cf. KILLELLAN.

KILLISPORT, L. (Knapdale). G. *caoilas-port*, ‘port’ or ‘harbour in the narrow sea’ or ‘straits.’ Cf. KYLE(s).

KILLÓCHAN (Girvan). Prob. G. *coil lochain*, ‘the wood by the little loch.’

KILLORAN (Colonsay). ‘Church of St *Odhran*’ or ‘Oran,’ died 548. Colonsay, not ORANSAY, was sacred to St Orna.

KILLYWHAN (Dumfries). ?G. *coille bhainne*, 'wood of the milk.' Cf. Barwhanny, Galloway.

KILMADOCK (Doune). 'Church of St Modoc,' Saint of the Welsh calendar, a rare thing in Scotland. *Modoc* or *Mogne* is = *Mo-Aedh-oc*, 'my dear little Hugh,' and so is the same as *Aidan*, i.e., 'little Hugh;' cf. p. xcv.

KILMALCOLM (Greenock). c. 1205, *Kilmacolme*, i.e., 'church of my Colm' or *Columba* (see p. xcv). The pron. -mäkôm is thus the true one. The common pron. Kil-mäl-kôm is due to supposed derivation fr. *Malcolm*.

KILMALLIE (Fort William). 1296, -malyn; 1532, -male. *Malyn* looks like G. *màilin*, eyebrow (cf. *mala*, brow of a hill). But *Kilmallie* is usually thought = next.

KILMALLOW (Lismore). Pron. -mälä; *old*, -maluog. Here, too, come *Kilmaluog*, old name of the parishes of Raasay, and *Kilmuir*, Skye. 'Church of St *Maluog*' or *Moluoc*, prob. friend of *Columba*, and = 'my dear little Leu' or *St Lupus*, same name as in *Killaloe*, *Clare* (cf. p. xcv). But *Kilmalew* (sic 1529), old name of *Inveraray*, was in 1304 *Kylmalduff*, i.e., 'church' or 'wood,' *maoil duibh*, 'of the black, bare rock' (*maol*).

KILMAREE LODGE (Broadford). Prob. 'church of St *Maoi-rubha*.' See *MAREE*.

KILMARNOCK. Sic c. 1400; but 1299, *Kelmernoce*. 'Church of St *Marnock* = *Maernanoc*, i.e., 'my dear little St *Ernan*,' priest, and uncle of St *Columba*; see p. xcv;

KILMARÓN (Cupar). 1245, -merone. 'Church of my own *Ron*' or St *Ronan*. Cf. next.

KILMARONOCK (Alexandria), and KILMARONOG (L. Etive). c. 1325, -merannok; c. 1330, -maronnok. 'Church of *Moronoc*, i.e., 'my dear little St *Ronan*,' Abbot of *Kingarth*, died 737; cf. p. xcv.

KILMAROW (Kintyre). a. 1251, *Ecclesia Sancti Marie*; 1631, *Kilmaro*. 'Church of the Virgin Mary;' G. *Moire* or *Maire*.

KILMARTIN (Lochgilphead). 'Church of St *Martin*' of Tours, teacher of St *Ninian*, c. 380.

KILMAURS (Kilmarnock). c. 1550, *Kylmawar*. 'Church of St *Maurus*, French saint, c. 550.

- KILMAVEONAIG (Blair Athole). 'Church of my dear little *Eunan*' or Adamnan; see p. xcv, and *cf.* ARDEONAIG.
- KILMELFORT (Ford, Argyle). *Kil-* either = G. *coil*, a wood, or *cill*, a church, or *caol*, straits, narrow inlet. See MELFORD.
- KILMENY (N. Fife and Islay). (11th-century MS. in Skene, *Celtic Scott.*, i. 387, Cillemuine, *i.e.*, St David's, S. Wales, or, just possibly, K. in Islay.) 'Church in the thicket;' G. *muine*. But Fife K. is, 1250, Kylmanyn, prob. 'church of St MONAN' or Monyn.
- KILMICHAEL (Lochgilphead). 'Church of St *Michael*,' the archangel; also in Cromarty in 1535.
- KILMODAN (Argyle). *Sic* 1250. 'Church of St *Modan*,' colleague of St Ronan, in 8th century. Old name of Ardehatten was Balimhaodan.
- KILMONIVAIG (Spean Bridge). 1449, -manawik; *c.* 1600, -manevak; 1602, -navag. Pron. now -monéevaig; 'church of my own little St Naomhan,' the 'Neamhan Mac na Duibh' of the *Martyrology of Donegal*. The G. and Ir. *naomhan* (pron. navan) means 'a little saint.' See p. xcv.
- KILMORACK (Beaully). 1437, -rok. 'Church of St *Moroc*,' said to be a Celtic abbot of Dunkeld.
- KILMORE (Loth and Lorn). Lorn K., 1304, Kylmoor. 'Big (G. *mòr*) church,' or = KILMORIE.
- KILMORICH (Lochgailhead). *Sic* 1511. Prob. 'church of St *Muredach*' (Murdoch), Bishop of Killala, *c.* 440.
- KILMORIE (Wigtown, Arran, Rum). Arran K., 1357, 'Ecclesia Sancte Marie de Arane;' 1483, Kilmory. 'Church of the Virgin Mary;' G. *Moire*. Common in Ireland.
- KILMUIR (Skye and E. Ross). Ross K., 1394, Culmor; 1482, Culmore. Skye K. is = KILMORE. Ross K. is G. *cùl mòr*, 'big back' of the hill.
- KILMUN (Holy Loch). *Sic c.* 1240; *c.* 1410, Kilmond. 'Church of St *Mund*.' Fintan Munnu or Mundu was an Irish friend of St Columba. *Cf.* St Mund's Church, Lochleven.
- KILNINIAN (Mull), 1561, Kilnoening. Prob., says Skene, fr. St *Nennidius*, friend of St Bridget, 5th century. Name remodelled after St Ninian of Whithorn.

- KILNINVER (Lorn). 1250, Kyllivinar; 1558, Kylvynvir.
G. *cill an inbhir*, 'church by the confluence.'
- KILPATRICK, Old and New (Dumbarton). 'Church of St Patrick,' who was prob. born near here, c. 410.
- KILRAVOCK (Nairn). c. 1286, Kelrevoch; 1295, Kylravoc.
'Church of St Revoc,' unknown.
- KILRENNY (Anstruther). c. 1160, -rinny. Either fr. *St Ninian* or *Ringan* of Whithorn; or perh. fr. *St Irenaeus*, Bishop of Lyons, c. 180, locally called Irenie. *St Ir(e)nie's* Well is here. But in 1250 we find *Kilretheni*, prob. fr. G. *rathain*, ferns. Bishop Forbes thinks K. may be fr. *Ethernan*, fuller form of *Ernan*, the uncle of *St Columba*.
- KILRIMONT, or CHILRYMONT (old name of *St Andrews*).
'Church of the king's mount;' but in *Tighernac*, *Cind-righ-monaigh* (= *monaidh*), 'head of the king's mount.'
- KILRY (Kinghorn and Alyth). Kinghorn K., 1178, Kyllori.
? G. *cille Mhoire*, the Virgin 'Mary's church.'
- KILSPINDIE (Errol). 1250, Kynspinedy. Prob. G. *ceann, cinn spùinneadaire*, 'height of the plunderer.'
- KILSYTH (Glasgow). -*syth* pron. like *scythe*. 'Church' or 'wood of (prob.) the arrow;' G. and Ir. *saighead* (pron. syed). Cf. *Coolsythe*, Antrim.
- KILTÁRLITY (Beaully). 1279, Keltalargyn. 'Church of *St Tolorggain* or *Talarican*,' an Irish saint who died in 616.
- KILTEARN (Beaully). 1227, Keltierny; 1296, Keltiern. G. *ceall Tighearna*, 'church of the Lord.' Thus = KILCHRIST.
- KILTRINIDAD (N. Uist). *Sic* in *Pont's* map, c. 1620; now *Teampul-na-Trianaide*, 'church of the Trinity.'
- KILVARIE (Muckairn). G. *cille Mhaire*, the Virgin 'Mary's church.' Cf. KILMORIE.
- KILWINNING (Ardrossan). 1357, Kylvynnyne. 'Church of *St Vininus*' or *Wynnin*, an Ulsterman, who crossed over to Ayrshire; died 579. His name is also spelt *Finnan*, cf. KILFINNAN.
- KIMMERGHAME (Duns). Possibly G. *comar*, confluence (*i.e.*, the meeting of *Blackadder* and *Langton Waters*, cf. CUMMERTREES), + O.E. *hám*, house, village.
- KINALDIE (Aberdeensh.). *Kin* or *cín*, older *cind*, is really a survival of the old dative or locative of G. *ceann* (W.

- penn*), head, promontory (*cf.* *Kil*; see KILARROW).
 Kinaldie is G. *cinn alltain*, 'the head of the little brook.'
- KINBLETHMONT (Forfar). 1189, Kynblathmund; 1322, Kinblaukmounthe. Prob. 'head of the flowery mount' (G. *blàtha-monaidh*). Form 1322 is a Sassenach's attempt!
- KINBRACE (Sutherland). G. *cinn-a-bhràiste*, 'seat of the wearer of the brooch' (*bràistich*), *i.e.*, the chief of the Gunns.
- KINBUCK (Auchterarder). 'Buck's head;' G. *bor*, *buic*, a roe-buck. *Cf.* DRUMBUICH.
- KINCAPLE (St Andrews). 1212, -pel. 'Mare's head;' G. *capull*, a mare. *Cf.* PORTINCAPLE.
- KINCARDINE (county, K. on Forth, and K. O'Neil, also Ross-sh., and Boat of Garten). County, 1295, Kyng Carden. Ross-sh. K., 1227, Kyncardyn; 1536, Kincarn. K. O'Neil, 1277, Kincardyn. Prob. G. *cinn gùirdein*, 'head of the arm,' *i.e.*, inlet. K. O'Neil must be a borrowed, not an original name. The O'Neils were a royal Irish family.
- KINCLAVEN (Stanley). 1195, -clething; 1264, Kynclavin. 'Head of the breast;' G. *cliathain*.
- KINCRAIG (Kingussie and Elie). 'Head of the rock;' G. *creag*, gen. *craige*.
- KINDROCHIT (Aberdeensh.). 1245, -ocht. 'Head of the bridge;' G. *drochaid*. *Cf.* DRUMNADROCHIT, and Kintrockat, Brechin, 1574, Kindrokath.
- KINFAUNS (Perth). c. 1230, Kynfaunes. ? Fr. Old G. *fàn*, a slope, or *b(h)àn*, white, fair.
- KINGARTH (Bute). *Tighernac*, ann. 737, Cindgaradh, *i.e.*, 'head of the enclosure' or 'yard;' 1204, Kengarf; 1497, Kingarth. G. and Ir. *gar(r)adh* is = M.E. *garth*.
- KINGENNIE (Broughty Ferry). 1473, Kyngenny. ? The old Kingalteny, which looks as if fr. G. *gealltanach*, 'maker of promises;' if not, prob. 'windy (G. *gaothanach*) head.' *Cf.* GEANIES, and Bargueney (*sic* 1639), Galloway.
- KING EDWARD (Banff). a. 1300, Kynedward, *i.e.*, 'head or 'height of Edward.'
- KINGHORN (Fife) and KINGHORNIE CASTLE (Kinneff). Fife K., c. 1140, Kingornum; 1280, Kinkorn; 1317, -gorin; 1639, -gorne. Kinn. K., 1654, Kingorny. G. *cinn cùirn* (nom. *còrn*), 'head of the horn' or bend or corner.

In Gaelic *c* and *g* are so near in sound that they often interchange in names.

KINGGLASSIE (Leslie). *c.* 1170, Inner-kinglassin. 'Head of the green, grassy plain;' G. *glasanach*. Near by is Finglassie fr. G. *fionn*, white, clear. Cf. Edinglassie, Aberdeenshire; and 1296, 'Petglassie.'

KINGLEDORES BURN (Tweedsmuir). Prob. G. *cinn gill dór* (*dobhair*), 'head of the clear water' or 'brook.'

KINGOLDRUM (Kirriemuir). 1454, Kyncaldrum. 'Head of the thin, narrow ridge;' G. *caoil druim*.

KINGSBARNs (Crail), KINGSBURGH (Skye, two -burys in England), KINGSHOUSE (Callander and Tyndrum), KINGSKNOWE (Edinburgh, cf. KNOWE), KINGSMUIR (Forfar), KINGSTON (Glasgow and Banff, twelve in England), KINGSWELLS (Aberdeensh.).

KINGSCAVIL (Linlithgow). Perh. erroneously, 1498, Kineavill. 'King's allotment' or 'share of land;' Dutch *kavel*, lot, parcel. *Cavel* is found, *a.* 1300, in *Cursor Mundi*, 18907. Cf. 1805, *State, Leslie of Powis, &c.*, 17 (in Jamieson), 'The Town and Bishop feued out this fishing in shares; six of them called the King's cavil, six the Bishop's cavil.'

KING'S CROSS (Lamlash). 1807, King's Corrs.

KINGSEAT (Dunfermline) and KINGSKETTLE (Fife). These prob. take their names from their proximity to Dunfermline and Falkland Palaces respectively. See KETTLE.

KINGUSSIE. 1380, Kynguey; so still pron., or else Kinéuzie. 'Head of the firwood;' G. *guithseach*, a pine.

KININMONTH (Mintlaw). G. *cinn na monaidh*, 'head of the mount' or 'hill.'

KINKELL (St Andrews, Aberdeensh., and Cromarty). Cromarty K., *a.* 1300, Kynkell; *c.* 1350, Kynkellee. Aberdeensh. K., *c.* 1320, Kingkell. G. *cinn-cille*, 'head-church,' having several chapels under it.

KINLAS (Strath, L. Lomond). ? 'Grey' or 'green head;' G. *glas*, the *g* lost by aspiration.

KINLOCH (Lewis, Rum, and Rossie, Fife). Rossie K., *c.* 1270, Kyndelouch, *i.e.*, Old G. *cind-a-loch*, 'head of the loch.'

KINLOCHARD, -BERVIE, -LAGGAN, -LUICHAIR, -MOIDART, -RANNOCH (*c.* 1532, Kenlochr-), -SPELV(I)E, &c.; also

- KINGAIRLOCH. = 'Head of Loch Ard,' &c. See ARD, BERVIE, &c.
- KINLOSS (Moray). 1187, Kynloss; 1251, Kinlos. Prob. 'head of the garden;' G. *lios*.
- KINMUCK (Inverurie). 'Sow's head;' G. *muc, muic*, a pig. Cf. KINBUCK, KINCAPLE, &c.
- KINMUNDY (Aberdeensh.). *a.* 1300, Kynmundy. 'Head of the mount' or 'hill;' G. *monadh, -aidh*.
- KINNABER (Montrose). *c.* 1200, Kinabyre; 1325, Kynnaber. 'Head of the estuary;' G. *abhair*.
- KINNAIRD (Dundee and Larbert). Dundee K., 1183, Kinard. 'Head of the height;' G. *àird*, or 'high point;' *àird*, adjective. 'Kinnaird Head' is thus a tautology.
- KINNEFF (Kincardine). *Sic* 1361. Perh. G. *cinn eibhe*, 'headland of the cry or howl.'
- KINNEIL (Bo'ness). 1250, Kinel. Bede, *c.* 720, speaks of a *Pennel-tun* at the end of the Roman Wall which the Picts called *Peanjahel*, or, modernised, *penn-ræh*, W. for 'head' or 'end of the wall,' = 'Wallsend.' The addition to Nennius calls this *Cenail*, the same word, only now passed fr. Brythonic to Goidelic.
- KINNEIR (Fife). *c.* 1200, Kyner. 'West head' or 'height;' G. *iar*, the west. Cf. KINNOIR.
- KINNELL (Arbroath). Prob. 'head of the wall;' G. *balla* (cf. KINNEIL); *b* disappears by aspiration.
- KINELLAR (Aberdeensh.). Prob. 'head' or 'end of the high wall;' G. *àird*, high. See above.
- KINNESSWOOD (Fife). 'Wood at the head of the waterfall;' G. *cinn eas*.
- KINNETHMONT (Huntly). *c.* 1203, Kelalemund; *a.* 1300, Kynalchmond, -akemond; *c.* 1550, -alehmond. The modern spelling, Kennethmont, is due to association with *Kenneth*. Perh. 'church' or 'height of a St *Alemund*.'
- KINNETTLES (Forfar). *c.* 1226, Kynetles; 1296, Kynathes. Prob. 'head' or 'height of the glimpse, passing view,' or 'breeze;' G. *aiteal, -teil*, with Eng. plural *s*. The form Kynecles (see ECCLES) also occurs, because a church once stood at the head of the Kerbet Valley.

KINNING PARK (Glasgow).

KINNOIR (Huntly). Prob. 'east head' or 'point;' G. *oir*, east; also 'a border, edge.' Cf. KINNEIR.

KINNOULL (Perth). 1250, Kynul. Prob. G. *cinn mhaol*, 'bald, bare head;' *m* lost by aspiration.

KINPURNIE (Newtyle). 'Head' or 'chief spring, fountain;' G. *juaran*, -*ain*.

KINRÁRA (Aviemore). 1338, Kinrorayth. Prob. G. *cinn ruaidh ratha*, 'head' or 'height of the red fort' (cf. Craiganra, Kildonan). *Ruadh*, red, is generally found in names as Roy.

KINROSS. 'Head' or 'end of the wood,' for 'wood,' not 'promontory,' is here the meaning of the Celtic *ros*.

KINROSSIE (Scone). = KINROSS. For the diminutive suffix -*ie*, cf. ROSSIE and RHYNIE.

KINTAIL (L. Duich). 1509, Keantalle; 1535, Kyntaill; 1574, Kintale. G. *ceann t'sàile* or *cinn t'sàil*, 'head' or 'end of the salt water.' Cf. p. xxxvii.

KINTESSACK (Forres). Perth. G. *cinn t'casaige*, 'squirrel's head.' Cf. KINBUCK, KINMUCK, &c.

KINTORE (Inverurie). 1273, Kyntor. 'Head of the hill' or 'mound;' G. *tòrr*, -*ra*.

KINTRÁDWELL (Brora). a. 1500, Clynttraddel; 1509, Clentredaill; 1563, Clyntredwane. Fine example of corruption or popular etymology: G. *claon Tradaill*, 'slope of St Triduana,' locally pron. Trullen, in *Sagas*, Tröllhæna, who lived c. 600. Cf. St Trodline's Fair, Forfar; also CLYNE, near by.

KINTYRE (S. Argyle). *Ulst. Ann.*, ann. 807, Ciumntire; 1128, Kentir; *Welsh bards*, Pentir. 'Head' or 'end of the land;' G. *tìr*, *tìre*.

KIPPEN (Stirling). G. *ceapan*, dimin. of *ceap*, a stump or block.

KIPPENDAVIE (Dunblane). Prob. 'hillock (lit. little stump) of the field-sorrel;' G. *t'samhaidh* (pron. tavie). Cf. Auchindavy, Kirkintilloch, and Knockdovie, Kells.

KIPPENROSS (Dunblane). G. *ceapan rois*, 'hillock of the wood.' See KIPPEN and KINROSS.

KIPPFORD (Dalbeattie). Fr. G. and Ir. *ceap*, gen. *cip*, a tree-stock or stump. Cf. Makeness Kipps, a hill near Eddleston.

KIRKABY (Unst) and KIRKAPOL (old name of Tyree parish). Tyr. K. (?1375, Kerrepol; G. *coire*, a hollow), 1561, Kirkapost (= Kirkbost; see on *bolstaðr*, a place, p. lxiv); 1599, Kirkeapol. 'Church-place,' both *by* or *bi*, and *pol* or *ból*, being common Scandinavian endings = place, building, village (cf. Kirkebo on the Sogne Fjord). *Church*, in its hardened northern form *kirk*, is the Gk. *κυριακόν*, lit. 'of the Lord' (*Κύριος*), 'Dominical,' used c. 280 A.D. as the name for 'a Christian church.' Found in O.E. in *Laws of King Wihtraed*, 696 A.D., as *cirice*; in 870 as *circe*; in a will of 960, *kirke*; c. 1175, *chirche*; a. 1280, *churche*. In Sc. place-names are found, a. 1124, *Selechirche* or SELKIRK; 1220, *Hopechirke* or HOBKIRK, &c. In O.N. it is *kirkiu* or *-ia*, *kirkja*, Dan. *kirke*. Not in any Celtic dictionary; yet *kirk* occurs in several Gaelic place-names as early as 1200. Kirkaby is the same word as the common Eng. Kirby.

KIRKANDREWS (Liddesdale). 1295, -andres. Cf. ST ANDREWS.

KIRKBANK (Roxburgh), KIRKDEX (Forfar, see DEAN), KIRKFIELD BANK (Lanark), KIRKHILL (Inverness and Penicuik), KIRKMUIRHILL (Lesmahagow), KIRKNEWTON (Midealder), KIRKTON (Hawick, Penicuik, L. Melfort, Golspie). There are many Kirtons in England.

KIRKBEAN (Dumfries). Prob. 'church of St Bain' or '*Beyne*,' first bishop of Mortlach.

KIRKBUDDO (Guthrie). Prob. 'church of St *Buitte*' or 'Bæthius,' friend of King Nechtan, who came over from Ulster, and died 521; so Skene. But Carbuiddo, in the same parish, is the old Crebhauch; G. *craobhach achadh*, 'wooded field.'

KIRKCALDY. Pron. Kirkaúdy; c. 1150, Kircaladinit and -din; 1250, Kirkaldin. Hybrid; 'church of the wood of the Den' or DEAN, still there; in G. *coille dinait*.

KIRKCOLM (Stranraer). 1296, Kyrkúm, which is the present pron. 'Church of St Colm' or 'Columba;' cf. p. xcii.

KIRKCONNEL (Sanquhar). 'Church of St *Convall*.' Seven Irish saints bear this name.

- KIRKOWAN (Wigtown). 'Church of St *Comhghain*' or 'Comgan,' uncle of St Fillan, *c.* 750.
- KIRKCUDBRIGHT. 1291, Kirkcutbrith; 1292, Kircutbrith; *c.* 1450, Kirkubright; and now pron. Kirkúbry. 'Church of St *Culberet*,' the great Cuthbert of Melrose, *c.* 700.
- KIRKENNAN (Minigaff). 1611, Kirkeunane. 'Church of St *Eunan*' or 'Adamnan;' see *p.* xev.
- KIRKGUNZEON (Kirkcudbright). *c.* 1200, Kirkwynnin. 'Church of St *Wynnin*,' see KILWINNING. The *z* represents, as so often, the old Scottish *ȝ*.
- KIRKHOPE (Selkirk) and KIRKHOPE CLEUCH (Durtisdeer). 'Church in the valley' or *cul de sac*, = HOBKIRK. A *cleuch* is a ravine; see BUCCLEUCH.
- KIRKINNER (Wigtown). 1584, Kirkinver; but it is dedicated to St *Kennera*, virgin and martyr, who accompanied St Ursula to Rome.
- KIRKINTILLOCH (Glasgow). *c.* 1200, Kirkentulach; 1288, -intolauche. Prob. 'church at the head' or 'end of the hillock;' G. *ceann* or *cinn tulaich*. Dr Reeves thinks this is the site of the Battle of *Chirchind*, 596 (*-ind* = Old G. *cind*, now *ceann*).
- KIRKLISTON (S. Queensferry). 1250, Listun; 1298, Lystone Templi; *c.* 1300, Templehiston, 'Liston church.' L. is prob. G. *lios*, a garden, + O.E. *tun*, dwelling, village. New Liston is near by. In G. *teampull* means simply a church.
- KIRKMABRECK (Kirkcudbright). 'Church of *Mabrec*,' *i.e.*, my own Brecan or St Bricius. Prob. he who was such an enemy of St Martin of Tours, 4th century.
- KIRKMAHOE (Dumfries). 1321, Kiremacho. Prob. 'church of St *Machute*.' See LESMAHAGOW.
- KIRKMAIDEN, or MAIDENKIRK (Wigtown). *Aberdeen Brev.* says, fr. the Irish St *Medana*, contemporary of Ninian, *c.* 390. St Medan's Cave is here. Cf. EDINBURGH.
- KIRKMICHAEL (Dumfries, Maybole, Blairgowrie, Grantown). 'Church of St *Michael*,' the Archangel. Also in the Isle of Man; and cf. KILMICHAEL, and Kilmichil, Ireland.
- KIRKNESS (Orkney and Kinross). Ork. K. is certainly

'ness' or 'cape' with the church. But Mr W. J. Liddell thinks Kinr. K. is fr. G. *cathair* (pron. car) *cinn eas*, 'fort at the head of the waterfall.' This is doubtful, for the name in the 11th century is already Kyrkenes. See Skene, *Celtic Scoll.*, i. 406.

KIRKOSWALD (Maybole). Fr. *Oswald*, King of Northumbria, died 642, regarded as a saint and martyr. Also in Cumberland.

KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM (Dalbeattie), -FLEMING, -IRONGRAY, and -JUXTA (Dumfries). 'Church of St *Patrick*,' the renowned Irish missionary of the 5th century. K.-Juxta (L. for 'next'), formerly Kilpatrick, was so called in the 15th century to mark it off fr. K.-Fleming.

KIRKSHEAF (Tain). N. *Kirk-skaith*, i.e., land given as tribute to the church, fr. Icel. *skatt-r*, Dan. *skat*, O.E. *scat*, a 'scat,' i.e., a coin; hence, a tax.

KIRKURD (Biggar). c. 1180, Ecclesia de Orda; 1186, E. de Horda; c. 1200, Orde; 1296, Horde; c. 1320, Urde; 1382, Kyrkhurde. Possibly fr. a man, or fr. G. *oir*, a corner, edge; cf. ORD. Hardly fr. G. *dird*, a height. Ladyurd and Netherurd are near by.

KIRKWALL. Sic c. 1500; but c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Kirkiu-vag(r); a. 1400, Kirkvaw, -ewav; 1438-1554, -waw; 1529, -wallia. O.N. *kirkiu vag-r*, 'church (cathedral) on the bay.' The forms show how 'liquid' the liquid letters are. Cf. SCALLOWAY, STORNOWAY.

KIRN (Dunoon). Quite modern. Sc. *kirn*, O.E. *cyrn*, Icel. *kirna*, a churn; fr. the churn-shaped quarry out of which the place was built.

KIRRIEMUIR (Forfarsh.). 1229, Kerimure, Kermuir. Prob. G. *ceathramh* (pron. carrou) *mòr*, 'big quarter' or 'division.' Kerimor (sic 1250) was one of the quarters of Angus, and is prob. *Sim. Durham's* (a. 1130) Wertermor, where *werter* is corruption of O.E. *feorde*, a 4th; so Skene. Also called Kilmarie, the Virgin 'Mary's church,' with which the modern pron. Kirriemare has nothing to do; cf. STENHOUSEMUIR, pron. Stanismare.

KIRRIEROCK, or -ROACH, HILL (Barr). *Old*, Kererioch. G. *coire riabhach*, 'greyish, grizzled ravine.'

KIRTLE, R., and KIRTLEBRIDGE (Annan). Perh. O.E. *cyrtel*.
Icel. *kyrtill*, a short gown, petticoat; but why so called?
Cf. Kirtling, Newmarket; Kirtlington, Oxford.

KISHORN (loch, W. Ross-sh.). 1472, Kysryner; 1554, Kes-
sarne; 1575, Kisyrne. Prob. G. *cis-roinn*, 'cape of the
toll' or 'impost' (*cis*). But Icel. *kis*, *kisa*, is pet name
for a cat, and *Kisi* was a Scandinavian giant; whilst, on
the analogy of CLEGHORN, Kishorn might be G. *cisean*, a
little chest. *Cf.* Kismull, Barra.

KITTLEGAIRY HILL (Soonhope, Peebles). *Kittle* is Sc. for
'tickle,' so the first part *may* be some G. word or words
represented by *tickle*; so ?*tigh coill gairbh*, 'house in
the rough wood.'

KITYBREWSTER (Aberdeen). Prob. a name.

KITYSHALLOCH (Minigaff). G. (and Ir.) *cèide sealgaich*,
'hillock' or 'green for hunting;' fr. *sealg*, the chase.

KNAPDALE (N. and S. Argyle). 1471, -dal. Icel. *knapp-r-
dal* (or G. *enap*, as in next), 'knob-dale,' i.e., glen with
the hillocks. On the coast is Knap Point. *Cf.* Knapp
Hill, Woking; Knapton, Yorkshire.

KNIFE, The (hill, New Cumnock). G. and W. *enap*, knob,
button; hence, little hill; O.E. *enæp*, hill-top.

KNOCK (Largs, Banff, Lewis, &c.). G. and Ir. *enoc*, a hill.
Sir H. Maxwell gives 220 Knocks- in Galloway.

KNOCKANDÓ (Moray). G. *enocan dhu*, 'black hillock.' *Cf.*
Knockin, Oswestry.

KNOCKBAIN (Cromarty). G. *enoc bàn* or *bàine*, 'white, fair
hill.'

KNOCKFARREL (Strathpeffer). Prob. G. *enoc faire*, 'hill of
the watch' or 'guard;' but G. *farral*, -rail, means
'anger.'

KNOCKLEGAIL (? Stirlingsh.). G. *enoc cill goill*, 'hill of the
strangers' (G. *gall*) grave.' This was a cairn full of
cinerary urns.

KNOCKRIOCH (Argyle, *passim*). G. *enoc riabhach*, 'brindled,
brown, heather-coloured hill.'

KNOCKSTING, L. (N. Kirkeudbright). G. *enoc stàing*, 'hill
of the pool' or 'ditch.'

KNOXLAND (Dumbarton).

KNOWE (Kirkeowan). Sc. *knowe*, O.E. *cnoll*, Dan. *knold*, W. *cnol*, a (rounded) hillock. *Knowe* is just a softened form of *knoll*. Cf. Pow, fr. G. *poll*, W. *puel*, a pool.

KNOYDART (Sleat Sound). 1309, Knodworath; 1343, Cnudeworth; 1511, Knodwart; 1517, Knodort. King Canute or '*Cnut's fjord*,' of which last the Norse endings *worth*, *wart*, *ort* are corruptions; in G. *Crojarst*. Cf. MOYDART. Cnut invaded Scotland in 1031.

KYLE (district of Ayrsh.). 750, *Continuation of Bede*, Cyil; c. 1150, Chul; 1293, Kyl; *Bk. Taliesin* (very ancient), Coelin, which makes it likely to be fr. *Coel Hen* or C. the aged, the famous 'old King Cole'; so Rhys. Cf. Coilsfield and Coilton in this district. Form Chul suggests G. *chaolus*, straits; see below.

KYLE ÁKIN. See AKIN. Cf. 1549, Dunnakyne.

KYLE SKOW or SKU (Assynt). Prob. G. *caol sgàtha*, 'straits of dread.' *Kyle*, *kil*, and *heel* are all only approximations to the sound, in different localities, of G. *caol*, *caoil*, a strait, fr. *caol*, slender, thin. See KILCHURN, EDDRACHILIS.

KYLOE, West. Prob. G. *caol abh*, 'narrows of the water.' Cf. AWE.

KYLES OF BUTE. In G. *Na Caoil Bhòlach*. See KYLE SKOW.

L

LACHSAY (Skye). N. *lachs-á*, 'salmon river.' Cf. LAXA, LAXAY.

LADHOPE (Galashiels). Prob. O.E. *lād*, a way, course, canal; Sc. *lade*, a mill-race. On *hope*, a shut-in valley, see HOBKIRK.

LADY (Kirkwall), LADYBURN (Greenock), LADYKIRK (Norham), LADYWELL (Glasgow). All prob. fr. 'Our Lady,' i.e., the Virgin Mary. *Lady* is O.E. *hlæfdige* or *-die*, lit. 'breadmaid.'

LADYBANK (Fife). Lindores monks dug peats here, fr. 13th

century, hence called '*Our Lady's Bog*,' but also '*Lathy-bog*,' which looks like G. *leathail bog*, 'moist hill-slope;' about fifty years ago 'improved' into Ladybank. There was also once a '*Lady-Bank*,' near Arbroath.

LAGAVOULIN BAY (Islay). G. *lag-a-mhuilinn*, 'bay of the mill.' Cf. MOULIN.

LAGG (Arran and Jura). G. and Ir. *lag*, a bay, hollow; same root as Icel. *lag-r*, low. Cf. LOGIE.

LAGGAN (loch and village, Inverness-sh., and Bonar Bridge). G. *lagan*, diminutive of *lag*, a hollow. Laggankenney, on Loch Laggan, is fr. St *Cainneach* (Kenneth or 'Kennie') of Achaboe, Irish friend of Columba.

LAID (Durness). G. *laid*, *luid*, a water-course, a foul pool, same as O.E. *lúd*, way, course, canal, fr. *laidan*, Dan. *lede*, to lead.

LAIGH CARTSIDE (Johnstone). 'Low place on the side of the river Cart;' Icel. *lag-r*, M.E. *lagh*, Sc. *laigh*, low.

LAIGHDOORS (Muthill). 'Low doors;' *gh* is always sounded and guttural in Scotch.

LAIRG (Sutherland). c. 1230, Larg. G. *learg*, 'a plain, little eminence, beaten path.' Cf. LARGS.

LAMANCHA (Peebles). The Grange of Romanno was so called, c. 1736, by Admiral Sir A. F. Cochrane, who had resided for a time in this province of Spain.

LAMBERTON (Berwicksh.). 1235, -ertona. Perh. fr. a man. Cf. Lamberhurst, Sussex, and Lamerton, Tavistock; but see LAMERMUIR.

LAMBHILL (Glasgow). Cf. Lambley, Notts and Carlisle.

LAMINGTON (S. Lanarksh.). 1206, Lambinistun; 1359, Lambyngyston; 1539, Lammyntoun. Fr. a man *Lambin*, found here before 1150. Cf. p. lxxiv.

LAMLASH (Arran). Formerly simply Molas; G. *lann Lais*, 'church of St Las,' commonly in the endearing form Molas, or Molios, or Molaise; though Molios is also interpreted as = *Maol-Iosa*, 'servant, shaveling of Jesus' (cf. p. xcv). Of the three St Molaises this is M. of Leighlin, grandson of King Aidan of Dalriada, c. 610. G. *lann*, W. *llan*, is rare in Sc. names, but cf. LHAN-BRYDE. It means (1) a fertile, level spot; (2) an

enclosure ; (3) a church ; *cf.* a similar gradation of meanings in *L. templum*.

LAMMERLAWS (grass-topped cliffs at Burntisland). Lammerlaw is also name of one of the LAMMERMUIRS, so the names must be the same. *Sc. law* is O.E. *hlæw*, a mound or hill.

LAMMERMUIR HILLS. *Sim. Durham, a. 1130*, Lombormore. Prob. *G. lann barra mòr*, 'level spot on the big height.' See LAMLASH and LAMMERLAWS.

LANARK, also LANRICK, CASTLE (R. Teith). *c. 1188*, Lannarc ; *1289* Lanark ; *c. 1430*, Lannarke ; also Lanerch. Lanark, Lanrick, and DRUMLANRIG (1663, -lanerk), are perh. all the same, = 'level spot on the ridge ;' *G. lann* (see LAMLASH) + O.E. *hrycg*, *hric*, *Sc. rig*, a hill-ridge, furrow, = *G. druim* or DRUM. But -*ark* might be fr. *G. àrach*, field of battle ; and -*erch* is like Old *G. earc*, a cow, which last gives the likeliest origin of all ; and so Lanark may mean 'level spot, enclosure for the cows.'

LANGAVAT, L. (Lewis). *N. langa-ratn*, 'ling (the fish) loch' or 'water ;' perh. fr. *Icel. lang-r*, *Dan. lang*, long. *Cf.* Langavill, Mull ; -*vill* prob. = *G. bail*, village, dwelling.

LANGBANK (Port Glasgow), LANGHAUGHWALLS (Hawick, see HAUGH), LANGSHAW (Galashiels, see SHAW), LANGSIDE (Glasgow, *c. 1600*, 'The Langsyd field'), LANGTON (Duns, 1250, Langetun). *Sc. lang*, O.E. and *Dan. lang*, *Icel. lang-r*, long.

LANGHOLM (Carlisle). Pron. Lángõm ; *sic 1376* ; but 1776, Langham ; formerly Arkinholm. On the interchangeableness of *holm*, a meadow, and *ham*, house, see HODDOM, YETHOLM.

LANGLOAN (Coatbridge). 'Long, country lane ;' *Sc. loan*, as in 'Lovers' Loan,' O.E. *lâne*, a lane, *Fris. lona*, a lane, *Icel. lön*, a row of houses.

LANTON (Jedburgh). = LANGTON, or perh. fr. *G. lann*, enclosure, church, + O.E. *tún*, *ton*, village.

LAOGHAL, Ben (Tongue). Popularly spelt and pron. Loyal : *G. laogh àl*, 'hind calves' roek.'

LARACHBEG (Morvern). *G.* = 'little house' or 'farm' or 'ruin ;' *lìrach* has all these meanings.

LARBERT (Stirling). 1195, Lethberth ; *c. 1320*, Lethberd.

G. *leth* is a half, a share, but Lar-is prob. fr. *làrach*; see above. The second half may be fr. G. *bàrd*, *bàird*, a poet, bard, or *beart*, work, exploit, a yoke, burden, machine, so that the exact meaning is hard to define.

LARG HILL (Kirkcudbright) and LARGS (Ayrsh.). Ayrsh. L., c. 1140, Larghes; 1318, -gys; and prob. *Tighernac Ann.*, ann. 711, Loirg ecclet. G. *learg*, the side or slope of a hill, a plain, a beaten path, with English plural. Cf. LARG.

LARGO and LARGOWARD (Fife). 1250, Largauch; 1279, -aw. G. *learg achaidh*, 'slope of the field;' *ward*, O.E. *weard*, expresses direction, as in 'homeward,' &c.

LARIG, Hill (Dava). G. *larig*, a path, way. Cf. CRIAN-LARICH.

LARKHALL (Hamilton). Also near Bath.

LASSODIE (Dunfermline). Prob. G. *leas-aodann*, 'garden-slope' or 'face,' = Lessuden, old name of St Boswell's, c. 1200, Lassedwyn; in the latter the ending is Brythonic, W. *eiddyn*, a slope.

LASSWÁDE (Dalkeith). a. 1150, Leswade; and cf. LESWALT, in 17th century Lesswad; first syllable prob. G. *leas* or *lios*, a garden. G. Chalmers' M.E. *weyle*, 'a meadow,' is a pure invention.

LÁTHERON and LATHERONWHEEL (Caithness). 1274, Lagheryn; 1275, Laterne; 1515, Latheroun; c. 1565, Lethrin. Prob. G. *laghran*, *laillran*, 'prongs, forks.' Forms 1274-75 show it cannot be, as Dr M'Lauchlan says, = LORN. Latheronwheel is prob. G. *laghran-a-bhuill*, 'the forks or divisions of the plot of ground,' fr. G. *ball*, a spot, a limb. With this agrees the recorded spelling 'Latheron-fuil.' Icel. *latra* is a place where seals, whales, &c., lay their young. It is common in place-names, *Latra-bjarg*, *Latra-heiðr*, &c.

LATHONES (St Andrews). Prob. G. *leathad aonaich*, 'the slope of the hill' or 'heath;' with the common Eng. plural.

LATHRISK (Fife). 1183, Loschiresk; 1250, Losresk; a. 1400, Lothresk. Prob. G. *loisgear uisge*, 'swift water.' Cf. ESK.

LAUDALE (Strontian). Prob. 'low dale:' Icel. *laur*, Dan. *lar*, low, and Icel. and Dan. *dal*, a dale.

- LAUDER and LAUDERDALE. 1250, Lawedir; Lauderdale, 1560, Lawtherdale, is the valley of the river Leader; c. 800, Leder; c. 1160, Ledre, and prob. the names are the same. Prob. G. *liath dobhar* or *dúr*, 'grey water' or 'stream.' Cf. ADDER.
- LAURENCEKIRK. Formerly Conveth. Prob. fr. St *Laurentius*, the martyr, c. 260. Cf. next.
- LAURIESTON (in Edinburgh, and Glasgow, Cramond, Balmaghie, Kinneff). Laurie is corruption of *Lawrence*, e.g., Kinn. L., 1243, Laurenston; 1461, Laurestoun. Cram. L., 1590, Laurenstoun; and a chapel to St Laurence is mentioned in 1249 near Kinneff. Laurieston, near Falkirk, was called Merchistown in 1774, and was renamed after the late Sir Lawrence Dundas of Kerse. Edinb. L. is fr. Lawrence, son of Edmund of Edinburgh, to whom the Abbot of Kelso granted a toft between the West Port and the Castle in 1160. Larriston Fell, Roxburgh, is the same name. Cf. the English 'Larry.'
- LAW (Carluke). Sc. *law*, O.E. *hléw*, a mound, hill; in England usually *-low*, as in Marlow, Taplow, &c.; cf. FERRIELOW.
- LAWERS, Ben (L. Tay). G. *lathar* (pron. *lâr*), 'a hoof,' with Eng. plural. Ben L. = 'cloven mountain.'
- LAXA (Shetland), LAXAY (Islay and Lewis). Isl. L., *old*, Laxa, = LACHSAY, 'salmon river' (cf. Laxay, Isle of Man, and next); but Laxa, Shetland, is O.N. *lax-ay*, 'salmon isle.'
- LAXFORD, L. (Sutherland) and LAXVOE. 1559, -fuird. 'Salmon frith, fjord, or bay;' O.N. *lax*, N. *lachs*, a salmon. Cf. BROADFORD. Voe is O.N. *vag-r*, a bay.
- LEADBURN (Peebles). Prob. fr. O.E. *lúd*, a way, course, canal; cf. 'mill-lade.'
- LEADER, R. See LAUDER.
- LEADHILLS (S. Lanarksh.). Lead (O.E. *lêad*) has been mined here for at least 600 years.
- LECROFT (Bridge of Allan). c. 1550, Lekraw. G. *lec*, a flagstone, tomb. Perh. + *rath*, a circle, rampart; but cf. Ir. *crapain* for Ir. and G. *cnapan*, 'a little knob, hillock;' as in Carrickeroppan, Armagh. G. has *craparra* for *cnaparra*, stout.

- LEDAIG (Connel Ferry). G. *laol*, *laid*, a water-course, + O.N. *aig*, a bay.
- LEDI, Ben (Callander). Commonly said to be the 'Mount of God;' G. *beinn le Dia*. Cf. Cnoc Ledi, Tain.
- LEE, Pen (Peeblessh.). Icel. *hlíe*, *hle*, Dan. *hlær*, O.E. *hleó*, shade, shelter, the 'leeside.' *Pen* is the Brythonic or Welsh form of *Ben*, a hill.
- LEEDS, New (New Deer). Leeds, Yorkshire, is 'Loidis' in Bede. Prob. 'people's place;' O.E. *leóda*, people.
- LEFFENBEG (Kintyre). G. *leth-phèghinn*, 'a halfpenny,' a land measure (see p. lvii), + *beag*, little.
- LEGERWOOD (Earlston). *Sic* 1158; 1160, Legerdswode. Prob. fr. a man; cf. the Eng. name 'St Leger.'
- LEGSMALIE (Aberdour, Fife). *a.* 1169, Ecclesmaline; later, Egilsmalye, Egsmalye. 'Church of St *Maline*' (cf. Malines, Belgium). For a similar corruption, see LESMAHAGOW. Cf. ECCLES.
- LEITH (town, and Water of) and LEITHEN, R. (Innerleithen). Leith is (*c.* 1145, Inverlet, INVERLEITH), 1439, Leicht; 1570, Leth. Prob. fr. W. *lleithio*, to moisten, overflow (cf. G. *lighe*, a flood). The *-en* in Leithen will be W. *afon* or G. *abhuinn*, 'river.' Cf. Leet Water, Coldstream; Leaths, Buittle; and Lethen Burn, branch of the river Findhorn.
- LEITHOLM (Coldstream). 'Meadow on the Leet.' See HOLM and LEITH.
- LENDAL WATER (Girvan). G. *lèan dail*, 'marshy meadow.'
- LENIMORE (Caticol). G. *lèana mòr*, 'big, marshy flat.'
- LENNOX (Dumbarton) and LENNOXTOWN (Kirkintilloch). *c.* 1210, Levenax, -nach; 1234, Lenox; 1296, Levanaux; Old G. MS., Lemnaigh. G. *leamhan-achadh*, 'elm-field.' Cf. LEVEN.
- LENTAN (Inverness). G. *lèana traona*, 'marshy flat of the corn-crakes.'
- LENY (Callander). G. *lèana*, 'a marshy flat.'
- LENZIE (Glasgow). *c.* 1230, Lenneth; 1451, Lenyie. Prob. Old G. *lèan-achadh*, swampy field; or *eth* may as likely be G. *ath*, a ford. Cf. CLOVA. The *z* is just the Old Sc. *y*.

LEOCHEL CUSHNIE (Alford). *c.* 1200, Loychel; *a.* 1300. 'Lochel' and 'Cuscheny' are mentioned in *Registr. Aberdon.* as separate places. L. prob. = LAOGHAL, 'calf's rock;' and see CUSHNIE.

LERWICK. N. *leir-vik*, 'mud-bay.' Cf. Lervik, Norway.

LESLIE (Fife and Garioch). Gar. L., *c.* 1180, Lesslyn; *a.* 1300, Lessly; Fife L. is named fr. this one. Malcolm, son of Bardulf, was granted the lands of Lesslyn, 1171-99, and took his name fr. them; though a Bartholomew Lesly is said to have come to Scotland in 1097.¹ Prob. G. *lios linne*, 'garden by the pool.'

LESMAHAGOW (Lanarkshire). 1144, Ecclesia Machuti; but *c.* 1130, Lesmahagu; 1316, Lesmachute. 'Church of St Machute,' disciple of the missionary Brendan; went with him to the Orkneys, 6th century. Cf. ECCLESMACHAN and LEGSMALEE.

LESSUDEN, now St Boswell's. See under LASSOMIE.

LESWALT (Stranraer). 1580, Loch Swaid; 17th century, Lesswoll, -wad. Perh. 'garden (G. *lios*) at the base' of the hill. W. *gwaelod*, 'base, bottom,' could have originated all the early forms. For *w.* = *gw* or *gu*, cf. KIRKGUNZEON. Cf. LASSWADE.

LETHAM (Forfar, Collessie, Larbert, Dunfermline). (1250, 'Capella Brigham Letham,' Berwicksh.) G. *leth*, a half, a share, + O.E. *hām*, home, house.

LETHENDY (Blairgowrie) and LETHENTY (Inverurie). 1285, Lenthendy. ? G. *leathan tìr*, 'broad land,' or 'broad house,' *tigh*.

LETHNOT (Breechin). 1275, Lethnoth; 1359, Lethnotty; but 1328, Petnoey. 'Bit of land on the hillock;' G. *leth* lit. means 'a half,' then 'half a township' or *villula*, then perh. simply 'a piece of land,' = *pìt*, *pet* (see PERRY). The second half would seem to be G. *cuocan*, a little hill.

LETTERFEARN (L. Duich). Sic 1509. 'Alder-clad slope,' fr. G. *leitir* (*leth-tìr*), Ir. *leitar*, 'land on the slope of a glen,' and G. *feàrna*, an alder; or perh. fr. *leth-oir*, 'the one side or edge' (*oir*); cf. 'Letherpen,' a harbour in Argyle, in an Old Irish MS. (Skene, *Celtic Scott.*, ii. 203). A 'Letter' is marked on a 1745 map, north-

¹ Sibbald's *History of Fife*, edit. 1710, p. 370.

west of Campsie. Common in Ireland, Letterfrack, -kenney, &c. *Cf.* BALLATER, DULLATUR.

LETTERFINLAY (L. Lochy). 1553, Lettirfinlay. 'Land on the slope belonging to Finlay;' see above.

LETTERPIN (Girvan). 'The slope of the hill' (pin = *pen* or *ben*); *cf.* above, and PINMORE.

LEUCHARS (St Andrews). *a.* 1300, Locres; 1639, Leucheries. Prob. G. *luachair*, 'rushes,' with Eng. plural. *Cf.* Leuchar, Skene; Luichar Loch, Lewis; and Ardlougher, Ireland.

LEUCHAT (Aberdour, Fife). *c.* 1214, Lowchald. Prob. G. *luachrach allt*, 'rushy glen' or 'stream.'

LEVEN (lochs, Kinross and Argyle; river, Dumbarton; town, Fife). Kin. L., *a.* 1100, Lochlevine; 1156, Lohuleuene. Arg. L., *a.* 1100, *Tiylhernae*, ann. 704, Glenlemnae. Fife L., *c.* 1535, Levin. Dumb. L., *c.* 1560, Levinus. G. *leamhan*, an elm (*cf.* LENNOX; also Leven, Hull; Levens, Westmoreland). Ptolemy, *c.* 120 A.D., calls Loch Long, L. Lemannonius, evidently the same word.

LEVENHALL (Musselburgh) and LEVENWICK (Shetland). See above. *Wick* is N. *vik*, a bay. If the Shetland name be really partly Gaelic, it is almost unique.

LEVERN (Paisley). Prob. = LEVEN. *Cf.* MORVEN and MORVERN.

LEWIS. *a.* 1100 (Gaelic MS.), Leodus; *Sagas*, Lyoðhus; *c.* 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Lióðhus; 1292, Lodoux. Commonly said to be Icel. *hljóth hús*, O.E. *hlūd hūs*, 'loud' or 'resounding house.' Martin and Prof. M'Kinnon say fr. G. *leoig*, 'a marsh,' which is appropriate, but has no support from early forms.

LEYSMILL (Arlbroath). Prob. fr. a man Leys or Lees.

LHANBRYDE (Moray). G. *lann Brìd*, 'church of St Bride.' See LAMLASH and KILBRIDE.

LIBERTON (Edinburgh and Carnwath). Edinb. L., *c.* 1145, and Carnw. L., *c.* 1186, Libertun. 'Leper-town;' G. *lobhar*. Sometimes called 'Spitaltown,' *i.e.*, place of the leper hospital.

LIDDESDALE (Roxburgh). 1179, Lidelesdale, 'Glen' or 'dale' (O.E. *duel*, Icel. and Dan. *dal*) of the Liddel Water, *c.*

1160, Lidel; *c.* 1470, Ledaill. Perh. *G. liath dail*, 'grey field,' or fr. *lì*, coloured, tinged. If so, 'Lidelesdale' is not a reduplication.

LIFF (Dundee). 1250, Lif. Perh. *G. liath*, grey; but Clonliff, Ireland, is Ir. and *G. cluain luibh*, 'meadow of herbs.'

LILLIESLEAF (Selkirk). 1116, Lilleseliva; 1296, Lilleslyve. Prob. just 'lily's leaf;' O.E. *lilie*, *L. lilium*, a lily, and O.E. *leáf*, a leaf.

LIMEKILNS (Dunfermline), LIMERIGG (Slamannan, *cf.* BONNYRIGG, &c.), LIME ROAD (Falkirk).

LINCLUDEN (Dumfries). *Sic* 1449; 1452, Lyncludene. 'Pool (*W. llyn*) on the river CLUDEN.'

LINCUMDODDIE (hamlet in Peeblessh., now extinct). Prob. *W. llyn cam*, 'crooked linn or water,' + *dodd*, *doddy*, a rounded hill, see DODD.

LINDEAN (Selkirk). Also old name of Galashiels. 1275, Lyndon; 1353, Lindene. *W. llyn din*, 'linn' or 'water by the hill;' but influenced by *den* or DEAN.

LINDORES (Newburgh). 1199, Lundoris; *c.* 1203, Londors; 1639, Lundors. Prob. *W. llyn dwr* (*G. linne dobhair*), 'pool' or 'loch near the water' (the Tay), with Eng. plural *s.* *Cf.* Poldores Burn, Carsphairn. Hardly fr. *G. doran*, an otter.

LINDSAYLANDS (Biggar). The Lindsays held lands in Clydesdale in the 12th century. The first known of the family, 'Randolph de Limesay' or 'Lindesey,' was a nephew of William the Conqueror, and came over with him. The name means 'lime-tree' or 'linden isle,' *N. ay, ey*.

LINGA (Shetland). *Sagas*, Lyngey. Icel. and Dan. *lyng-ay*, 'ling' or 'heather isle.' *Cf.* Lingholm (see HOLM), Stronsay, and Lingrow, Scapa.

LINLATHEN (Dundee). Prob. *G. linne leathan*, 'broad linn' or 'pool.'

LINLITHGOW. 1147, Linlithu; 1156, Lillidchu; *c.* 1160, Linlithu; 1264, Lenlithgow; and contracted—as still popularly—1489, Lythgow; also Lithcow. *Linlithu* is plainly Brythonic = 'dear, broad lake;' *W. llyn*, Corn. *lin*, Ir. *linn*, *G. linne*, a 'pool' or 'loch;' *W. lled*, broad, and *W. eu*, dear. *Cf.* GLASGOW.

- LINNHE, L. (N. Argyle). G. *linne*, a pool, enclosed sea-loch; thus Loch Linnhe is a tautology.
- LINN OF DEE, &c. G. *linne*, a pool. See under LINLITHGOW.
- LINTMILL (Cullen). O.E. *linet*, lint, fr. O.E. *line*, L. *linum*, flax.
- LINTON, East and West (and near Kelso). East L., 1250, Lintun. West L., 1567, Lyntoun. 'Hamlet by the *linn*' or pool. See LINLITHGOW. Five Lintons in England.
- LINTRATHEN (Kirriemuir). 1250, Luntrethyn; 1433, Luntrethin. G. *lòn*, 'meadow,' or G. *linne* (or W. *llyn*) *l'rathain*, 'pool in the ferny spot.'
- LINWOOD (Paisley). W. *llyn*, a pool, + *wood*, O.E. *wudu*.
- LISMORE (N. of Oban). a. 1100, *Tighernac*, ann. 611, Lesmoir; 1251, Lesmor; 1549, Lismoir. G. *lios mòr*, 'big garden,' the island is so fertile. *Lios* is lit. the ground within a *lios*, i.e., a wall, often a rampart.
- LISSA (Mull). Corruption of O.N. *lax-á*, 'salmon-river.' Cf. LACHSAY, LAXA.
- LITTLE FERRY (Dornoch). In G. Port Beag. Almost the only 'Little' in Scotland, although they are so common in England.
- LIVINGSTONE (Midcalder). 1250, Leuinistun; 1297, Levyngestone. 'Abode of *Leving*' or Levyn, an early Saxon settler.
- LOANHEAD (Edinburgh). *Loan* is Sc. for 'a country lane' (see LANGLOAN). Cf. Loans, Troon.
- LOCHABER (district, S.W. Inverness) and LOCH LOCHABER (Troqueer). a. 700, *Adannan*, Stagnum (i.e., standing water, swamp, pool) Aporum; 1297, Lochabor; 1309, -abre. 'Loch at the river-mouth;' G. *abhìr*, see p. xxvii.
- LOCHALSH (W. Inverness). 1449, -alche; 1472, -aleh. Perh. fr. Sw. *elg*, an elk, cf. GLENELG, near by; or possibly fr. G. *aillse*, a fairy.
- LOCHANHEAD (Dumfries). G. *lochan*, diminutive of *loch*, 'a lakelet.' Cf. Lochans, Stranraer.
- LOCHARBRIGGS (Dumfries). Lochar Water is possibly fr. the same man's name as LOCKERBIE; but more likely G. *loch àird*, 'loch of the height.' Sc. *brig* is O.E. *bricg*, a bridge.

- LOCHIBUIE (Mull). 1478, -bowe; 1549, -buy. G. *buidhe*, 'yellow, golden.' Cf. KILBOWIE and Stronbuy.
- LOCHBURN(IE) (Glasgow). *Burnie* is diminutive of Sc. *burn*, O.E. *burna*, a stream, rivulet.
- LOCHEE (Dundee). Perh. fr. G. *iodh*, corn. Cf. TIREE.
- LOCHEIL (Fort William). 1528, -iell. Prob. fr. G. *ial*, a gleam of sunshine.
- LOCHEND (Edinburgh and Dumfries). Prob. fr. G. *èan*, a bird; on the *d*, see p. xxxvii. But cf. Lochfoot, also in Dumfries.
- LOCHGAIR (Inveraray). = GAIRLOCH. 'Short loch;' G. *gearr*, short.
- LOCHGELLY (Dunfermline). G. *geal*, *gile*, clear, white. Cf. Innergelly, see ABERGELDIE.
- LOCHGILPHEAD (Argyle). *Gilp* is prob. G. *gilb*, a chisel, from its shape.
- LOCHGOIL, -INVER, &c. See GOIL, INVER, &c.
- LOCHINVÁR (Dalry, Kirkeudbright). 1578, -inwar; 1639, Louchinvar. G. *lochan-a-bharra*, 'lochlet of the height.'
- LOCHLEE (Brechin). G. *liath*, grey, pale; or *liomh*, smooth.
- LOCHLUICHAIR (Ross-sh.). G. *lùchairt*, a castle; or *luachair*, rushes.
- LOCHMABEN (Dumfries). 1166, Loemaban; 1298, Logh-maban; c. 1320, Lochmalban; 1502, -mabane. 'Loch of the bare hill;' G. *maol beinn*. Cf. MULBEN.
- LOCHMADDY. Fr. G. *madadh*, a wolf, wild dog. Cf. POLMADIE.
- LOCHINAGÁR (Aberdeen). 'Loch of the enclosure, dyke, mound, garden;' G. *gàradh*.
- LOCHORE (Lochgelly). Fr. G. *odhar* (pron. ovr), grey.
- LOCHRUTTON (Kirkeudbright). a. 1300, Logh roieton. Prob. G. *loch ruadh*, 'red, ruddy loch,' + *-ton*; but cf. p. lxxv.
- LOCHS (Lewis). c. 1620, Loghur, which is prob. G. *loch chur*, 'loch of the turn or bend' (*cor*). Cf. STRACHUR.
- LOCHWINNOCH (Beith). 1158, Lochynoe (which is very like the local pron. still); a. 1207, -winnoc; 1710, -whinyeoch. Fr. St *Winnoc*, diminutive of Wynnin, died 579; see KILWINNING.

- LOCHY, R. and L. (Inverness). *a.* 700, *Adamnan*, Lacus Lochdiae; 1472, Locha; 1496, Loquhy; prob., too, = *Nigra Dea* in Adamnan; if so, it is the O.Ir. *lòch*, black, + *dea*, a river-name in Ireland: or, as its modern G. spelling is *Lochail*, the second syllable may be G. and Ir. *achadh*, a field.
- LOCKERBIE (Dumfries). 'Loker's dwelling' or 'village;' Dan. *bi*, *by* (*cf.* p. lxiii). Also *cf.* Lockerley, Romsey, and Lokeren, Belgium.
- LOGAN, Port (Wigtown). Prob. = LAGGAN; G. *layan*, a little hollow. *Cf.* LOGIE.
- LOGIE (Bridge of Allan and Cupar), LOGIEALMOND (Perth, see ALMOND), LOGIE BUCHAN, LOGIE COLDSTONE (Aberdeensh.), LOGIE EASTER (Ross-sh.), LOGIE PERT (Montrose). More than one of above, *c.* 1210, Logyn, *i.e.*, G. *layan*, a little hollow; or *lay*, *luig*, a hollow den, with Eng. diminutive suffix *-ie*, found as early as 1270, 'Logy,' *i.e.*, Logie Easter, and *a.* 1300, 'Logy' in Buchan. On Pert, *cf.* PERTH.
- LOGIERAIT (Ballinluig). *c.* 1200, Rate, Rath. G. *layan rait*, 'little hollow with the fort, rampart,' or 'circle.'
- LOGIERIEVE (Ellon). ? G. *layan riabaidh*, 'little hollow of the rent' or 'fissure.'
- LOMOND, L. and Ben, and LOMOND HILLS (Fife). *c.* 1225, Lochlomme. Prob. G. *leamhna* or *leamhan*, an elm. *Cf.* LEVEN. On the *d*, see p. xxxvii.
- LONG, L. (Firth of Clyde). Thought to be Ptolemy's (*c.* 120 A.D.) *L. Lemannonius*; if so, = LEVEN and LOMOND, 'loch of the elms' (G. *leamhan*). But in 1776 it is Loung, which is G. *long*, *luig*, a ship. *Cf.* LUNG.
- LONGFORGAN (Dundee). *c.* 1160, Forgrund; 1461, Langforgend; but *Acta Sanctorum*, Lanfortin, where *lan* must mean 'church' (see LAMLASH). A church is said to have been built here, *a.* 500, by St Monenna or Medana. *For-* may be Old G. *fothir*, 'bit of land' (see FETTERANGUS); but the whole name is perplexing.
- LONGFORMACUS (Duns). ? G. *lann fothir Maccus*, 'church on the land of Maccus,' who lived hereabouts *c.* 1150. See MAXTON, &c., and *cf.* LONGFORGAN.

- LONGHAVEN (Ellon), LONGHOPE (Stromness; Icel. *hóp*, a refuge, see HOBKIRK), LONGMANHILL (Banff), LONGRIGG-END (Airdrie, *cf.* p. lxi), LONGSIDE (Aberdeen).
- LONGMORN (Elgin). Perh. popular corruption of G. *lòn mòr abhainn* or *án*, 'big meadow by the river.'
- LONMAY (Aberdeensh.). *a.* 1300, Lumme; *c.* 1445, Lymaij; *a.* 1500, Lummey. G. *lòn maigh*, 'marsh' or 'meadow in the plain.' *Cf.* CAMBUS O' MAY.
- LORN (Argyle). *a.* 1300, Loren. Fr. *Loarn*, first king of the Scots in Dalriada, *c.* 500 A.D.
- LOSKIN, L. (Dunoon). G. *losgann*, a frog.
- LOSSIE, R. (Elgin), and LOSSIEMOUTH. If this be Ptolemy's *Loxa*, it cannot be O.N. *lae-ó*, 'salmon-river' (*cf.* LAXAY). Perh. fr. G. *lus*, to be angry, sparkle, shine.
- LOTH (Brora). 1565, Lothe. Prob. G. *làthach*, clay, mud, or rather, fine alluvial soil, such as is here; so Dr Joass, Golspie.
- LOTHIAN, East, West, and Mid. *c.* 730, *Bede*, re ann. 654, Regio Loidis (Loidis in Bede also means LEEDS); *c.* 970, *Pict. Chron.*, Loonia; *c.* 1120, *O.E. chron.*, Lothene; 1158, 'in Loeneis;' *a.* 1200, *Ailred* Laudonia; *c.* 1245, Laodinia; *c.* 1600, Lawdien. Possibly, like LOTU, connected with G. *làb(h)an* or *làthach*, mire, clay, alluvial soil; possibly fr. O.E. *leód*, a prince, or *leóda*, people.
- LÓTHRIE BURN (Leslie). 1250, Lochris; 1294, -ry. Perh. G. *loch réisg*, 'loch with the rushes.'
- LOUDOUN (Kilmarnock). ? G. *luchdunn*, dun, tawny. Found as an Ayrshire surname fr. 14th century.
- LOVAT (Beauly). Pron. Lŭvat. 1294, Lovet. Perh. G. *lobht*, *lobhta*, 'a loft, high floor;' or *luibh-àite*, 'herb-place,' district abounding in plants.
- LOWER CABRACH, LOWER LARGO, &c. See CABRACH, LARGO, &c.
- LOWES, L. of (St Mary's L.). The *w* is pron. as in 'how.' Prob. Dan. *lar*, Icel. *lág-r*, M.E. *law*, low. *Cf.* Lowes-water.
- LOWLANDS. Apparently quite modern. *Cf.* 1691, Petty, *Polit. Arithmetic*, iv. 69, 'the Low-land of Scotland.' In G. called *Galldachd*, or 'stranger-dom,' as opposed to

Gaeltachd, Gael-dom, 'the Highlands; also called *Muchair*, 'the plain.'

LOWTHER HILLS (Dumfries). Cf. LAUDER, and Lowther Newtown, Penrith.

LOW WATERS (Hamilton).

LOY GLEN (Fort William). Really Gloy. G. *gloath*, noise, fr. the high sound the wind makes here.

LOYNE, R. and L. (L. Garry). Fr. G. *lonn*, *loinn*, variant of *lann*, enclosure, church, or fr. *loinneach*, beautiful, bright.

LUBNAIG, L. (Callander). Prob. named from its shape; fr. G. *lùb*, bend, curve, with double diminutive *an* and *aig*.

LUCE, Old and New (Wigtown). 1461, Glenlus. Perh. same as Ptolemy's *Λυκοπιβία*. Possibly G. *lus*, an herb, plant; but Dunluce, Portrush, is Ir. *dun lios*, 'strong fort.'

LUFFNESS (Aberlady). 1180, Luffenae; c. 1250, Luffenauch. Prob. G. *leth-phleginn-achadh*, 'halfpenny field' (cf. LEFFENBEG). Or, as Luffness stands in a bay, *not* on a ness, fr. G. *lùb(h)ain-achadh*, 'field at the little bend or curve of the shore.'

LUGAR, R. (Auchinleck). Accent on the Lu-; so prob. G. *lùb- gòrach*, 'enclosure, garden at the bend' or 'curve.'

LUGGIE WATER (Cumbernauld). Perh. G. *lugh*, 'the lesser' stream; but cf. next. Sc. *luggie* is a little dish, plate.

LUGTON (Neilston). Prob. 'village in the hollow;' G. and Ir. *lug*, which in the south and west of Ireland is always *lug*, e.g., Lugduff, Wicklow, &c. But cf. DUBTON.

LUIB (Killin). G. *lùb*, *luib*, a bend, curve, angle.

LUING ISLAND (S. of Oban). G. *long*, *luing(e)*, a ship. Cf. Portnahuing, opposite Iona, Adamnan's 'Lunge.'

LUMGAIR (Kinneff). c. 1220, Lunkyr; 1651, Lumger; also Lonkyir. Prob. G. *lòn gearr*, 'short meadow.' The letters *c* or *k* and *g* often interchange.

LUMPHANAN (Mar) and LUMPHINNAN (Dunfermline). Mar L., a. 1100, *Tighernac*, and also a. 1300, Lumfanan. G. *lann Finan*, 'church of St Finan' or Wynnin, see KILWINNING. Cf. LAMLASH, and Llanfinan, Anglesea.

LUMSDEN (Alford). (Surname spelt 'Lumisdean,' 1424; 'Lounmysden,' 1431.)

LUMWHAT (Auchtermuchty). Prob. G. *lòn chatt*, 'meadow,' or 'morass of the wild cat.' Cf. ALWHAT.

LUNAN BAY (Montrose). *Sic* 1250. G. *lunnan*, waves.

LUNCARTY (Perth). Perh. 1250, Lumphortyn (*Chartul. St Anbr.*), which looks like G. *lòn fortain*, 'meadow of fortune, luck;' but 1461, Longardi, prob. 'meadow of justice;' G. *ceartas*, *-tais*, Scone palace being near by. Cf. 1564, 'Luncartis in Glentilth.'

LUNDIE (Dundee). Perh. = next.

LUNDIN LINKS (Leven). *c.* 1200, Lundin. The family of *De Lundin*, found in Fife in the 12th century, were the king's hereditary *hostiarii* or doorkeepers, hence the name they took, Durward = 'doorward.'

LUNNA and LUNNASTING (Shetland). Lunna is perh. Icel. *lundra*, a grove, common in place-names; or (fr. its supposed shape) fr. *lunga*, a lung. *Ting* is O.N. *þing*, meeting, assembly. Cf. TINGWALL.

LURG HILL (Cullen). G. *learg*, sometimes pron. lurg, 'a little hill, a beaten path.' Cf. LAIRG and PITLURG.

LUSS (L. Lomond). *Sic c.* 1250. Prob. G. *lus*, 'an herb, plant.' Cf. CRUACH LUSSA.

LUSSA (Mull). Said not to be = LUSS, but corruption of O.N. *lae-á*, salmon-river. Cf. LAXA.

LUTHERMUIR (Laurencekirk). The name *Luthir* is frequent in Old Ir. MSS. *Muir* is Sc. for moor, O.E. and Icel. *mór*.

LUTHRIE (Cupar). Perh. G. *ludraigeadh*, a bespattering with foul water. Cf. LOTDRIE.

LYBSTER (Wick). The *y* pron. as in lyre; 1538, Libister. Prob. *hlie-bister*, 'shelter-place,' or harbour; *bister* is corruption of N. *bolstaðr*, a place (see p. lxiv, and cf. Billster). Also see LEE.

LYNE WATER (Peebles). *c.* 1190, Lyn; *c.* 1210, Line. Corn. *lin*, W. *llyn*, a pool, a 'limn,' a stream.

LYNTURK (Alford). G. *linne* (or W. *llyn*) *tuirc*, pool of the wild boar (*tore*).

LYNWILG (Aviemore). G. *linne* (or W. *llyn*) *guilce*, 'pool' or 'loch with the rushes,' G. *giòle*; hence the name 'Wilkie.'

LYON, R. (Perthsh.). See GLENLYON. The Irish Lyons are fr. the tribe *O'Liathain*, and the name O'Lehane is still found.

M

MACBIE HILL (Dolphinton). 'Coldecoat' was bought by Wm. Montgomery in 1712, and named by him after Macbeth or Macbie Hill, Ayrshire.

MACDUFF (Banff). From the clan *Macduff*.

MACHAR, Old and New (Aberdeen). *a.* 1300, 'Ecclesia beati Sti Machorii.' Machor was a disciple of St Columba.

MACHRAHÁNISH (Campbeltown). G. *magh rachan*, 'thin,' or 'shallow plain' or links, + N. *nish* or *nes*, ness, cape (*cf.* ARDALANISH). The root of *magh* is prob. *may*, 'the palm of the hand.'

MACMERRY (Haddington). Perh. G. *magh mire*, 'plain of the merry' or 'wanton one' (*mear*). *Merry* is a Sc. surname.

MADDERTY (Crieff). *a.* 1100, *Tighernac*, ann. 669, Madderdyn. Prob. G. *meadair dòn*, 'hill like a little pail' or 'circular wooden dish.'

MADDISTON (Polmont). Prob. G. *maiduth*, *-aidh*, wolf, wild dog, + *-ton* (see pp. lxxiv, lxxv). Harold, son of the Earl of Athole, in 12th century, was called 'Maddadson.'

MAESBOW (Stennis). A famous chambered cairn. *Saga*, Orkahaug, *i.e.*, 'mighty cairn,' and *how* is just a corruption of *haug*. *Cf.* CYDERHALL.

MAGBY (Ayr). Prob. G. *magh*, a plain, + Dan. *bi*, *by*, dwelling, village, town.

MAGDALEN GREEN (Dundee).

MAGGIKNOCKATER (Dufftown). Looks like G. *màgach cnoc-a-tìre*, 'hill (*cnoc*) with many arable fields on the land.'

MAILICK, L. (Dunne). Perh. G. *ma fhaitche*, 'my green field,' *f* lost by aspiration.

MAIDENHEAD, B. (Wigtown). Prob. a corruption, in this wanton county, of O.E. *medlan hyð*, 'middle port' or 'Hythe.'

- MAIDEN PAP (hill, Caithness and Colvend). Named fr. their shape. The Maidens is the name of rocks on the west of Skye, and near Kirkoswald.
- MAINLAND (Orkney and Shetland). Both, in *Sagas*, Meginland, *i.e.*, mainland, 'continent.' Icel. *megin* means 'might' or 'the main part.'
- MAINS (Dundee, &c.) and MAINSRIDDELL (Dumfries). Common name of a farm-steading, or little group of houses, or a country-house; same root as manse, L. *maneo*, *mansum*, to remain. Riddell, of course, gives the owner's name.
- MAKERSTON (Kelso). 1250, Malkarnistun; 1298, Malcaristona. 'Malcar's *tún*' or 'hamlet.'
- MALSAY (Shetland). Prob. 'isle (*ay*, *a*) of the stipulation' or 'agreement;' Icel. *mál*.
- MAMBEG (Gareloch). G. *màm beg*, 'little round hill' like a breast; L. *mamma*.
- MAMORE FOREST (Lochaber). *c.* 1310, Maymer; 1502, Mawmor; 1504, Mammore. G. *magh mòr*, 'big plain.'
- MANISH (Harris). May be G. *magh*, a plain, + N. *nish* or *nes*, a ness, promontory.
- MANNOFIELD (Aberdeen).
- MANOR (Peebles). 1186, Mainneure; 1323, Mener. Prob. O.Fr. *manoir*, *-eir*, *-er*, land belonging to 'the lord of the manor.' Manor was the Norman name for township. 'Villas quasa manendo manerios vulgo vocamus,' Ordericus Vitalis, *c.* 1141. May be G. *mainnir*, a cattle-pen; and *cf.* Manorbier and Manordilo, Wales. The local pron. is Mæner.
- MANOR SWARE (Peebles). O.E. *swær*, neck or pass on the top of a mountain, a col.
- MANUEL (Polmont). *Sic* 1296; 1301, Manewell. Prob. W. *maen*, a stone, + Fr. *ville*, township (*cf.* BOTHWELL, MAXWELL; also *cf.* SLAMANNAN, which is to the south of this). No proof that it is a contraction from Immanuel.
- MAR (Aberdeensh.). 1165, Marr. Possibly G. *mèar* or *meur*, a bough, branch, branch of a river.
- MARCHMONT (Duns). 1461, Marchemond. 'Hill (G. *monadh*, and *cf.* Fr. *mont*) at the march or border.' The name

Marjoribanks, found hereabouts, is pron. Marchbanks. This may have a similar origin.

MARÉE, L. (Ross-sh.). 1633, Maroy. Not fr. Virgin Mary, but from St *Maelrubha*, who arrived in this district fr. Bangor, Ireland, in 671; see p. xevi.

MARGARET'S, St (Edinburgh), and ST MARGARET'S HOPE (Queensferry and Orkney). Prob. both called after Queen Margaret, Saxon wife of Malcolm Canmore, died 1093. On *hope*, i.e., haven, refuge, see HOBKIRK.

MARKINCH (Fife). *a.* 1200, Marcinche, Marchinge. Prob. G. *marc-innis*, 'Horse's inch' or 'pasture ground.' Cf. INCH, also river Mark, Edzell.

MARNOCH (Huntly). Possibly G. *mèar-an-achaidh*, 'branch, outlier of the field' or 'plain.' Cf. DORNOCH.

MARTIN'S, St (Seone). After Martin of Tours, teacher of St Ninian of Whithorn, *c.* 380 A.D.

MARY'S LOCH, St (Selkirk), ST MARY'S HOLM (Orkney; see HOLM). Fr. *Mary* the Virgin.

MARYBURGH (Dingwall). Fr. *Mary*, wife of William III., died 1694. Also old name of Fort William.

MARYCULTER (see COULTER), MARYDALE, MARYHILL (Glasgow), MARYKIRK (Laureneckirk), MARYPARK (Ballindalloch), MARYWELL (Aboyne; cf. MOTHERWELL and LADYWELL). Fr. *Mary* the Virgin, or otherwise.

MARYTON (Montrose). *a.* 1220, Maringtun; *c.* 1600, Mariton. Perh. not fr. *Mary*, but from the name of some man.

MASTERTON (Dunfermline). Also used as a surname. Cf. *ton*, p. lxx.

MAÚCHLINE (Kilmarnock). *c.* 1130, Machline; *c.* 1200, Mauchlyn. Prob. G. *magh linne* (or W. *llyn*), 'plain of the pool.' Cf. Maghline, Ulster.

MAUD (New Deer). Prob. G. *maodh*, soft, moistened. Hardly = the Sc. *maul*, a plaid.

MAULDSLIE (Lanark). *Old*, Maldisley. Prob. fr. some man; perh. fr. O.E. *molde*, Dan. *muld*, earth, mould, + *leu*, *lea*, a meadow, pasture-land, O.E. *leáh*.

MAVEN, -VINE, North (Shetland).

MAVISBANK (Polton). *Maris* is Sc. for thrush, Fr. *mauvie*,

- Span. *malvis*, but thought to be originally Celtic (*cf.* Armorican *milvid*, a thrush). The G. for 'thrush' is *smeòrach*.
- MAWCARSE (Kinross). Prob. a tautology ; G. *mayh*, a plain, + CARSE.
- MAWKINHILL (Greenock). *Maukin* is Sc. for a hare (*cf.* the G. *maigheach*), also spelt *malkin*. This last in Eng. is a variant of *Moll-kin*, 'little Mary,' used for a wench, or a scarecrow.
- MAXPOFFLE (St Boswell's). 1317, -poffil. Fr. *Maccus* (see next) + ? G. *both*, house, + Norman *ville*, house, township (*cf.* BOTHWELL). This is simply a conjecture ; but on *p* and *b*, *cf.* p. xxvi.
- MAXTON (St Boswell's). 1165-1214, Mackustun, -istun, Maxtoun ; *c.* 1240, Makestun. Fr. a man, *Maccus*, mentioned in *Chartul. Melrose*, *c.* 1144. *Cf.* *ton*, p. lxx.
- MAXWELLTOWN (Dumfries). Tautology ; = *Maccus' ville* + *ton*, *ville* being the Norman for *ton*, *ham*, or township (see p. lxxxii, and *cf.* BOTHWELL). The surname is found *c.* 1190 as Maxwell ; 1290, Macswelle ; *a.* 1300, Maxeuell.
- MAY, Isle of (Firth of Forth). *c.* 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Máeyar ; *c.* 1272, 'Prioratus de May.' Prob. fr. Icel. *má-r*, a gull ; *cf.* Icel. *má-grund*, sea-mews' haunt. The -*eyar* means 'isle.'
- MAYBOLE. 1522, Mayboile. Old G. *mayh* *baoil*, 'plain with the water ;' or perh. fr. *baoghal*, -*ail*, danger.
- MAYFIELD (Edinburgh). *Cf.* 'Mayflower.'
- MEADOWFIELD (Airdrie).
- MEALFOURVOUNIE (L. Ness). G. *meall-fuar-a-bhuinne*, 'cold hill of the cataract.' Of hills called *Meall* (lit. a lump or boss) Sutherland is full—Meall Garve, Horn, &c.
- MEALLANT'SUIDHE. G. = 'hill of the seat ;' it is a part of Ben Nevis.
- MEARNS (Kincardine). *a.* 1200, Moerne, which is supposed to be G. *mayh Chirchinn*, 'plain of Circinn,' one of the seven sons of the legendary Cruithne, father of all the Picts. All the gutturals must have been lost by aspiration. *Cf.* Moy.
- MEARNS (Glasgow). *Sic c.* 1160 ; 1178, Meorns ; 1188,

Mernis. Prob. G. *màgh eòrna*, 'field' or 'plain of barley;' also *cf.* above. The *s* is the common Eng. plural.

MEGGAT WATER (St Mary's L.). c. 1200, -gete. ?G. *meigead*, the cry of a kid.

MEIGLE (Newtyle). 1183, Miggil; 1296, Miggyl; also Migdele. Prob. fr. G. *meigeallaich*, *meigeadaich*, or *mèighlich*, bleating.

MEIKLE EARNOCK (Hamilton, see EARNOCK), MEIKLE FERRY (Dornoch), &c. Sc. *meikle*, *muckle*, O.E. *micel*, *mycel*, great, large.

MEIKLEOUR (Coupar Angus). Prob. G. *magh coill odhair* (pron. owr), 'plain of the grey wood' (*cf.* the form Meorne, *s.v.* MEARNS). The spelling has been conformed to a 'kent' word.

MELDRUM, Old and New (Aberdeen). 1330, Melgdrum. Prob. G. *méilleach druim*, 'bulging hill-ridge,' lit. one having swollen cheeks; but *cf.* also ABERMILK. The Irish Meeldrum is fr. G. and Ir. *maol*, bare.

MELFORD, or -FORT, L. (Lorn). 1403, Milferth. Either G. *maol*, bare, or Icel. *mel-r*, a sand-dune covered with bent, a sand-bank, + N. *fjord*, a firth or bay. *Cf.* BROADFORD, EISHORT, &c., also MELVICH.

MELNESS (Tongue). 1546, Melleness. On *Mel*, see above; *ness* is N. *nes*, lit. a nose.

MELROSE. c. 730, *Bede*, Mailros. Celtic *maol ros*, 'bare moor;' *ros* here is not the G. *ros*, a promontory, but rather Corn. *ros*, a moor.

MELVICH (Reay). *Mel-* (see MELFORD) + N. *vik*, a bay.

MELVILLE (Lasswade and Ladybank) and MOUNT MELVILLE (St. Andrews). Fr. a Norman family. 'Galfred de Melville'¹ is found in Lothian in 1153; and a 'Philippus de Malavilla,' c. 1230-50. L. *mala villa*, Fr. *mal ville*, means 'bad township.' Bonville also is a Scottish surname.

MEMSIE (Fraserburgh). Perh. G. *màm sìth*, 'little, breast-like hill.' *Cf.* CAMPSIE and MAMBEG.

¹ But in Scotland till recently *Melville* was constantly confounded with the radically different name *Melvin*. In his nephew's Latin letters the great Andrew Melville is always 'Melvinus;' and old charters often have 'Melin' or 'Meling' for the surname Melville. *Cf.* DUNFERMLINE and STIRLING.

MEMUS (Kirriemuir).

MENMUIR (Breachin). c. 1280, Menmoreth. Puzzling; perh. Corn. *men*, W. *maen*, a stone, or ? G. *mean*, little, + Sc. *muir*, O.E. and Icel. *mór*, a moor.

MENSTRIE (Alloa). 1263, Mestreth. Prob. G. *magh sratha*, 'plain of the strath' of the Forth (*cf.* MEIKLEOUR). G. *meas* means fruit.

MERCHISTON (Edinburgh and Falkirk). Edinb. M., 1494, Merchanistoun, which looks like 'merchant's abode,' but more prob. fr. *Murcha*, G. for Murdoch or Murchy, as in M'Murchy. Muirchu occurs as an Irish name in the 7th century.

MERSE (Berwicksh. and Twynholm). Perh. O.E. *mearse*, a marsh. The former might well be 'land on the march' or borders of England; O.E. *mearc*, Fr. *marche*.

MERTOUN (St. Boswell's). 1250, Meritun. O.E. *mere-tún*, 'dwelling by the mere' or 'lake.' *Cf.* Merton, N. Devon.

METHIL (Leven). 1250, Methkil. G. *maoth c(h)oill*, 'soft, boggy wood.' *Cf.* DARVEL.

METHLIC(K) (Ellon). a. 1300, Methelak. Perh. = METHIL, + G. *achadh*, a field; or the latter half may be G. *tulach*, a hill, hillock. *Cf.* MORTLACH and MURTHLY.

METHVEN (Perth). 1250, Methphen; 1500, Mechwynn. ? G. *magh abhuinn*, 'plain of the river' Almond. *Cf.* Mecheyn, old name of DALSERF, of course, referring to the river Clyde.

MEY (Dunnet). Prob. one of the many forms of G. *magh*, 'a plain' or 'field.'

MIÁVAIG (Lewis). Prob. 'ill-luck bay;' G. *mi-àith* + N. *aig*, a bay. *Cf.* ARISAIG, &c.

MIDCALDER, MID CLYTH, MID YELL, &c. See CALDER, CLYTH, &c.

MIDDLEBIE (Ecclefechan). 'Middle village' or 'abode.' O.E. and Dan. *middel*, + Dan. *bí*, *by*, northern O.E. *bý*.

MIDDLEM (Selkirk). Prob. O.E. *middel-húm*, 'middle home' or 'village.' *Cf.* Middleham, Yorkshire, and p. lxxvi.

MIDDLETON (S. of Edinburgh). = The previous two; on *ton*, *cf.* p. lxxiv. Very common in England.

- MIDHOLM (Selkirk). = MIDDLEM. See HOLM for interchange of *ham* and *holm*.
- MIDMAR (Dunecht). (Prob. *a.* 1300, Migmarre.) ? 'Field of Mar;' G. *mag, maig*, arable field.
- MIGDALE (Bonar). Perh. G. *màig dail*, 'plain with the meadow.' Cf. MEIGLE and MUGDRUM.
- MIGVIE (Tarland). 1183, Miguith; *a.* 1200, -aveth; *a.* 1300, -ueth. G. *maig-a-bheith*, 'field of birches.'
- MILBY (? Dumfries). = MILTON or 'mill-place;' Dan. *bi, by*, northern O.E. *bý*, a building, village, town.
- MILLREX (Fyvie). *Brex* is prob. = 'breaks,' *i.e.*, pieces of ground broken up by the plough. Cf. 1794, *Statist. Account of Scotland*, xi. 152. 'Farms . . . divided into three enclosures, or, as they are commonly called, breaks.'
- MILLERHILL (Dalkeith), MILLERSTON (Glasgow).
- MILLEUR, St (L. Ryan). G. *meall odhar* (pron. ovr), 'grey hill.' Cf. W. *moel*, a hill.
- MILLHOUSE (Tighnabruaich), MILLPORT (Cumbraes), MILLTIMBER (Aberdeen), MILLTOWN OF CUSHNIE.
- MILLIFIACH (Beauly). G. *meall-a-fitheach*, 'hill of the raven.'
- MILLIKEN PARK (Johnstone). *Ken* or *kin* is an English diminutive, as in manikin, pannikin.
- MILLISLE (Whithorn). *Old*, Milnisle. O.E. *mylen, miln*, a mill.
- MILLSEAT (Aberdeensh.). *Seat* is Icel. *saeti, set*, Sw. *säte*, a seat. *Site* is pron. in Sc. seat.
- MILNATHORT (Kinross). Prob. G. *meall na thòrraidh*, 'mound' or 'hill of the burial.'
- MILNGAVIE (Glasgow). Pron. Milgúy. G. *muileann-gaoithe*, 'a windmill;' or perh. G. *meall na gaoithe*, 'hill of the wind,' 'windy knoll.'
- MILNGRADEN (Coldstream). 1515, -gradon. Might be G. *muilean gradain*, 'mill of the grain dried by burning the straw;' or perh. G. *meall na gradain*, 'hill of the hazard.'
- MILNHOLME (? Kelso). 1376, Mylnholme. O.E. *mylen, miln*, a mill, + HOLM.

- MILTON (Auchendinny, Bannockburn, Glasgow), MILTON Brodie, Milton of Balgonie, Milton of Campsie, Milton Lockhart, &c. Eighteen 'Miltons' or 'mill-villages' in England.
- MINARD (L. Fyne). G. *mìn àird*, smooth height.
- MINCH (Channel, Lewis). Doubtful. Cf. La Manche, 'the sleeve,' French name of the English Channel.
- MINDRIM MILL (Yetholm). G. *mìn druim*, 'smooth hill-ridge,' lit. 'back.'
- MINGARRY CASTLE (Ardnamurchan). 1499, Mengarie. G. *mìn gàrallh*, 'smooth enclosure' or 'garden.'
- MINISHANT (Maybole). Prob. G. *muine seant*, 'sacred (L. *sanctus*) thicket.' Cf. CLAYSHANT.
- MINNIGAFF, or MONIGAFF (Newton-Stewart). *Old*, Monegoiff, Munygoiff. Possibly G. *muine gobha*, 'thicket of the smith.'
- MINTLAW (Peterhead). Prob. G. *moine t'lacha*, 'moss of the wild ducks,' as there is a moss here, but no 'law' or hill. Cf. MINISHANT and MONTROSE.
- MINTO (Roxburgh) and MINTO HILL and CRAIGS. *Sic* 1275; 1296, Mynetowe; c. 1320, Minthov. Prob. G. *mòin-teach*, a mossy spot, + Sc. *how*, O.E. *holh*, *holy*, a hollow, a hole.
- MOCHRUM (Port William). c. 1341, Mochrome, Mouchrum. Prob. G. *magh chrom*, 'crooked plain,' or *magh chruim*, 'plain of the circle.' Cf. MEARNS, MOY.
- MOFFAT. 1296, Moffete. Prob. G. *magh fadu*, 'long plain,' its very site; cf. above.
- MOIDART, MOYDART (Arisaig). 1309, Modworth; 1372, Mudewort; 1532, Moydort. Prob. 'muddy frith' or 'fjord'; Icel. *mod*, dust, Sw. *modd*, mud; and see KNOYDART.
- MOLENDINAR BURN (Glasgow). 1185, *Jocelyn*, Mellindonor. Said to be *Rivus Molendinarius*, 'the millers' stream;' but 1185 looks like G. *meall na dhuinne* (or *down*) *àrd*, 'hill with the brownish eminence,' i.e., the Necropolis hill.

MONADHLIATH MOUNTAINS (Inverness). G. = 'grey moor' or 'mountain' (*monadh*).

MONAN'S, St (Elie). Said to be fr. *Monanus*, Archdeacon of St Andrews, killed on 1st May 871. St *Moinenn* was Bishop of Clonfert, died 571; and St *Monyn* or *Modwenna* was a friend of St Patrick, died 519.

MONCRIEFF HILL (N. of river Earn). *a.* 1100, *Tighernac*, ann. 726, *Monid Croib*; ann. 728, *Monagh Craebi*. G. *monadh craoibh*, 'hill of the trees,' or *crubha*, 'of the haunch' or 'hoof.' Cf. CRIEFF and DUNCUB.

MONCUR, MONQUHUR (Carmylie). Prob. *Ulst. Ann.*, ann. 728, *Monitearno*, which will be G. *monadh càrnaich*, 'hill of the pagan priest,' or 'in the rocky spot;' but *-cur* seems to be fr. G. *car*, *cuir*, a turn, bend, cf. STRACHUR.

MONDYNE (Kincardine). 1251, *Monachedin*. G. *monach aodain* (W. *eiddyn*), 'hilly slope' or 'face.'

MONESS (Aberfeldy). G. *monadh eas*, 'hill of the water-fall.'

MONÉYDIE (Perth). 1294, *Monedy*, and so still pron. G. *monadh aodain* (W. *eiddyn*), 'face' or 'slope of the hill.'

MONIÁIVE (Thornhill). The *ai* pron. like *i* in ivy. *Old*, *Minnyhive*. Possibly G. *moine ghàbaidh*, 'dangerous moss,' *gh* lost by aspiration.

MONIFIETH (Carnoustie). *c.* 1205, *Monifod*; *c.* 1220, *Munifeth*, *Monifodh*, *-foth*. G. *moine fodha*, 'lower, under moss' or 'moor.'

MONIKIE (Carnoustie). Pron. *Monéeky*. *c.* 970, *Pict. Chron.*, *Eglis Monichti* i.e., prob. G. *eaglais manaich-tigh*, 'church of the monk's house;' form *Monichi* is also found.

MONIMAIL (Ladybank). 1250, *Monimel*; 1495, *Monymeal*. Prob. G. *moine mìl*, 'moss' or 'moor by the mound' or 'hill,' G. *meall*.

MONIMUSK (Aberdeen). *Sic* 1315; but *c.* 1170, *Munimusc*. G. *moine mus(g)ach*, 'nasty, filthy bog.'

MONKLAND, Old and New (Glasgow). 1323, *Munkland*. The land belonged to the see of Glasgow.

MONKTON (Prestwick). Pron. *Múnton*. Four in England.

- MON(T)QUHITTER (Turriff). Perh. G. *monadh mhiodair*, 'hill with the pasture ground.' Cf. DALWHINNY.
- MONREITH (Wigtown). *Old*, Murith, Menrethe. Perh. G. *moine riabhach*, 'grey moor.'
- MONTEITH, Lake of (Aberfoyle). *a.* 1200, Meneted; *c.* 1200, Menteth. Prob. G. *moine teichidh*, 'moor of the flight.' The river Teith in G. is *T(h)aich*.
- MONTEVIOT, or MOUNTEVIOT (Jedburgh). See TEVIOT.
- MONTROSE. *a.* 1200, Munros; 1296, Montrose; 1322, Monros; 1488, Montross. G. *moine t'rois*, 'moss on the peninsula.'
- MONYNUT WATER (Berwick). Prob. G. *moine cnuith*, 'moor with the (hazel) nuts;' influenced by O.E. *hnut*, a nut.
- MONZIE (Crieff). Pron. Mōnée. Prob. G. *monadh fhèidh*, 'hill of deer.' Cf. next. The *z* is the old Sc. *y*.
- MONZIEVAIRD (Crieff). 1251, Moeghavard; 1279, Morgoanerd. G. *mugh*, 'plain,' often in names as Mo- or Moy, or *monadh*, 'hill,' *a-bhàird*, 'of the bard' or 'rhymer.' The *r* in form 1279 must be an error.
- MOONZIE (Cupar). *c.* 1230, Mooney, and so now pron.; it seems to be the old Monechata (cf. MONIKIE). But perh. G. *muin fhèidh*, 'the deer's back;' *muin* is lit. the back of the neck. Cf. DRUM and MONZIE.
- MOORFOOT HILLS (Midlothian). *a.* 1150, Morthwait, -thuweit. Icel. *mór þveit*, 'moor-place.' Cf. MURRAYTHWAITE.
- MORANGIE (Tain). 1457, Morinchy; 1520, -inch. G. *mòr innis* or *innse*, 'big inch' or 'links' or 'pasture.' It is now pron. Mórinjy. Cf. 'Morinche,' found in 1550, near Killin.
- MORAY. *c.* 970, *Pict. Chron.*, Morovia; *Ulst. Ann.*, ann. 1085, Muireb; *a.* 1200, Muref; *Orkney. Sag.*, Maerhaefui; *c.* 1295, Morref. Possibly G. *mòr àbh*, 'big water,' referring to the river Spey.
- MORAY FRITH. In *Orkney. Sag.*, *c.* 1225, Breidafjord. O.N. = 'broad frith.'
- MORDINGTON (Berwick). 1250, -tun. Perh. *Martin's ton* (see p. lxxiv); cf. *mord* for G. *mart*, an ox, in Ardnamord, Galloway.

MORE, Ben (Perth, Mull, Assynt, Lewis). G. *beinn mòr*, 'big mountain.'

MOREBATTLE (Kelso). 1116, Mereboda; 1170, Merebotle; 1575, Morbottle; 1639, Marbotle. O.E. *mere-bottl*, 'lake-house' or 'dwelling.' *Bottl* is cognate with the O.N. *ból* so common in Sc. place-names. Cf. NEWBATTLE, a similar corruption, and Harbottle, near Rothbury. The *-boda* in 1116 is an early form of *booth*, earlier than any in Dr Murray's dictionary; cf. O.Icel. *búð*, Dan. and Sw. *bod*, a booth, dwelling.

MORHAM (Haddington). Sic 1250. O.E. *mór-hám*, 'moor-house' or 'village.'

MORMOND (Fraserburgh). G. *mòr monadh*, 'big hill.'

MORNINGSIDE (Edinburgh and Bathgate).

MORTLACH (Dufftown). a. 1300, Morthilache; also Muirthillauch; 1639, Murthlack. G. *mòr tulach*, 'big hillock.' Cf. MURTHLY.

MORTON (Thornhill) and HALF MORTON (Canonbie). Prob. fr. O.E. and Icel. *mór*, a moor, + *ton*; see p. lxxiv.

MORVEN (N. Argyle). G. *mòr bheinn*, 'big mountain;' so Morar, Arisaig, is 'big height,' G. *àrd*.

MORVERN (N. Argyle). 1343, Garwmorwarne (G. *garbh*, rough); 1475, Morvarne; a. 1500, *Bk. Clanranald*, Morbhairne. Prob. G. *mòr earrann*, 'great division' or 'province.'

MOSSAT (Aberdeensh.). Prob. 'mossy-place,' fr. Dan. *mos*, O.E. *meós*, + *-et*. Cf. AIKET, thicket, &c.

MOSSBANK (Lerwick), -END (Holytown), -GREEN (Crossgates). O.E. *meós*, Icel. *mosi*, Dan. *mos*, a moss or bog.

MOSSFENNAN (Peebles). c. 1260, Mospennoc; 1296, Mespennon. Prob. hybrid; 'moss by the *bheinnan*,' G. for 'little mountain.' The *p* marks the name as Brythonic. *Pennoc* is a tautology; W. *pen* and G. *cnoc*, both meaning 'hill.'

MOSSPAUL (Ewes Water). Prob. also hybrid; 'moss with the pool, hole, or bog;' G. *poll*, *puill*.

MOSSPEEBLE BURN (Ewes Water). Prob. 'moss' or 'bog by the tents;' W. *pebyll*. Cf. above, and PEEBLES.

- MOTHERWELL (Hamilton). 1362, Modyrwaile; 1373, Moder-vale. Prob. G. *mathair-bhaile*, 'mother's house' or 'village,' influenced by O.E. *móðor*, Dan. and Sw. *moder*, Icel. *móðir*, mother; and cf. BOTHWELL, close by. The Mother- is prob. the Virgin Mary (cf. LADYWELL and MARYWELL); but the O.E. *well*, *wella*, a well, would not give us *-waile* or *-vale*.
- MOULIN (Pitlochry). G. *muileann*, *muilinn*, a mill. Cf. O.E. *mylen*, a mill, and the name Milne.
- MOUND, The (Dornoch). This modern mound or breakwater at the head of Loch Fleet must not be confounded with *The Mounth* (i.e., the Grampians), G. *monath*, a hill, so frequently mentioned in early Scottish history.
- MOUNT FLORIDA and MOUNT VERNON (Glasgow). Recent. Mount Vernon is mentioned in the Glasgow Directory, 1787.
- MOUNTHOOLY (Aberdeen). Perh. G. *monath chùile*, 'hill with the corner' or 'nook' (*cuil*); cf. Knockhooly or -hillie, Colvend. But Tomnahulla, Galway, is the Ir. and G. *tuam na h'ulaidh*, 'mound of the altar tomb,' or, in Scottish G., rather 'grave with the treasure;' and *-hooly* may be fr. this.
- MOUSA (Shetland). *Sagas*, Mosey. 'Moss-isle;' Icel. *mosi*, Dan. and Sw. *mos*, + *ay*, *ey*, island (cf. 'Nethirmousland,' c. 1500, near Stromness). Not likely to be fr. Icel. *mús*, a mouse.
- MOUSWALD (Ruthwell). c. 1340, Musfold. Prob. O.E. *meós-fald* or Dan. *mos-fold*, 'moss-grown enclosure.' Cf. FAULHOUSE.
- MOY (S. of Inverness, and near L. Laggan). Inv. M., 1497, Moye; in G. Mhaigh, i.e., *magh*, *maigh*, a plain. Cf. MOCHRUM.
- MOYNESS (Forres). 1238, Moythus; c. 1285, Motheys; 1295, Moythes. ?G. *maoth eas*, 'soft, gentle water-fall.'
- MUASDALE (Argyle). Prob. Dan. *muus-dal*, 'valley of the field-mice;' cf. O.E. and Icel. *mús*, a mouse.
- MUCHALLS (Aberdeen). (Castle Fraser, Monimusk, used to be called Muchals or Muchil; in 1268, Mukual). Prob. G. *muc-ùl*, 'boar's (or pig's) cliff,' with Eng. plural *s*.

The old name of the district east of St Andrews, where 'Boarhills' now is, used to be 'Muicros' or 'Muckross' (as at Killarney), *i.e.*, 'boar's promontory.'

MUCK (Hebrides). G. *muc*, a whale, generally called *muc-mhara*, lit. 'sea-pig.'

MUCKAIRN (Taynuilt). 1527, Mocarne. Perh. G. *magh còirn*, 'plain, field of the cairn;' as likely *muc-earrann*, 'swine's portion' or 'lot.' Cf. MORVERN.

MUCKHART (Dollar). 1250, Mukard. G. *muc-àrd*, 'boar's' or 'sow's height.' Cf. AUCHTERMUCHTY and DOCHART.

MUGDOCH (Dumbarton). 750, *Irish chron.*, Magedaue. Prob. G. *mòg-a-clabhaich*, 'field of ploughed land.' Cf. DOCHART.

MUGDRUM, I. (Newburgh). Island like 'a sow's back;' G. *muic druim*.

MUGSTOT (Skye). 'Monk's place;' Icel. *muk-r*, for *munk-r*, a monk, + N. *staul-r* (= Ger. *stult*), = the G. *Baile mhan-aich*, Uist.

MUICHIDHU, Ben (Braemar). G. *beinn muich duibhe*, 'mountain of the black boar' (*muc*).

MUIRAXON and -AVONSIDE (Polmont). 'Moor of the river AVON;' O.E. and Icel. *mór*, Dan. *moer*, a moor, swamp.

MUIRDRUM (Carnoustie). 'Hill-ridge on the moor' (see DRUM). *Moor* (see above) is almost a G. word.

MUIRKIRK (Ayrsh., see above), MUIR of ORD (Beaully, see ORD), MUIRTOWN (Inverness).

MUIRNEAG (Lewis). G. diminutive of *muirn*, cheerfulness, joy. Name of a beautiful hill; the only one near here, which the fishers can see far out at sea.

MULBEN (Elgin). G. *maol beinn*, 'bare hill.'

MULL. *c.* 120, *Ptolemy*, Maleas; *a.* 700, *Adamnan*, 'Malea insula;' *Sagas*, Myl; *Act. Sanct.*, Mula; 1542, Mowill. These forms well illustrate the varying sound of the G. diphthong *ao* (cf. KYLE SKOW); G. *maol*, bald, bare.

MULL OF DEERNESS, or MOULHEAD (Orkney). *Sagas*, Múli. MULL OF GALLOWAY; 1375, *Barbour*, Muller Snook; &c. G. *maol*, 'brow of a rock, a cape;' prob. cognate with *maol*, bare.

- MÚMRILLS (Falkirk). Possibly G. *màm righle*, 'round hill of the reel' or 'dance;' with Eng. plural.
- MUNCHES (Dumfries). 1527, -cheiss. G. *moine cheis*, 'moss, bog of the furrow' or 'of the swine.'
- MUNGAIL MILL (Falkirk). Prob. G. *moine calla*, 'bog, moss of loss, disaster,' or perh. fr. *gall, gail*, a stranger. There was once a large bog here.
- MUNLOCHY (Fortrose). 1605, Mullochic. Either G. *maol lochan*, 'bare little loch' or 'bay,' or *moine lochain*, 'moss, bog by the little loch.'
- MURKLE (Caithness). *Old*, Myrkhol. Icel. *myrk-r hol*, 'dark, dusky hole;' cf. 'mirk' and 'murky.'
- MURLAGAN (R. Spean). G. *mùr lagain*, 'the house' or 'wall of the little hollow' (*lag*).
- MURRAYFIELD (Edinburgh) and MURRAYTHWAITE (Ecclefechan). Eccl. M., a. 1300, Moryquhat. Both mean the same, *thwaite* being the Icel. *preit*, = 'place.' Common south of Carlisle—Braithwaite, Crosthwaite, &c. The surname Murray comes from MORAY.
- MURROES (Dundee). c. 1205, Muraus; 1250, Moreus. ? G. *mòr uisg*, 'big water.'
- MURTHILL (Tannadice). 1360, Murethlyn; c. 1390, Morthyll. G. *mòr tulachan* or *tulach*, 'big hillock,' cf. next. But the ending has plainly been conformed to the Eng. *hill*.
- MURTHLY (Dunkeld). G. *mòr tulach*, 'big mound' or 'hill,' = MORTLACH.
- MURTLE (Cults). Prob. G. *mòr tuil*, 'big stream' or 'flood;' *re* the river Dee. Cf. DUTHIL.
- MUSSELBURGH (Portobello). 1250, Muskilburk. From Fr. *muscle*, meaning, as here, 'a mussel;' also 'muscle.' On *burgh*, see p. lxxiii.
- MUTHILL (Crieff). 1199, Mothel. O.E. *mót-hill*, 'hill of the meeting' (cf. 'the Mute Hill,' Scone; 'a moot point;' and Witenagemôt).
- MUTTONHOLE (Edinburgh). Humorous name, found as early as a map of 1680. Now usually called Davidson's Mains.
- MYLNEFIELD (Dundee). The name Mylne is fr. G. *muileann*, a mill.

MYRESIDE (Edinburgh). Icel. *myri*, *mýrr*, bog, swamp, the Eng. *mire*. Cf. BOGSIDE and WHITEMIRE.

N

NACKERTY (Bothwell). Prob. G. *cnac-àird*, 'height of the fissure' or 'crack' (*cnac*).

NAIRN (river and town). c. 1200, *Hoveden*, Ilvernarran (*i.e.*, Invern-); 1283, Inernarn; 1583, Narne. Thought to be one of the very few cases of names where initial *n* represents the article; so perh. G. *an arn*, 'the loin' or 'flank'; or *an earrann*, 'the division, province,' cf. MORVERN.

NAVER, R. (Sutherland). Prob. *Ptolemy's* (c. 120) Nabaros; 1268, Strathnair; 1401, -navyr; 1427, -nawarne. Prob. G. *naomh àrd*, 'holy height.' Cf. Elachnave or *eilean na naomh*, an islet off Mull, = 'isle of saints.' But Navar, Brechin, *old*, Nethener, is said to be Celtic *neth var*, 'whirling streams,' which is doubtful.

NAVIDALE (Helmsdale). Perh. Dan. *nav-dal*, 'valley like the nave of a wheel.'

NAVITY (Cromarty). 1578, Navite. G. *naomh àite*, 'holy place' or 'spot.'

NEANT, R. (L. Etive). Looks like W. *nant*, a stream, or a ravine; but this is a very un-Brythonic region; ? G. *neanntag*, nettles.

NEIDPATH CASTLE (Peebles). Either fr. Dan. *nöl*, 'neat-cattle,' or W. *nyddu*, to twist, turn, referring to the river Tweed. Path is the O.E. *paeth*.

NEILSTON (Barrhead). c. 1160, Neilstoun; c. 1220, Neleston. The O'Neils were a royal race in Ireland.

NELL, Loch (Oban). G. *loch-nan-eala*, 'loch of the swan.'

NENTHORN (Kelso). 1204, Naythansthorn. ? Who was Nathan.

NESS, R. and L. (Inverness, and in Lewis). a. 700, *Adamnan*, river and loch, Nisa, Nesa; a. 1300, Nis. Can it be G. *nios*, from below, up? Lewis N. is Icel. N., and O.E. *naes*, cape, *lit.* nose.

NESTING BAY (Shetland). Icel. *nes ping*, 'ness' or 'cape of the thing or meeting.'

- NETHERBURN (Lanarksh.), NETHERCLEUGH (Lockerbie, see BUCCLEUCH), NETHER DALLACHY (Fochabers), NETHERLEY (Muchalls, *lee*, a meadow), NETHERTON (Bearsden), NETHERURD (see KIRKURD).
- NETHY, R. and Bridge (Grantown). See ABERNETHY.
- NEVIS, Ben and R. (Fort William). *Sic* 1532; 1552, Nevess. Pron. Néevush. Prob. G. *nimh uisg*, 'biting cold water;' *nimh* is properly a noun.
- NEW ABBEY (Kirkcudbright). 1301, La Nouvelle Abbey. Abbey of Sweetheart (Douce Cœur), founded here by Lady Devorgilla in 1275.
- NEWARK (Port Glasgow). (*Cf.* 'Newark one Spey,' 1492.) = 'New work,' *i.e.*, 'new castle.' There was a castle here. *Work*, Sc. *warck*, does not occur in this sense in O.E.; but *cf.* 'outwork' and 'bulwark,' Old Germ. *bolwerk*, Dan. *bulværk*.
- NEWARTHILL (Motherwell). Prob. tautology, G. *nuath ard* 'new hill.'
- NEWBATTLE (Dalkeith). 1141, Niwebothla; *c.* 1145, Newbotill; 1222, Neubotle; *a.* 1500, Nowbatile; 1825, Newbottle. O.E. *neowe bottl*, 'new dwelling.' *Cf.* MOREBATTLE, and Newbottle, Durham.
- NEWBIGGING (Oxnam, Carnwath, Monifieth, S. Ronaldshay). Oxn. N., 1153, -bigginghe. A 'bigging' is a building, Dr Murray's earliest quotation being *c.* 1250 fr. 'Genesis and Exodus;' *cf.* Dan. *bygge*, to build, *bygning*, a building. Four Newbiggins in England.
- NEWBRIDGE (Dumfries), NEWCASTLETON (Roxburgh), NEWHILLS (Aberdeen), NEWHOUSE (Airdrie), NEWLANDS (Peebles and Grangemouth), NEWMAINS (Holytown, see MAINS), NEWMILL (Keith), NEWMILNS (Kilmarnock, *cf.* MILNHOLME), NEWPORT¹ (Dundee; nine in England).
- NEWBURGH (Fife, Aberdeen). Fife N., prob. *a.* 1130, *Sin. Durham*, re ann. 756, Niwanbyrig; 1309, Noviburgum; it is not, then, a very new burgh! *Burgh* see p. lxxiii.
- NEWBURN (Largo). 1250, Nithbren, *i.e.*, 'new burn' or 'stream.' See NITH and BURN OF CAMBUS. Also in Northumberland.

¹ This may or may not be the 'Newporth,' *temp.* William Lion, in *McLrose Chartulary*, i. 33.

NEWHAVEN (Leith), 1510, *Edinburgh Charter*, 'The new haven lately made by the said king,' James IV.

NEWSEAT (Peterhead). *Cf.* MILLSEAT, in same district.

NEWSTEAD (Melrose). *Stead* is O.E. *steale*, Dan. *sted*, a place; *cf.* 'farm-steading.' Also in Notts. Near by is Red Abbey Stead.

NEWTON (Glasgow, Dysart, &c.; thirty-four in England), NEWTON FERRY (Lochmaddy), NEWTON GRANGE (Dalkeith, see ABBOTSGRANGE), NEWTONHEAD (Ayr), NEWTONHILL (Stonehaven), NEWTON MEARNS (Glasgow), NEWTON-ON-AYR, NEWTON or KIRKNEWTON (Midealder; 1250, Neutun), NEWTON OF FERINTOSH (Ross-shire), NEWTON STEWART (modern).

NEWTOWN (Kirkealdy, Dumbarton), NEWTOWN ST BOSWELL'S (Roxburgh). Twenty Newtowns in England.

NEWTYLE (Coupar Angus). 1199, Neutile; 1250, -tyl. G. *nuadh tulach*, 'new hill.'

NIDDRIE (Musselburgh, Winchburgh). 1572, Nidderie Prob. G. *nuadh* (or W. *newydd*) *àiridh*, 'new shealing or summer shepherd's hut. *Cf.* BLINGERY.

NIGG (Aberdeen, Invergordon). Abdn. N., 1250, Nig Ross N., 1296, Nig. Prof. M'Kinnon's derivation, G. *an uig*, 'the bay,' is only possible. Perh. G. and Ir. *niàc*, a nook or corner.

NINIAN'S, St (Stirling, &c.). Stirl. N., 1301, Seint Rineyan. There are twenty-five chapels in Scotland dedicated to St *Ninian*, or *Ringan*, of Whithorn, c. 390, first missionary in Scotland.

NISBET (Jedburgh, Biggar). Jed. N., 1298, Nesebit. ? 'Ness-bit,' i.e., prominent, projecting site; O.E. and Dan. *nes*, Icel. *nes*, a ness, cognate with *nose*, O.E. *nāsn*, Icel. *nös*, Dan. *nese*, and O.E. *bita*, O.N. *biti*, Sw. *bit*, a bit, mouthful. *Bit* is used in Sc. for a piece of ground; see, e.g., Scott, *Waverley*, iii. 237.

NITH, R. (Dumfries). *Sic* 1327; c. 120, *Ptolemy*, Novios; and found in *Nil-uari* (Bede), tribe of Picts who inhabited Galloway. Prob. same root as W. *newydd*, L. *novus*, new. *Cf.* NEWBURN.

NITHSDALE. *a.* 1350, Stranith, Stranid, *i.e.*, the strath of the Nith.'

NITSHILL (Paisley). ? 'Nuts' hill; O.E. *hnut*, Icel. *hnót*, Dan. *nöd*, a nut.

NOBLEHOUSE (Peebles).

NOE GLEN (Ben Cruachan). Prob. G. *nodha*, new.

NORMAN'S LAW (Cupar). Law is O.E. *hláew*, a hill.

NORRIESTON (Stirling). *Norrie* is a common Sc. surname. *Cf.* Norrie's Law, Largo.

NORTH WATER BRIDGE (Laurencekirk).

NORTON (Edinburgh). *c.* 1380, Nortoun. O.E. *north*, Sw. and Dan. *nord*, north or nor'. Fifty-seven in England.

NOSS OF BRESSAY (Shetland). *Sagas*, and 1539, Nos. Icel. *nös*, a nose, akin to *ness*.

NOVÁR (Dingwall). Perh. G. *nodha bharr*, 'the new hill' or 'height.' *Cf.* NEWTYLE.

NUNTON (Lochmaddy). *Cf.* MONKTON and MUGSTON.

O

OA, Mull of (Islay). In G. *maol-na-Ho*. Hardly fr. G. *ubh* (pron. oo), an egg. Perh. Norse.

OAKBANK (Midcalder).

OAKLEY (Dunfermline). 'Oak meadow.' Three in England.

OATHLAW (Breachin). 1635, Ouathlaw. G. *abh àth*, 'stream with the ford,' *cf.* AWE, *old* Ow; and see LAW.

OATLANDS (Glasgow). Also near Weybridge.

OBAN. G. = 'little bay.'

OBBE (Portree). G. *òb*, *òba*, a bay.

OCCUMSTER (Lybster). ? 'Occan's place.' On *-ster*, see p. lxx.

OCHIL HILLS (Alloa). The Geographer of Ravenna has 'Cindocellum,' = *ceann ochil* (*cf.* KINALDIE), so Skene; *c.* 850, *Bk. Lecan*, Sliab (*i.e.*, hill) Nochel; 1461, Oychellis. W. *uchel*, high. *Cf.* AUCHELCHANZIE and OGLE.

OCHILTREE (Auchinleck and Galloway). Auch. O., *a.* 1200, Okeltre; 1537-72, Vchiltre. Gall. O., *old*, Uchiltry. W. *uchel tre*, 'high house.'

OCHTER- or AUCHTERTYRE (Crieff). G. *uachdar tìr* (W. *uchder tìr*), 'high land.' *Cf.* AUCHTERARDER.

- OCTAVULLIN (Islay). G. *ochdamh-a-mhuilinn*, 'the eighth (cf. L. *octavus*) belonging to the mill.' On land measurement, see p. lvii.
- ODAIRN, L. (Lewis). ?G. *odha-carrann*, 'the grandchild's division' or 'share.' Cf. MORVERN.
- Ogilvie GLEN (Forfar). c. 1205, Ogilvin. First syll. prob. W. *uehl*, high, and the second, G. *bheinn*, a hill. Cf. OCHIL.
- OGLE GLEN (Killin). = OCHIL, and so Brythonic.
- OLD ABERDEEN. Eight places called Old in England.
- OLDHAMSTOCKS (Cockburnspath). 1250, Aldhamstok; 1567, Auldhamesokkes. O.E. *ald hám stoc(c)*, 'old home stock' or 'stump' or 'block' (cf. Dan. *stok*; Iccl. *stokk-r*, a block, cognate with *stack* and *stick*, and cf. the 'stocks' on which a ship rests). The second syllable of Knockstocks, Galloway, must have the same origin.
- OLD MAN OF HOY (Orkney). A striking high rock there.
- OLLABERRY (N. of Lerwick). *Saga*, Olafsberg, i.e., 'King Olaf's burgh' (see BORGUE, and cf. TURNBERRY). St Olaf or King Olaf the Holy was King of Norway, 1015-30.
- OLNAFIRTH (Shetland). FIRTH or 'bay like the forearm;' Iccl. *alín* or *öln*, Sw. *aln*, = the Eng. *ell*. Cf. Olney.
- OLRIG (Thurso). c. 1230, Olrich; 1587, -rik. Prob. 'alder-ridge;' O.N. *öltr*, an alder; possibly fr. N. *ole*, old. On *rig*, see BISHOPBRIGGS.
- OMOA (Holytown). Presumably called after the port of Omoa in Honduras.
- ONICH (Ballachulish). Said to be G. *ochanaich*, 'wailing for the dead,' because the boats started from here for the island burial-places.
- ONWEATHER HILL (Tweeddale).
- ORAN- or ORONSAY (Colonsay, W. Skye, Bracadale, L. Sunart, Coll, and Lewis). 'St Oran's isle' (O.N. *ay*, *ey*, *a*) or 'isthmus' (G. *aoi*, see COLONSAY). Oran or Odhran was an Irish friend of St Columba, died 548.
- ORCHARD (Hamilton). 1368, 'Terrae de Pomario,' i.e., 'lands of Orchard;' fr. O.E. *ortgeard*, *wyrtygeard*, 'wort-yard' or 'garden.'

- ORD (Caithness) and MUIR OF ORD (Beauly). G. *òrd*, 'a steep, rounded height.' Thus Ordhead, Tillyfourie, is a tautology.
- ORDIQUHILL (Banff). Local pron. Ordifùll. G. *òrd-a-bhuill*, 'height in the plot of ground' (*ball*). *Qu* is = *w*; cf. LATHERONWHEEL.
- ORKNEY. *Strabo*, bk. ii., fr. Pytheas, c. B.C. 330, 'Ορκας (prob. earliest Sc. name on record). 45 A.D., *Pomponius Mela*, Orcades; c. 970, *Pict. Chron.*, Orkaneya; c. 1295, Orkenneye; 1375, Orkenay; 1420, Orknoy; also 1115, 'jarl i Orkneyium.' 'Whale isles;' Gk. *ὄρυξ, -vyos*, L. *orca*, N. *orc*, a whale. On G. *orc* = L. *porcus*, a pig, see p. xxvi. *Ay, ey, a* is O.N. for 'island.'
- ORLOGE KNOWE (Wigtown). O.Fr. *horloge*, L. *horologium*, a sundial or water-clock. See KNOWE.
- ORMIDALE (L. Riddon). 'Orme's valley;' N. *dal*.
- ORMISTON (Tranent) and GLENORMISTON (R. Tweed). Tran. O., *sic* 1293; c. 1160, Ormystone. 'Orme's dwelling' or 'village;' O.E. *ton, tūn*. Cf. Ormesby, Ormskirk, and Great Orme's Head.
- ORMSARY (Ardrishaig). ? 'Orme's shieling' or 'hut;' G. *àiridh*. Cf. GLASSARY.
- ORPHIR (Kirkwall). c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Jorfiara; but other *Sagas*, Orfiara; c. 1500, Orphair. *Orfiris -ey*, or *-a* is the N. name for an island joined at low water with the mainland.
- ORR OF ORE WATER (Leven). Perh. Ptolemy's town, Orrea. G. *odhar* (pron. owr), grey, or *oir*, a corner, edge.
- ORTON (Fochabers). 'At the border' or 'edge of the hill;' G. *oir dhùn*. See *ton*, p. lxxv.
- ORWELL (Kinross). 1330, Urwell. Perh. 'village (G. *b(h)ail*) by the water.' See URR, and cf. FARNELL.
- OSPIDALE (Dornoch). Prob. 1384, Hospostyl; 1583, Obstuill. Prob. 'valley (N. *dal*) of the hospice' or 'inn;' Fr. *hospice*, L. *hospitium*. Cf. DALNASPIDAL.
- OSTAIG (Sleat). O.N. = 'east bay;' cf. *Icecl. aust*, O.E. *east*, the east.
- OTTER FERRY (L. Fyne). Cf. Otterburn.
- OTTERSTON (Aberdour, Fife). *Old*, Otherston. *Other* was a Saxon settler. See *ton*, p. lxx.

OUTON. 'Out-ton' or 'hamlet,' outside the town of Whithorn.

OVERTON, -TOWN (Dumbarton, Wishaw, New Abbey).
'Upper village.' Six in England.

OXGANG (Grangemouth and Kirkintilloch). Prob. named
fr. a grant of land to a church or abbey of as much
land as an ox could plough or 'gang' over in a day.
Sc. *gang* is 'to go.'

OXNAM (Jedburgh). c. 1150, Oxeneham; 1177, Oxeham;
c. 1360, Oxinghame. 'Home of the oxen;' O.E.
oxena-hām. = Oxenholme, near Kendal.

OXTON (Lauder). O.E. *oxa*, Icel. *oxi*, Dan. and Sw. *oxe*,
an ox; cf. above. Three in England.

OYKELL, R. (Sutherland). 1365, Okel; 1490, Ochell; 1515,
Akkell. Though this is a very un-Brythonic region,
perh. = OCHIL, fr. W. *uchel*, high. This is the Ekkials-
bakki or 'coast' or 'border of the river Oyke,' in the
Flateyjarbok, c. 1390; but Dr Jos. Anderson thinks
Ekkialsbakki in *Orkney. Sag.*, lxviii., is for Atjokls-
bakki, i.e., 'coast nearest ATHOLE.'

OYNE (Insch). a. 1300, Oryn. Prob. a form of G. *abhuinn*,
a river. Cf. ABOYNE.

P

PABAY (off Barra). O.N. *pap-ay*, 'priest's isle,' = PAPA.
P and b often interchange, see p. xxvi.

PADANARAM (Forfar). Fancy name, meaning Padan in
Syria. See *Genesis*, xlviii. 7.

PAISLEY. 1157, Passeleth; 1158, Paisleth; c. 1550, Passele.
Prob. 'at the front of the slope,' which suits the site of
the old town, fr. G. *bathais* (*th* mute, and with the
Brythonic *p* for *b*), brow, front, and *leatharl*, a slope,
declivity. Cf. Howpasley, Robertson, Roxburgh.

PALDY'S WELL (Fordoun). Fr. *Palladius*, missionary from
Rome, said to have been here c. 430 A.D.

PALINKUM (Kirkmaiden). Prob. Brythonic, *poll lynn cam*,
'stream with crooked pools.'

PALNACKIE (Dalbeattie). Prob. G. *poll an achaidh*, 'stream
in the field.'

PALNURE (Newton Stewart). *Old*, Polnewyir. G. and Ir. *poll n'iuibhar*, 'stream of the yews.' *Cf.* Newry.

PANBRIDE (Arbroath). *c.* 1200, Pannebrid; 1485, Panbrid. *Ban* or *pan* is a G. prefix = 'female,' 'she-.' *Bride* is St Bridget; see KILBRIDE.

PANMURE (Forfar). 1286, Pannemore. Prob. G. *bàn*, *bàine*, white, light in colour, waste, + O.E. and Icel. *mór*, Sc. *muir*, a moor, almost a G. word.

PAPA, LITTLE, and STOUR (Shetland), PAPA STRONSAY and WESTRAY (Orkney). *Saga*, Papey litla; 1229, Papey stora; *c.* 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Papey (= P. Westray). O.N. *pap-ey* is 'priest's isle,' strictly that of a monk from Iona.¹ *Pap* is same root as pope and papa. *Litill*, *litla* is O.N. or Icel. for 'little;' *stor* (pron. stour), *stora* is O.N. for 'great;' WESTRAY means 'western isle;' and *cf.* STRONSAY.

PAPILL (Unst and Yell) and PAPLAY (Mainland and S. Ronaldshay, Orkney). Papl., *c.* 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Papuley, Papuli; 1369, Pappley; 1506, Pappale. 'Island of the *papulus*,' *i.e.*, little 'pope' or priest. *Cf.* above, and the Papyli of Iceland.

PAPS OF JURA. Hills so called fr. their shape.

PARDOVAN (Linlithgow). Pron. -dúvan; *a.* 1150, Pardufin. G. *barr dubhain*, 'height like a hook or claw.'

PARENWELL (Kinross). Well of the saint called in W. *Piran*, and in Corn. *Peran*; but in Ir. *Kieran*, of Clonmacnois, 6th century. *Cf.* KILKERRAN, and Peranwell and Peranzabuloe (= *in subulis*), Cornwall.

PARK (Banchory, Old Luce, Lewis, &c.). G. *paire*, W. *parwg*, O.E. *pearruc*, an enclosed field, park.

PARKFOOT (Falkirk, &c.), PARKGATE (Dumfries; three in England), PARKHEAD (Glasgow), PARKHILL (E. Ross and Dyce).

PARTICK (Glasgow). 1136, Perdyec; 1158, Perthec; 1483, Perthic. A difficult name; perh. G. *barr dhu uige*,

¹ *Cf.* 'Sanctus Patricius, papa noster,' in letter of Cumman, 634 A.D.

'height of the dark nook' or 'cave,' but this does not seem very apposite. Possibly *aper dhu ec*, Celtic for 'at the confluence' or 'mouth of the dark water' (see PERTH, ECK, ECKFORD); Kelvin and Clyde join here. Cf. p. xxix.

PARTON (Castle-Douglas). G. *portan*, 'little port' or 'harbour.' Cf. Parton, Whitehaven; and Parteen, several in Ireland.

PATHSTRUIE (Forgandenny). ? G. *both sruthain*, 'house on the little stream' (cf. BATHGATE and STRUAN). Possibly fr. G. *poit*, and so 'cauldron, pool on the little stream.'

PATNA (R. Doon). Presumably after Patna on the Ganges.

PAXTON (Berwick). ? 'Place' or 'village of the packs;' Dan. *pak*, *pakke*, G. and Ir. *pac*, a pack or bundle.

PEAT INN (Ceres) and PEAT HASS (Carsphairn). Our Eng. word *peat* is not, as some dictionaries say, the same as the Eng., especially Devonshire, *beat*, 'the rough sod of the moorland.' *Hass* means 'gap, opening,' prob. same as M.E. *halse*, Icel. and Dan. *halls*, the neck; and as *hawse*, the hole in a ship's bow.

PEEBLES. 1116, Pobles; 1126, Pebles. W. *pabell*, plural *pebyll*, a tent. The *s* is the Eng. plural.

PEFFER, R. (E. Ross-sh.), and PEFFER BURN (Duddingston). Ross. P., 1528, Paferay. Dr Skene says, corruption of G. *aifrenn*, 'offerer.' See INCHAFFRAY.

PENCAITLAND (Haddington). a. 1150, Pencatlet; 1250, -katland. 'Land of the hill (W. *pen*) of *Cat*' or '*Ché*.' See INCHKEITH, KEITH.

PENDRICH (Tweeddale and Perthsh.). 'Hill of the view' (W. *drych*, a spectacle), or perh. 'of the meteor' (G. *dreay*, *dreige*). *Pen* is the W. or Brythonic form of the G. *beinn*. Cf. PITTENDRIECH.

PENICUK (Midlothian). 1250, Penicok; 1296, -yeoke. W. *pen-y-cog*, 'hill of the cuckoo.'

PENNAN (Fraserburgh). Sic 1654. Prob. = G. *beinnan*, 'a little hill' (cf. BINNY). The only Pen- north of Perth.

PENNILEE (Paisley). Quite possibly 'penny-lea' or 'meadow;' on the old land measures, see p. lvii. If Celtic, perh. *pen na lithe*, 'hill of the spate.'

PENNINGHAME (Newton Stewart). 1576, Pennegem. O.E. *peneg hám*, 'penny holding' or 'land;' O.E. also has the form *penning*. The penny was a frequent land measure in the west of Scotland; *cf.*, too, Merkland, Dunscore, and Poundland in Parton; also Pennington, Ulverston. In the south-west of Scotland are also Pennymuir and Pennytown.

PENNYGANT (Tweeddale). Prob. W. *pen y gan*, 'hill of the thrush;' also in Yorkshire. *Cf.* PENICUIK.

PENNYGHAEL (Argyle) and PENNYGOWN (Mull). Here *penny* is the diminutive of W. *pen*, or G. *beimán*, 'little hill' — 'of the Gael,' and 'of the smith;' G. *gobhann*. *Cf.* PENNAN and BINNY; also 'Pennyfurt' (*sic* 1596), in Lorn.

PENPONT (Thornhill). Pron. -púnt; W. *pen y pont*, 'hill of the bridge,' L. *pons*, -tis. *Cf.* 'Kinpunt,' Roxburgh, *sic* in 1316.

PENTLAND FIRTH and PENTLAND HILLS. P. Hills, *sic* 1250; but *a.* 1150, Pentlant; *Sagas*, Petlands fjord (they tell that the Norsemen learnt this name from the natives); 1403, Mare Petlandicum. Generally thought to be a corruption of 'Picts' or Pehts' land.' *Land* is so spelt in Icel., Dan., and O.E.

PENVENNA (Tweeddale). ? W. *pen banau* or *ban*, 'hill with the peak' or 'beacon.'

PERCEBIE (Dumfries), PERCETON (Ayr). 'Percy's dwelling' or 'village;' northern O.E. and Dan. *bí*, *bý*. *Cf.* p. lxiii.

PERCLEWAN (Dalrymple). Prob. G. *paire leanhan*, 'park with the elms.' *Cf.* BLALOWAN.

PERSIE (Blairgowrie). G. *pearsa*, a person, 'a parson.' The -ie may represent G. *achadh*, a field (*cf.* Perselbus, Mull, 'priest's place' or 'farm'). On *bus*, see p. lxiv.

PERTH. *Sic a.* 1150; *c.* 1178, Pert; 1220, 'St Johnstoun or Perth;' 1527, Boece, Bertha, which shows Boece thought the name was the G. *barr Tha*, 'height over the Tay,' *i.e.*, Kinnoull Hill. Possibly it means 'at the confluence of the TAY, with the Almond or Earn.' *Aber* could easily become *per*. See p. xxix, and *cf.* 'Bergeveny' (*sic* 1291) for Abergaveny, and PARTICK.

- PETERCULTER. Perh. corruption of *pette cul tìre*, 'plot at the back of the land.' See PETTY and COULTER; but *cf.* MARYCULTER.
- PETERHEAD. *Old charter*, Petri promontorium; 1654, *R. Gordon*, 'Oppidulum Peter-head.'
- PETTICUR (Kinghorn). *Old G.* *pette cuir*, 'bit of land at the bend' or 'turn' (*car*). See PETTY.
- PETTINAIN (Carstairs). *c.* 1150, Pedynnan; *c.* 1180, Padimnan, -uenane; *c.* 1580, Pettynane. Prob. *G.* *pette n'en*, 'bit of land with the birds,' *en* (pron. ain), a bird.
- PETTY (Fort George). *Cf. a.* 1000, *Bk. Deer*, 'Pette mac Garnait,' *i.e.*, homestead of Garnait's son. *Pette*, also found in names as Pedy, pett, peth, pith, put, is Pictish, meaning 'bit of land,' then 'hamlet,' in *G.*, *i.e.*, the dialect of the Dalriad Scots, which afterwards became the universal speech, often rendered by *baile*. *Cf.* PITLOCHRY, &c.
- PHILIPSTOUN (Linlithgow). *Sic* 1720.
- PHILORTH (Buchan). *Sic* 1361; but *a.* 1300, Fylorthe. Perh. *G.* *féille ghort*, 'market-field,' *gh* quiescent. *G.* *féill* is a feast, fair, market, holiday.
- PHYSGILL (Glasserton). *Old*, Fishecgil. *Dan.* *fisk gil*, 'fish gill;' *cf.* O.E. *fisc*, and AUCHINGILL.
- PIEROWAAL OR -WALL (Westray). Hardly 'the pier on the bay;' O.F. *piere*, Mod. Fr. *pierre*, L. and Gk. *petra*, a stone. On O.N. *vag-r*, a bay, here *wall*, see KIRKWALL. Perh. 'Peter's bay;' but prob. 'little bay,' Sc. *peerie*, little, a word common in the Orkneys; *cf.* 'The Peerie Sea,' Kirkwall.
- PILRIG (Leith) and PILTON (Grantont). *W.* *pill*, a moated fort, a 'peel;' *cf.* Pilmore, St Andrews; and see RIGG.
- PINKIE, OR -KEY (Musselburgh). Perh. cognate with Old Sc. *bink*, *binkie*, a 'bank' of earth.
- PINMORE (S. Ayr). Brythonic form of *G.* *beinn mòr*, 'big hill.' The most northerly Pin- is Pinvally (= *beinn bhaile*), near Cumnock.
- PINWHERRIE, -IRRIE (S. Ayr). Prob. 'hill of the copse;' *G.* *fhoithre* (pron. whirry), and see above.
- PIRN MILL (W. Arran). *Pirn* is Sc. for a reel or bobbin. *Cf.* Pirnhill, Innerleithen.

- PITALPIN (Dundee). 'Land of King Kenneth MacAlpin,'
c. 850. See PETTY.
- PITCAIRN and PITCAIRNGREEN (Perth). 1247, Peticarne.
Old G. *pette càirn*, 'field of the cairn' or 'barrow.'
- PITCAPLE (Aberdeen). 'Field of the mare' (G. *capuill* ;
cf. KINCAPLE), or 'of the chapel' (G. *caibeil*).
- PITCORTHY (Carnbee). a. 1150, Pethcorthyn; c. 1195, Peth-
corthing, Pitcortyne. Prob. 'field of the stingy fellow,
miser;' G. *gortan*, -*ain*.
- PITCULLO (Fife). Sic 1517. Prob. 'field of Cullo;' the
surname Kello is still found. Cf. Edenticullo, Ireland,
= 'slope of the house of Collo;' Ir. *tigh Colla*.
- PITFODDLES (Forfar). 1525, Petfothellis. 'Field of the
foundling or waif;' G. *faodail*, with Eng. plural s.
- PITFOUR (Avoch). c. 1340, Pethfouyr. 'Cold field' or
'hamlet.' G. *fuar*, cold; = BAIFOUR.
- PITGAVENY (Elgin). Some think = a. 1100, Bothnguanan;
1187, -gouane; 1251, Bothgauenan, i.e., G. *both na
gobhainn*, 'house of the smith;' but there seems no
other case of *pit* (cf. PETTY) being rendered by G. *both*.
Dr M'Lauchlan says, Bothnguanan is Boath, near Forres,
and that the final syllables of a name often drop; cf.
INVER. In any case the meaning is almost the same.
- PITILIE (Aberfeldy). Pron. -élie; G. *pit-a-dhile*, 'hollow
of the water.' Cf. Cnocadile, Duncansbay.
- PITKEATHLY, -CAITHLY (Bridge of Earn). Prob. 'field of the
seeds' or 'chaff;' G. *càithlich*.
- PITKELLONY (Muthill). ? 'Field of the multitude;' G.
coilinne, fr. *coimh-lion*, or 'of the truant, poltroon,' G.
coilleannich.
- PITLESSIE (Ladybank). 'Bit of land with the garden;' G.
lios, -*ise*.
- PITLOCHRY. In G. Bailechlochrie, *ch* quiescent; either
'hamlet,' 'field of the assembly' or 'convent' (G.
chlochar, -*air*), or 'of the stepping-stones' (G. *clochran*,
-*ain*).
- PITLOUR (Kinross). 'Village of the lepers;' G. *lobhar*.
Cf., c. 1190, 'Petenlouer,' in Aberdeen.
- PITLURG. 'Field on the slope' or 'little hill;' G. *learg*, -*eirg*.

PITMEDDEN (Dyce). ‘Middle, centre bit of land;’ G. *meadhon*, the middle.

PITMILLY (Crail). 1211, Putmullin. ‘Land, hamlet of the mill;’ G. *muileann*, -*inn*.

PITRODIE (Errol). ‘Land, hamlet by the wayside, or road;’ G. *ròd*, *ròid*.

PITSCOTTIE (Cupar). ‘Land of the small farm’ or ‘flock;’ G. *sgotan*, -*ain*.

PITSLIGO (Fraserburgh). *Sic* 1467. ‘Shelly land;’ G. and Ir. *sligeach*. Cf. Sligo.

PITTEDIE (Kirkcaldy). ‘Bit of land on the slope’ or ‘hill-face;’ G. *aodann*, -*ainn*, W. *eiddyn*. But Killeedy, Limerick, is fr. *Ite* or *Ide*, famous Irish virgin and saint, c. 500 A.D.

PITTENDREICH (Denino). Cf. a ‘Petyndreih,’ 1140, in *Chart. Newbattle*. Perh. Old G. *pette na drioga*, ‘field of the drop’ or ‘tear’ (but see PENDRICH). Mr W. J. Liddell says, ‘land covered with heather;’ G. *fraoch*, *fraoich*.

PITTENWEEM (Anstruther). a. 1150, Petnaweem; 1528, Pittenwemyss. ‘Land, hamlet with the caves;’ G. *uamh*. Cf. WEMYSS.

PLADDA (Arran). 1549, Flada; 1609, Pladow. Dan. *flad-a*, ‘flat isle’ (cf. Iccl. *flat-r*, and Sw. *flat*, flat; also cf. Fladda, Treshnish Isles, and Fladay, Barra).

PLAIDY (Turriff). Perh. G. *plaid*, -*de*, an ambush; also cf. DRUMBLADE.

PLAINS (Airdrie).

PLANTATION (Govan). In 1783, ‘Craigiehall’ was purchased by a John Robertson, who had made his money in the West Indian plantations.

PLASCOW (Kirkgunzeon). Prob. W. *plas cu*, ‘dear place.’ Cf. GLASGOW, LINLITHGOW.

PLEAN (Bannockburn). 1745, Plen, and so pron. still. ? G. *blìan*, ‘the flank, groin, or as an adjective, ‘lean, starved.’

PLEWLANDS (Edinburgh and Peeblessh.). Edin. P., *sic* 1528.

‘Ploughed lands ;’ *plough*, Dan. *ploug*, is pron. in Sc. *pleu*, or *pleugh*, with *gh* guttural.

POCKTON (Strome Ferry). G. *ploc*, a large clod or turf, a ‘block,’ + Eng. *-ton* ; but see p. lxxv.

PLORA (Peeblessh.). Prob. G. *blorach*, noisy, fr. *blor*, a loud noise.

PLUCKERSTON (Kirriemuir). *Old*, Locarstoun, *i.e.*, ‘Lockhart’s hamlet.’ Cf. for the *p*, PEFFER.

PLUSCARDEN (Elgin). 1461, Pluscarty ; 1639, -cardy. Prob. ‘place of the smith(s) ;’ W. *plas*, not in G., and G. *cèard*, gen. *cèirde*, plural *cearlan*.

POCKBIE (? Berwicksh.). ? Fr. Sc. *poke*, Iccl. *poki*, a bag, sack, + northern O.E. and Dan. *bi*, *bý*, house, village.

POLES, The (Dornoch).

POLKEBUCK BURN (Muirkirk). G. *poll càbaig*, ‘pool like a cheese,’ Sc. *kebbuck*. Pool is in G., Ir., and Corn. *poll*, in W. *pell*, Armor. *poull*, and these words may mean either running or stagnant water, either ‘stream’ or ‘pool.’

POLKÉMMET (Bathgate). See above. Kemmet is prob. G. *cam àth*, ‘crooked ford’ or ‘fordable river ;’ cf. KENNET. The river Almond meanders through this estate.

POLLOKSHAW and POLLOKSHIELDS (Glasgow). 1158, Pullock, Pollock, prob. = G. *poll achàith*, ‘pool in the field.’ In Malcolm IV.’s reign, Peter, son of Fulbert, took the local surname of Polloc, and gave to Paisley Abbey the church of Polloc. See SHAW, and for *-shields*, *i.e.*, ‘shielings,’ see GALASHIELS.

POLMADIE (Glasgow) and POLMADIE HILL (Barr). ‘Pool’ or ‘water of the wolf’ or ‘dog ;’ G. *maduth*. Cf. Polmaddy Burn, Carsphairn ; but Polmood, Peebles, is fr. Celtic *mòd*, a gathering, court, fold.

POLMAISE (Stirling). *Sic* 1309 ; but 1147, Pollemase. Perh. ‘beautiful water ;’ G. *maiseach*.

POLMONT (Falkirk). Local pron. Pówmon. ‘Pool on the moor ;’ G. *moine*.

POLNASKY BURN (Mochrum). ‘Water of the eels ;’ G. *n’easgann*.

POLSHAG BURN (Carsphairn). Perh. 'water of the hawks;' G. *seobhae* (pron. shock).

POLTON (Lasswade). 'Hamlet on the water,' the river Esk. Cf. LINTON.

POLWARTH (Duns). 1250, Poulwrd; 1299, Powelsworthe. 'Place on the water;' on M.E. *word*, *worth*, a place, cf. JEDBURGH.

POMATHORN (Penicuik).

POMONA, or MAINLAND (Orkney). c. 1380, *Forlum*, Insulæ Pomoniæ; 1529, Pomonia. Said to be fr. L. *pomum*, an apple, because 'Mainland' is, as it were, in the middle of the apple, between the north and south isles. This is dubious. The L. *Pomona* was goddess of fruit-trees, and so not very appropriate for Orkney.

PONFEIGH (Lanark). Prob. G. *bonn fialdh* or *fiaigh*, 'low place with the deer' (cf. BONSKIED, &c.). But Ballynafeigh and Rathfeigh are fr. Ir. *faitche*, G. *faiche*, a level green plot, a field.

POOLEWE (L. Ewe). See POLKEBUCK and EWE.

PORT BANNATYNE (Rothsay). 'Ninian Bannachtyne,' of Kames, granted lands here to his son Robert in 1475.

PORT CHARLOTTE (Argyle), ELLEN (Islay), ELPHINSTONE (Inverurie), &c.

PORTENCALZIE (Wigtown). *Old*, Portincailly. G. *port nu cailliche*, 'nun's harbour.'

PORTENCROSS or -NACROIS (Ardrossan). G. = 'harbour of the cross;' G. *crois*. Cf. Portnacroish, Appin.

PORTESSIE (Buckie). 'Harbour with the waterfall;' G. *cas, easan*.

PORT-GLASGOW. Site feued here by the Glasgow Town Council in 1668.

PORTINCAPLE (L. Long). 'Harbour of the chapel;' G. *caibeal*, and cf. PITCAPLE.

PORTKNOCKIE (Cullen). 'Harbour by the little hill;' G. *enocan*.

PORTLETHEN (Kincardine). Prob. G. *port leathan*, 'broad harbour;' also cf. INNERLEITHEN.

PORTMAHOMACK (Tain). a. 1700, Portus Columbi. G. *port machalmar* or Mocholmoy, 'harbour of my own little

Colman,' champion of the Celtic Church at the great Whitby Conference, 664. See p. xev, and *cf.* Kilma-chalmag, Kincardine. The 1700 assertion, 'harbour of St Columba,' is possibly correct; see p. xcii.

PORTNAGURAN (Stornoway). 'Harbour of the brood of birds' (G. *gur*), or 'of the goats' (G. *gobhar*).

PORTNAHAVEN (Islay). Pron. -nahávvv; not a tautology, but G. *port na h'abhúinn*, 'harbour on the water.' *Cf.* AVON.

PORTOBELLO. Portobello Hut was built in 1742 by an old Scotch sailor, who had served under Admiral Vernon, to commemorate his victory at Portobello, Darien, in 1739.

PORTPATRICK (Wigtown). Fr. the famous *St Patrick*, 5th century; Ir. *Padric*, G. *Padruig*, L. *Patricius*.

PORTREE (Skye and Portpatrick). 'Harbour of the king,' G. *port righe*; so called from James V.'s visit here. *Cf.* Port-an-righ, Saddel, and Inchree, Onich.

PORTSOY (Banff). ? 'Harbour of the warrior' (G. *saoi*, *saoiùh*), or 'of the bitch' (G. *saigh*, -*he*).

PORTYERROCK (Wigtown). *Old*, Portcarryk. 'Harbour of the sea-cliff;' G. *carraig* (*cf.* CARRICK). The *y* sound is the result of the aspiration of the *c*. Dr Skene thinks this is the Beruvik of Nial's *Saya*.

POSSIL (Glasgow). 1787, -el. Perh. 'the front' or 'face of the wood;' G. *pais* (*bathais*) *chuill*, fr. *coill*, a wood. See PAISLEY, and *cf.* DARVEL.

POTTERHILL (Paisley).

POWBURN (Edinburgh). *Pow* is Sc. for a sluggish stream; W. *pwll*, G. *poll*, see POLKEBUCK. *Cf.* Pow, New Abbey, Powmill, Plean; also 'Pomon' and 'Pomaise,' local pron. of POLMONT and POLMAISE. Powburn is thus a tautology.

POYNTZFIELD (Invergordon). Fr. a man.

PREMNAY (Insch). ? 'Tree in the plain' (*cf.* KEMNAY), fr. W. *pren*, a tree, a word common in Ir. names as *cran*, *e.g.*, Craneam, &c. On G. *mayh*, plain, = *may*, *cf.* CAMBUS O' MAY.

- PRESHOME (Buckie). Prob. 'priest's home' or 'house;' O.E. *preóst-hám*; *cf.* *christen*, pron. chrissen.
- PRESTON (Dumfries and Colvend). 'Priest's abode' (*cf.* above, and Prescot). Fifteen in England. See *ton*, p. lxxiv.
- PRESTONGRANGE (Prestonpans). *c.* 1240, Grangia de Preston. See above, and ABBOTSGRANGE.
- PRESTONKIRK (Haddington).
- PRESTONPANS (Musselburgh). 1625, Prestounepannis. Salt-pans erected here by the monks fr. ? Aberlady.
- PRESTWICK (Ayr). *Sic* 1158; 1160, 'Prestwick usque Pulprestwick' (*pul* is W. *pwl*, pool, water); *c.* 1230, Prestwick; 1265, -wick. Either 'priest's dwelling' or 'village' (O.E. *wíc*; *cf.* BERWICK), or 'priest's bay' (N. *rik*).
- PRINLAWS (Leslie). Prob. W. *pren*, a tree, + Sc. *law*, O.E. *hláew*, a hill. *Cf.* BARNOGLE.
- PROSEN (see GLENPROSEN) and PULMADDY (see POLMADIE).
- PULCAIGRIE BURN (Kells). 'Water of the boundary' (G. *coigriche*); and see POLKEBUCK.
- PULHAY BURN (Carsphairn). 'Water of the swamp;' G. *chaelthe* (pron. haye).
- PULTENEYTOWN (Wick). Founded in 1808 by the British Fisheries Society.
- PUMPHIERSTON (Midcalder). *Pumphier* seems an unknown name.
- PYATKNOWE (Biggar). Sc. = 'magpie's hill;' see KNOWE. *Pyat* is the Eng. *pie*, Fr. *pie*, L. *pica*, with the diminutive -*at* or -*et*.

Q

- QUAIR WATER (Peeblessh.). 1116, Quyr; 1174, Cuer; 1184, Queyr. Corn. *quirt*, later *qwer*; W. *qeryd*, green. *Cf.* 'The green, green grass o' Traquair kirk-yard;' and *cf.* TRAQUAIR.
- QUANTERNES (Kirkwall). Fr. Icel. *Kantari*, *i.e.*, 'Canter-

bury,' and meaning 'bishop.' It enters as an element into a good many Scandinavian names. See NESS.

QUARFF (Shetland). Icel. *hvarf*, O.Sw. *hvarf*, a turning, a shelter. Cf. Cape WRATH, and the Wharfe, Yorkshire.

QUARRYWOOD (Elgin).

QUARTER (Hamilton and Galloway), WEST QUARTER (Falkirk).

QUEENSBERRY HILL (Drumlanrig). Prob. a corruption of some Celtic word. But cf. TURNBERRY.

QUEENSFERRY, N. and S. (Frith of Forth). c. 1295, Queneferie; 1461, Quenis Fery. So called because Princess Margaret of England, afterwards wife of Malcolm Canmore (1057-93), crossed here.

QUENDALE BAY (Sumburgh). Icel. *kvan*, a wife, Dan. *qvind*, a woman, O.E. *cwen*, Sc. *quean*, a woman, + N., &c., *dal*, a dale, valley.

QUIEN, L. (Bute). ? Old G. *cuinne*, a corner, angle, meeting.

QUINAG (mountain, Sutherland). Either G. *cuinneag*, 'a churn, milk-pail,' fr. its supposed shape; or fr. G. *caoinag*, diminutive fr. G. *caoin*, beautiful; cf. Coshquin, Derry.

QUIVOX, St (Ayr). Fr. St *Kevoca*, holy virgin in Kyle, c. 1030; or perh. from the Ir. St *Caemhan*, in its pet form (p. xcv) *Mochaemhoc* (pron. Mokevoc); also called Pulcherius.

QUOICH, R. (Braemar). So called because the stream-bed is full of circular holes; G. *cuach*, a cup, 'quaich.'

QUOTHQUHÁN (Biggar). It is a round hill. 1253, Cuthquen; 1403, Quodquen. Difficult; first syllable looks like W. *cwt*, roundness. Possibly 'woman's hut,' fr. W. *cut*, a hovel, shed, + O.E. *cwen*, Sc. *quean*, a woman; but this is very doubtful.

QUOYLOO (Stromness). A *quoy* is an enclosure with turf or stones, a fence. In the earliest Orkney rentals 'quoyland' is very common; also such names as 'Quoybewmont,' near Kirkwall, 'Gloupquoy,' Deerness, &c. *Loo* is Dan. *hlo*, Icel. *hlie*, the same as O.E. *hléo*, *hleow*, 'shelter;' cf. LEE.

R

RAASAY (Skye). *Saga*, Hrauneyjar; 1263, Raasa; 1501, Rasay. *Perh.* G. *ras*, a shrub, + N. *ay*, *ey*, *a*, an island.

RACHAN MILL (Biggar). G. *racan*, arable land.

RACKWICK (Westray and Hoy). *c.* 1225, *Orkney Sag.*, Rekavik. *Prob.* 'bay full of wrack,' *i.e.*, cast-up seaweed, fr. O.N. *vik*, a bay, and Icel. *rek* or *vrek*, Sw. *urak*; same root as *wreck*.¹

RAFFORD (Forres). *Prob.* G. *rath*, rampart, fort, + Eng. *ford* (*cf.* Radford, Galway), which is in Ir. *Ath-a'-ratha*, 'ford of the fort.' *Cf.* ALFORD.

RAHANE (Gareloch). *Prob.* G. *rathain* (pron. rahan), 'ferny place.' *Cf.* Rahan, Rahin, Ireland.

RAIT (Errol). G. *ràth*, a fort, rampart. *Cf.* LOGIERAIT.

RAITH (Kirkcaldy). *c.* 1320, Rathe; as above. *Cf.* Raithby, England, and O.Ir. *raith*, fern, bracken.

RAMORNIE (Cupar). 1439, Ramorgney. Possibly G. *rath mòr gainimh*, 'big rampart of sand' or 'gravel.'

RAMSEY (Whithorn). O.E. *rammes iye*, 'ram's isle;' so Sir H. Maxwell. *Cf.* Portramsay, Lismore.

RANKEILLOR (Cupar). *c.* 1530, Rankilor. 'The part' or 'division (G. *rann*) on the river Keilor.' See INVER-KEILOR.

RANNOCH (Perthshire). G. *raineach*, fern, bracken.

RANZA, L. (Arran). 1433, Lochransay; 1549, -renasay. O.N. *Rans-ay*, 'isle of Ran,' giant goddess, queen of the sea.

RARICHE (Fearn). 1333, Rarechys; 1550, -echy. *Prob.* G. *riarachas*, or *-aith*, distribution, a share.

RARNISH (Lewis). *Nish* is the N. *ness*, promontory. *Perh.* *rar* is cognate with O.E. *rárian*, to roar, from the noise of the sea; but it is also spelt Ranish. *Cf.* RANZA.

RASHIEDRUM (Denny). G. *rasach druim*, 'hill-ridge covered with shrubs.' *Cf.* DRUM.

RATHELPIE (St Andrews). 1183, Rathelpin. 'Fort (G. *rath*) of King Alpin.' Cf. PITALPIN.

RATHEN (Lonmay). a. 1300, Rathyn. Prob. G. *rathain*, 'ferny place,' O.Ir. *raith*, fern. Cf. RAHANE.

RATHILLET (Fife). a. 1200, Radhulit. Prob. G. *rad-a-h'ulaidh*, 'road of the treasure' (or fr. *rath*, a fort). Cf. MOUNTHOOLY.

RATHMURIEL (Garioch). 'Muriel's fort.'

RATHO (S. Queensferry). 1250, Ratheu; 1292, Radehou; 1293, Rathou; 1316, -oe. G. *rath*, a fort; second syllable doubtful. Cf. STORO.

RATHIVEN (Buckie). G. *rath bheinn*, 'fort on the hill.'

RATTRA (Borgue) and RATTRAY (Blairgowrie). Perh. 'fort-town,' fr. *tre*, *tra*, *trev*, Corn. and W. for 'town' or 'house.' Sir H. Maxwell thinks that the former is fr. G. *rath toruidhe* (pron. tory), 'fort of the hunter' or 'out-law.' Dr Jos. Anderson thinks Rattar Brough, Caithness, is the Rauda Biorg, or 'red headland,' of the *Sagas*.

RAVELRIG (Midealder). *Ravel* is prob. a man's name; cf. Ravelston. On *rig*, see BISHOPBRIGGS.

RAVENSTRUTHER (Carstairs). Perh. G. *rabhachan sruth-àrd*, 'beacon on the height by the river;' G. *rabhachan*, a beacon, warning; cf. ANSTRUTHER.

RAWYARDS (Coatbridge). Prob. corruption of G. *rath àirde*, 'fort on the height.' Cf. BARNYARD, MAWCARSE, and Benraw, Ireland, = *beinn rath*, 'hill of the fort.'

RAYNE (Garioch). a. 1300, Rane. G. *ram*, *rainn*, a part, division.

REAWICK (Shetland). ? 'Bay (Icel. *vik*) with the reef or rocks;' Icel. *rið*, Dan. and Sw. *rev*.

REAY (N. Sutherland). c. 1230, Ra; c. 1565, Ray. G. *reidh* (pron. ray), 'smooth, level,' or 'a plain.'

REDCASTLE (Dingwall and Arbroath). Ding. R., 1455, -castell.

REDDING and REDDINGMUIRHEAD (Polmont). Prob., like Reading, Berks, called after some man.

REDGORTON (Perth). G. *ruadh gort*, 'reddish field,' + Eng. *-ton*, see pp. lxxiv, lxxv.

REISS (Wick). Prob. G. *riasg*, *réisg*, moorland, morass. Cf. Risk, Minigaff.

RELUGAS (Dunphail). *Old*, Relucos. Locally interpreted, 'shieling of the throat,' referring to 'Randolph's Leap,' a narrow passage of the river Findhorn here. Perh. G. *ruith luaith gais*, 'flowing (stream) of the swift foot,' *gais* for *cais*, gen. of *cas* or *cos*, a foot.

RENDALL (Orkney). *Saga*, Rennadal. Prob. fr. Icel. *renna*, to run, cf. 'runnel,' i.e., a rivulet, + N., &c., *dal*, a dale, valley.

RENFREW. *Sic* 1160; 1158, Reinfrew; 1164, Renfriū. W. *rhen friu*, 'flowing brook'; *friu*, flowing (water), is fr. *frie*, *frou*, impulse.

RENTON (Dumbarton). 'Village on the river, streamlet;' W. *rhen*. Cf. LINTON, and see *ton*, p. lxxiv.

RERRICK or -WICK (Kirkcudbright). 1562, Rerryk. Possibly 'reaver's, robber's dwelling;' O.E. *reáfere-wíc*.

RESCOBIE (Forfar). 1251, Rosolpin; 1270, Roscolpin; also Roscolbyn; *Aberdeen Brev.*, Roseoby. Brythonic *ros col pin* or *pen* (G. *beinn*), 'moor at the back of the hill.'

RESÓLIS (Cromarty). G. *rudha* or *ros soluis* (in Ir. *solais*), 'point, cape of the (beacon-) light.' Cf. Rossolus, Monaghan; Barsoles, -lis, Galloway.

RESTALRIG (Edinburgh). c. 1210, Lestalrig; 1291, -rie; 1526, Restalrig. G. *lios-talamh*, garden-soil, + *rig*, a ridge (see BISHOPBRIGGS). The liquids *l* and *r* always interchange easily. Cf. Loch Restal, near Glencroe.

RESTINNET (Forfar). 1322, Roustinot. Prob. Old G. *ros dinait*, 'height, promontory of the woody glen' or 'dean' (cf. DINNET). In Old G. *ros* also means a wood.

RESTON (Berwick). *Ros*, Old Celtic for a 'moor' or 'wood.' Cf. MELROSE, + Eng. *-ton*, see pp. lxxiv, lxxv.

RHICONICH (Sutherland). G. *rudha* or *rhu coinnich*, 'headland covered with moss' or 'fog.'

RHU COIGACH, &c. G. *rhu* or *rudha*, 'cape, promontory,' is common in names, especially in Sutherland. See COIGACH.

RHUDUNAN (Skye). G. = 'cape of the little dune' or 'hill.'

RHYND (Bridge of Earn), RHYNIE (Aberdeen, Fearn), RHYNNS POINT (Islay), RHYNNS OF GALLOWAY. Fearn R., c. 1564, Rany. R. of Gall., *old*, Ryndis (*cf.* Irish *Life of St Cuthbert*, 'Regio quæ Rennii vocatur in portu qui Rintsnoc [G. *enoc*, a hill] dicitur,' prob. referring to Portpatrick). All prob. fr. O.Ir. *rinn*, *rind*, G. *roinn*, W. *rhŷnn*, a point of land; but with the form Rany, *cf.* RANNOCH, fr. G. *raineach*, ferny. The *s* is the common Eng. plural.

RIBIGILL (Tongue). Perh. 'ribbed glen,' fr. Dan. *rib*, Icel. *rif*, a rib, + Icel. *gil*, a ravine.

RICCARTON, -KARTON (Hawick, Kilmarnock, Currie, Stonehaven). Currie R., c. 1320, Richardtown. Haw. R., 1376, Ricarden. '*Richard's* dwelling;' see *ton*, p. lxxiv.

RICHORN (Urr). 1527, Raeheren; 1623, Rithorne. Perh. O.E. *reál oern*, 'red house.' *Cf.* WHITHORN.

RIDDON, L. (Kyles of Bute). G. *rùdan* is a knuckle; but this is prob. *ruadh dùn*, 'reddish hill.'

RIGG (Gretna). Se. *rig*, a ridge, furrow, hill-ridge, fr. O.E. *hrycg*, *hrick*, Icel. *hrygg-r*, Dan. *ryg*, a ridge, lit. 'the back.' *Cf.* DRUM.

RINGFERSON (L. Ken). G. *roinn farsaing*, 'wide promontory.'

RINGFORD (Kirkeudbright). Prob. 'ford at the point.' *Cf.* above.

RINNES, Ben (Banff). = RHYNNS; *s* and *es* are English plurals.

RIRAS Largo). Pron. Reéres. 1353, Riras. ? G. *riarachas*, a distribution, sharing.

ROADSIDE (Errol).

ROAG, L. (Lewis). Prob., as Captain Thomas thinks, Norse = 'roe deer bay.' *Cf.* RODIL and ASCOG.

ROBERTON (Biggar, Hawick). Big. R., c. 1155, Villa Roberti fratris Lambini (*cf.* LAMINGTON); 1229, Robertstun. *Cf.* *ton*, p. lxx, and Robert Town, Normanton.

ROCKCLIFFE (Dalbeattie). Also near Carlisle.

ROCKVILLA (Glasgow). Modern.

RODIL (Harris). Perh. 'roe's dale;' Icel. *rá*, Dan. *raa* (pron. ro), a roe-deer; perh. fr. Icel. *roði*, redness, + *díl* = N. &c., *dul*. Cf. 'Attadill,' *sic* 1584.

ROGART (Golspie). *Sic* 1546; but *c.* 1230, Rothegorth. Icel. *raud-r garð-r*, 'red enclosure,' from the Old Red Sandstone here; cf. G. *gairadh* and *gort*, 'field.'

ROGIE, Falls of (Strathpeffer). G. *raog*, *raoig*, a rushing.

ROLLOX, St (Glasgow). Chapel to St *Roche*, built here in 1508. But cf. *Woloe*, Abbot of Iona.

ROMANNO (Peeblesshire). *a.* 1300, Roumanoch; 1530, Romannose. Possibly G. *rhu* or *rudha manaich*, 'headland of the monk.'

RONA (Skye), N. RONA (N. of Lewis). Fr. St *Ronan*, died 737, who died in wild N. Rona, where is 'Teampull Rona;' cf. Port Ronan, Iona, and 'St Ronan's Well.'

RONALDS(H)AY, North and South (Orkney). Two distinct names. North R., *c.* 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Rinarsey; also Rinanse, *i.e.*, 'island (O.N. *ay*, *ey*, *a*) of St Ringan,' common Sc. corruption of *Ninian* of Whithorn, *c.* 390. South R., in *Sagas*, is Rūgnvalsey; 1329, Rognvaldsay. The *Rognvald* was prob. he, jarl of the famous Romsdal, whose brother Sigurd was the first jarl of Orkney, *c.* 880.

ROOE and ROOENESS VOE (Shetland). *Sagas*, Raudey mikla (Icel. *mikill*, great), and Raudaness vagr (O.N. for 'bay;' cf. KIRKWALL); *Raudey* is 'red isle' (O.N. *ay*, *ey*, *a*), fr. Icel. *raud-r*, *raul-r*, Dan. and Sw. *röd*, red.

ROSA GLEN (Arran). *c.* 1450, Glenrossy. G. *ròsach*, rosy, red, fr. *ròs*, a rose; cf. Icel. *ros*, a rose.

ROSEBURN (Edinburgh), ROSEHALL (Sutherland), ROSEMOUNT (Aberdeen), ROSEWELL (Hawthornden). O.E. *rose*, Icel. *ros*, G. *ròs*, L. *rosa*, a rose; but cf., too, Ross.

ROSEHEARTY (Fraserburgh). Prob. G. *ros cheartach*, 'guiding, directing promontory.'

ROSEMARKIE (Fortrose). 1226, Rosmarkyn; 1510, -ky; in old Ir. calendar, 'Ruis mic bairend,' which Bishop

Reeves thinks = Rosmbaireind (pron. Rosmarkyn). On *cind*, 'head,' see KINALDIE; *ros* here may either mean cape or wood. *Bair* is perh. the G. *barr*, the top, a height, or *bàir*, a battle; thus it is impossible to speak decidedly about the name's meaning.

ROSLIN or ROSSLYN, and ROSSLYNLEE. c. 1240, Roskelyn. The name is Brythonic. Prob. *ros coil lyn*, 'headland of the wood beside the water' (W. *lyn*, a linn, stream, pool). *Leu, lee*, 'meadow,' is O.E. *lēah*, pasture-land.

ROSNEATH (Gareloch). a. 1199, Neveth; 1225, Rosneth; also Rusnith, Rosneveith. 'Promontory (G. *ros*) of *Neveth*' or *Nevydd*, British or Welsh bishop of the 6th century.

ROSS; also THE ROSS (Borgue), and ROSS OF MULL. G. *ros*, 'a promontory, isthmus,' in the case of Ross-shire, referring to Tarbat peninsula. In Corn. *ros* is a moor (cf. MELROSE); Ir. *ros* is a wood.

ROSSDHU (L. Lomond). c. 1225, Rosduue. G. *ros dhu* or *dubh*, 'black, dark cape.'

ROSSIE (Fife). c. 1170, Rossyth; 1187, Rossyn. Perh. = ROSA, and cf. ROSS.

ROSSKEÉN (Invergordon). 1270, Rosken; 1575, -kin. Prob. same as the Rosskeens in Ireland; fr. Ir. *ros caeín* (G. *caoin*), 'pleasant, dry wood.' Cf. ROSS.

ROTHES (Elgin). Sic 1238. G. *ruadh*, red, from the red river banks here, or more prob. fr. *rath*, a fort, rampart (cf. RAITH, ROTHMURCUS); in either case with Eng. plural s.

ROTHESAY. 1321, Rothersay; c. 1400, Rosay; a. 1500, Rothissaye; c. 1590, Rosa. What is certain is that the name originally applied to the castle, which is an islet within a moat; and in the 15th century the parish seems to have been called 'Bute.' Thus Rosey, which otherwise might mean 'isle (O.N. *ay, ey, a*) of the wood' (cf. ROSS), is prob. the corruption of 'Rother's isle.' *Rother* is said to have been a descendant of Simon Brek; cf. Rotherham. *Roths-* may be a corruption of G. *rath*, a fort, cf. ROTHES.

ROTHIEMAY (Huntly) and ROTHIE-NORMAN (Turriff). 'Fort in the plain' (G. *ràth-a-maigh*) and 'fort of Norman.' Cf. CAMBUS O' MAY.

ROTHIEMURCUS (Aviemore). 1226, Rathmorchus; 1499, Ratamorkas. Prob. G. *ràth a' morchuis*, 'fort of pride' or 'boasting.'

ROTTEN ROW (Glasgow). 1434, Ratown rawe. Thought to be fr. Fr. *routine*, route or way, because it was the common highway to the Cathedral.

ROUGHRIGG (Airdrie). See RIGG.

ROUSAY (Orkney). c. 1260, Hrolfsey, Rolfsey; 1529, *Jo. Ben*, 'Rowsay, Raulandi Insula.' '*Hrolf's*' or 'Rollo's isle;' O.N. *ay, ey*. Hrolf founded the Norse settlements in Gaul, c. 820.

ROW (Helensburgh). Pron. Rōo. G. *rudha* or *rhu*, a cape, point.

ROWANTREE (Barr). 'Rowan;' Dan. *rön*, *rönne-tree*, Sw. *rönn*, is the Sc. for the mountain-ash.

ROWARDENNAN (L. Lomond). G. *rhu àirde Eonain*, 'cape of Eunan's height;' see St Adamnan, p. xciv.

ROXBURGH. *Sic* 1158; but 1134, Rokesburch; c. 1160, Rochisbure; 1231, Rokisburk. Perh. simply 'castle (O.E. *burg, burh*) on the rock,' Fr. *roc*; or from a man called *Rock* or *Roche*, as 'rock' or 'roche' is not found as an Eng. word before Chaucer. Cf. BORGUE, and p. lxxiii.

ROY BRIDGE. (Inverness-sh.). G. *ruadh*, reddish, ruddy. Cf. 'Rob Roy.'

RUBISLAW (Aberdeen). 1358, Rubyslaw. ? G. *reubadh, -aidh*, a rent, fissure, + LAW. Might be 'Reubie's,' i.e., 'Reuben's hill.'

RUCHIL, R. (Comrie). G. *ruadh coil*, 'reddish, ruddy wood.'

RULE or ROULL, R. (Teviot). Forms, see BEDRULE. Prob. fr. W. *rhull*, rash, hasty, fr. *rhu*, a roar. Close by is the 'Town o' Rule.'

RUM (Hebrides). a. 1100, *Tighernac*, ann. 677, Ruim; 1292, Rume; and prob. *Sagas*, Rauney. G. *rum, ruin*,

is 'a place, space, room;' but Ruim was also the old name of the Isle of Thanet, and may be a man's name. *Cf.* Ramsgate.

RUMBLING BRIDGE (Kinross and on river Bran). *Cf.* 'Rout-ing Bridge,' Kirkcudbright.

RUSKIE (Stirling). G. *riascach*, boggy, *riasy*, a bog. *Cf.* Rusco, Girthon.

RUTHERFORD (Kelso). Icel *raud-r*, red.

RUTHERGLEN (Glasgow). *Sic a.* 1150. Hybrid; 'red glen.' The common pron., *Rüglen*, *c.* 1300, 'Ruglyn,' preserves the original G. *ruadh gleann*, 'reddish glen.'

RUTHVEN (Huntly and Meigle). Hunt. R., *c.* 1200, Ruthaven, *a.* 1300, Rothfen. Meig. R., 1200, Abirruotheven; 1291, Rotheivan. G. *ruadh abhuinn*, 'reddish river' (*cf.* METHVEN). Often now pron. Rivven.

RUTHWELL (Dunfries). Prob. G. *ruadh b(h)ail*, 'red-looking village' or 'house.' *Cf.* FARNEILL.

RYAN, L. (Wigtown). 1461, Lochrian. Prob. a man's name, common in Ireland. *Cf.* Seskinryan, Ireland.

S

SADDELL (Kintyre). 1203-1508, Sagadul; also Saghadul. Prob. 'arrow-shaped valley,' fr. G. *saighead*, an arrow, + N., &c., *dal*, also found in names as 'dil,' dyl,' 'a valley' (*cf.* 'Sacadaill,' *sic* 1662, near Applecross). There is a G. *dula*, meaning 'a hollow.'

SALEN (Mull and Sunart). G. *sailean*, 'a little inlet,' arm of the sea.

SALINE (Dunfermline). ? G. *salann*, salt. *Cf.* Saling, Braintree.

SALISBURY CRAGS (Edinburgh). *Old*, Sarezbury Crags. Said to be called after the Earl of Salisbury who accompanied Edward III. to Scotland. By a common change of *l* for its kindred liquid *r*, *Sarum-bury* has become already, in 1290, 'Salebire;' this, of course, is Salisbury, Wilts.

SALSBURGH (Holytown). Prob. 'willow-town;' O.E. *saliy*, *salh*, a willow; and see BORGUE.

SALTCOATS (Aytshire). The salt-workers' 'cots' or huts ; O.E. *cot*, *cott*. Cf. CAULDCOTS.

SALTON (Haddington). 1250, Sawilton. Prob. = BARNTON, fr. G. *sabhal*, a barn, + *ton* ; see p. lxxiv. Possibly 'Savile's village.' Also near York.

SALTPANS (Campbeltown). Cf. PRESTONPANS.

SAMSON'S LANE (Stronsay), SAMSON'S RIES (Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh).

SANDAIG BAY (Knoydart). 'Sandy bay ;' Icel. *sand-r*, Dan. and Sw. *sand*, sand, + O.N. *aig*, *oy*, a bay.

SANDAY (Orkney, Canna, and N. Uist). N. Uist S., 1561, Sand ; 1576, Sanday. 'Sandy isle ;' O.N. *ay*, *ey*, *a*, an island. Cf. above, and Glensanda, Lorn, and Sanna, Mull, and Ardnamurchan.

SANDBANK (Kilmun), SANDEND (Cullen), SANDHAVEN (Fraserburgh), SANDILANDS (Lanark), SANDNESS (Walls).

SANDSTING (Shetland). 'The *thing* on the sands ;' Icel. *ping*, Dan. and Sw. *ting*, which in Icel. means both an assembly, a parish, and a district or shire.

SANDWICK (Shetland, Stromness, Lewis). Strom S., c. 1225, Sandvik. 'Sand bay' (N. *vik*). Cf. Senwick, Kirkeudbright, c. 1350, Sanaigh ; aigh being = *aig*, O.N. for 'bay.'

SANNOX (Arran). Prob. = Sannaig, Islay and Jura, = SANDAIG. 'Sandy bay.' The *x* is the Engl. plural, as there are North, South, and Mid Sannoc. Some think fr. G. *sannoch*, 'river trout ;' cf. Sannoch, Kells.

SANQUIHAR (N. Dumfries). Pron. Sankar. a. 1150, Sanchar. G. *sean cathair* (W. *caer*), 'old fort.'

SAUCHEN (Aberdeen) and SAUCHIE (Stirling and Alloa). Alloa S., 1208, Salechoe ; 1240, Salwhoch ; 1263, Salewhop. 'Field or HAUGH of the willows ;' Sc. *sauch*, O.E. *saliy*, *sall*, L. *salix* ; cf. Saughall, Chester. The -oe or -och in the old forms may represent G. *achadh*, a field ; cf. CARNOCK.

SAVAL MORE (mountain, Reay). G. *sabhal mòr*, 'big barn,' fr. its shape.

SAVOCH (Deer). ? G. *samhadh-achadh*, 'field of sorrel.'

SCALLOWAY (Shetland). O.N. *skaaler-vagr*, 'bay with the

- shielings or booths round it.' Cf. GALASHIELS and STORNOWAY.
- SCALPAY (Harris). *Sic* 1549. ?G. *sgealb*, splinters, fragments of rock, + O.N. *ay*, *ey*, *a*, island.
- SCAMADALE (Kilninver). Perh. 'dale (N. *dal*) of the fright' or 'alarm;' G. *sgaoim*, -me.
- SCANIPORT (Inverness-sh.). Prob. G. *sgainidh-port*, 'harbour of the rent, cleft,' lit. a bursting.
- SCAPA (Orkney). *Old*, Scalpeid. Cf. SCALPAY, and Icel. *itha*, an 'eddy.'
- SCARBA (Jura). 1536, Skarba. N. *skarj-ay*, 'cormorant's isle.'
- SCARCLET or SARCLET (Wick). It is hard to pronounce both es. Scar- is either 'sharp rock, rocky pillar,' G. *sgòr*, a rock, 'a scaur,' mountain (often spelt *sgur*, *sguir*, *scuir*, *skeir*), Dan. and N. *skjaer*, a cliff, rock (cf. Icel. *skor*, a cleft in a precipice); or N. *skari*, 'sea-gull.' A *clet* is a rock (G. *cléit*), so this is prob. 'sea-gull's rock.' Cf. Scarborough, and Scar Hill, Kirkeudbright.
- SCARFSKERRY (Dunnet). 'Cormorants' rocks.' See SCARBA and SCARCLET, and cf. Sule-skerry.
- SCARINISH (Tyree). N. *skari-naes*, 'sea-gulls' ness' or 'cape.'
- SCARRISTRA (Harris). First syllable, see SCARCLET; the -*stra* is = -*ster*, latter half of N. *bolstaðr*; see p. lxiv, and cf. 'Scarrabolsy,' *sic* 1562, in Islay.
- SCHALLASAIG (Colonsay). Perh. 'shell-bay' (N. *aig*), Icel. *skel*, a shell; perh. = SCALLOWAY.
- SCHIEHALLION, Mountain (R. Tummel). Usually said to be, fr. its shape, 'maiden's breast;' G. *sich* or *sine chailin* (*cailin*, a maiden); cf. Sihnahnighean, mountain in the north of Arran, with same meaning (fr. G. *nighean*, a maiden), and Maiden Pap, Caithness. Some think, G. *sith Chaillinn* 'hill of the Caledonians.' Cf. DUNKELD. N.B., *s* in Gaelic usually has the aspirated sound *sh*.
- SCHILLEY (Outer Hebrides). See SELLAY.
- SCIENNES (Edinburgh). Pron. Sheens. Fr. the monastery of St Catherine of *Siena*, Italy, once here.
- SCONE (Perth). *Sic* 1503, but c. 1020, Sgoinde; a. 1100, Scoine; c. 1170, Scoone (still pron. Skoon). Prob. G. *sgonn*, *sguinn*, a lump, mass, block of wood.

SCOONIE (Leven). 1156, Sconin; 1250, -nyn. G. *sgonnan*, a little lump or block.

SCOTCH DYKE and SCOTS GAP, on the Borders. The true adjective is Scots or Scottish, *e.g.*, 1549, *Complaynt Scotland*, prol. 'Oure Scottis tong.' But 'Scotch' is used by grave Eng. writers as early as 1641, 'the Scotch warre.'¹

SCOTLAND, also SCOTLANDWELL (Leslie). *c.* 1000, *Ælfrie*, Scotlande; *c.* 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Skotland. First mention of the Scoti (of Ulster) is in *Ammianus Marcellinus*, bk. xxi., *c.* A.D. 360; and *Jerome*, a little later, speaks of 'Scotica gens.' Rhys thinks the name is fr. W. *ysgthru*, to cut, sculpture, and *Isidore*, 6th century, says the Scoti were so called from tattooing themselves with iron points; *cf.* the Piets, 'painted men,' L. *Picti*.

SCOTSCALDER (Caithness). The part of CALDER dale possessed by the Scots or Celts, as contrasted with Norn Calder, near by, possessed by the Norse.

SCOTSTOUNHILL (Glasgow). *Cf.* Scotton, Lincoln; Scothy, Carlisle.

SCOUR or SGUR. Common G. name for a mountain, or 'scaur'; *e.g.*, Scour Ouran, prob. 'St Oran's hill,' L. Duich; Scour-na-Gillian, 'servant's hill,' Rum; and Sgur Ruadh, 'red hill,' west of Beaully.

SCOURIE (W. Sutherland). G. *sgùrach*, rocky, fr. *sgòr*, *sgùr*, a rock, mountain.

SCOURINGBURN (Dundee).

SCRABSTER (Thurso). 1201, Skarabolstad; *c.* 1225, -abolstr; 1455, Serabestoun; 1557, Scrabustar. N. *skjaere bolstaðr*, 'rocky place'; see p. lxiv.

SCRAPE (Tweeddale). ?By common transposition of *r* = 'scarp'; Fr. *escarpe*, a slope.

SCREEL, Ben (Glenelg). Prob. G. *sgrath-eileach*, 'turf bank or 'mound'; the *th* being quiescent. *Cf.* next.

SCRIDAIN, L. (Mull), and SCRIDEN (N. of Arran). G. *sgrath-aolann*, 'turf-covered slope' or 'face' (*cf.* W. *eiddyn*).

¹ See *A Discourse concerning Puritans*, p. 54, edited by Dr M'Crie, *Miscellaneous Writings* (1841), p. 344, and called by him 'the words of a sensible author.'

This exactly suits the Arran site; near by is a rocky burn, the 'Scridan.'

SEAFIELD (Cullen and Leith), SEAMILL (W. Kilbride).

SEAFORTH, L. (Lewis). 'Sea-frith' or '*fjord*' (*cf.* FORTH).
Sea in Dan. is *sö*, Icel. *se-r*.

SEATON (Haddington) and PORT SETON. *c.* 1210, Seaton; 1296, Seytone. O.E. *sae tūn*, 'village on the sea.'

SELKIRK. *a.* 1124, Selechirche; *c.* 1190, Seleschirche; *c.* 1200, Selekirke. 'Church among the shielings' or 'hunters' huts.' See GALASHIELS and KIRKABY.

SELLAY, SHELLAY, or SCHILLEY (Outer Hebrides). N. *sél-ey*, 'seal isle'; *cf.* Icel. *sel-r*, Dan. *sæl*, a seal.

SERF'S, St (isle, L. Leven). St *Serf* had a monastic college here, *c.* 440 A.D.

SGUR NA LAPAICH (R. Farrar). G. = 'rock of the muddy' (river). *Cf.* SCOUR.

SHAMBELLY (New Abbey). 1601, Schambellie, G. *scan baile*, 'old house' or 'village' (*cf.* 'shanty' = *scan tigh*). Initial *s* in Gaelic is usually aspirated.

SHANDWICK (Fearn). N. *sand-vik*, 'sandy bay,' the only such bay hereabouts. *Cf.* Shellay or SELLAY.

SHANKEND (Hawick). Fr. *shank* (O.E. *scanca*, Dan. and Sw. *skank*), the leg, the shin-bone.

SHANNO (Montrose). 1516, Skannack. ? G. *sgainn-achadh*, 'field of the herd' or 'drove' (*sgann*).

SHANT GLEN (Arran). G. *seunta*, *sianta*, a charm. Initial *s* in G. is usually aspirated.

SHAPINSAY (Orkney). *c.* 1225, Hjalpandisay: 1529, *Jo. Ben*, 'Schapinshaw dicta, the Shipping Isle' (Icel. *skip*, a ship). But Ben is evidently wrong, it must be 'Hjalpand's isle,' whoever he was.

SHAW (Coulter, &c., five Shaw Hills in Galloway). O.E. *scaga*, Icel. *skóg-r*, Sw. *skog*, Dan. *skor*, a wood; *cf.* the O.E. *haga*, a hedge, softened in *haw*, a hedge, a hawthorn berry.

SHAWBOST (Barvas). 'Place of the wood.' *Cf.* above, and N. *bolstaðr*, p. lxiv.

SHAWHEAD (Dumfries), SHAWLANDS (Glasgow).

SHEABOST (Lewis). Perh. 'house, place set askew;' Icel. *skelj-r*; Dan. *skier*, oblique, 'skew.' *Bost* is contraction of N. *bolstaðr*; see p. lxiv. Cf. SKEABOST.

SHEBSTER (Reay). 'Sheep's' or 'ship's (Icel. *skip*, Dan. *skib*) place.' On *-ster* = N. *staðr*; see p. lxv.

SHETLAND, or ZETLAND. *Sagas*, Hjalmland, Hetland; 1403, Zetlandie. Cleasby and Vigfússon's *Dictionary* suggests no explanation.

SHETTLESTON (Glasgow). 1226, Shettilston. Prob. fr. a man; cf. Shuttleworth (*worth* = place). A shuttle in O.E. is *scytel*, a scuttle; O.E. *scutel* is a dish. Might be fr. either.

SHEUCHAN (Stranraer). Prob. G. *suidheachan*, diminutive of *suidhe*, a seat. Several similar Irish names.

SHIANT ISLES (The Minch) and BEN SHIANTA (Ardnamurchan). G. *seunta*, enchanted, sacred, fr. *seun*, a charm. Cf. MINISHANT, and Pen-zance, 'holy headland.'

SHIBBERSCROSS (Sutherland). Pron. Shéeverscross. 1535, Heberiscors. Perh. G. *siabair-crois*, 'cross of the rubber or wiper,' referring to the action of cattle.

SHIEL, L. (Moydart). Prob. loch of the 'shieling' or 'booth;' O.N. *skali*, Icel. *skjöl*, a shelter, *skýli*, a shed. Cf. GALASHIELS.

SHIELDAIG (L. Torridon). 'Shielding, sheltering bay' (O.N. *aig*); Icel. *skjöld-r*, a shield.

SHIELDHILL (Falkirk and Lochmaben), SHIELHILL (Stanley and Oathlaw), and four SHIEL HILLS (Galloway), 1629, prob. Stanley S., Shillhill. All prob. 'sheltering hill;' see above. Falk. S. is in 1745 Shielhill, and is still so pron. Some say Shielhill (Stanley) is the G. *sealg choill*, 'hunting wood.'

SHIELDS ROAD (Glasgow). See SHIEL and POLLOKSHIELDS.

SHIELS (Bellhelvie). 'Huts.' See GALASHIELS and SHIEL.

SHIN, L. (Sutherland). Perh. 'loch of the charm;' G. *seun*, *stan* (cf. SHIANT); but Shinnock, Galloway, is thought to be G. *sean enor*, 'old hill.'

SHINNESS. 'Cape on Loch SHIN.' See NESS.

SHIRA, R. and L. (Inveraray). ?G. *sear* or *seur abh*, 'east river.'

SHISKINE (Arran). *a.* 1250, Cesken; 1550, Ceskane. ?G. *seiscinn* (pron. sheskin), a marsh, fr. *siosg*, sedge; *cf.* Ir. *seiscenn*, as in Sheskin, Seskin.

SHOTTS (N. Lanark) and SHOTTSBURN (Holytown). *a.* 1476, Bertramshotts. O.E. *shot*, a division, plot; *cf.* Shottesham, Shotover, Shotton.

SHUNA (Appin). *Sic* 1511. G. *seun*, *seuna*, a protecting charm. *Cf.* SHIN.

SHURRERY (Halkirk). G. *suire-airidh*, 'shieling, hut of the maid, nymph, syren.' *Cf.* BLINGERY.

SICCAR POINT (Berwicksh.). Thought to be = 'scaur' or rock. See SCRABSTER and CARR.

SIDLAW HILLS (Forfar). Prob. G. *sith*, fairy, or *sìth*, a hill, + O.E. *hláew*, Sc. *law*, a hill. For the latter origin, *cf.* VENLAW; and for interchange of *th* and *d*, *cf.* NITH.

SIGHTHILL (Glasgow).

SIMPRIK (Duns). 1250, Simp'ng; *c.* 1300, Sympring. Doubtful. Perh. fr. W. *pren*, a tree. *Cf.* PRINLAWS.

SINCLAIRTON (Kirkcaldy). After the *St Clairs*, Earls of Rosslyn, whose seat, Dysart House, is close by.

SINNAHARD (Lumsden). Prob. G. *sineach àrd*, 'height with bosses' or 'breasts'; G. *sine*, a pap.

SKAIL, L. (Sandwick, Orkney). ?Fr. Icel. *skel*, a shell, or Dan. *skael*, a scale of a fish, &c.

SKEABOST (Portree). Prob. = SHEABOST, 'place set askew.' Also *cf.* SKYE.

SKEIR, SKERRIES; also the SKARES, off Cruden. Common name for rock islets, especially in the Minch—Skeir-inoe, &c. It is N. and Dan. *skjaer*, cliff, rock, of which Skerries is the plural, as in Pentland Skerries; 1329, Petland-Sker; and Auskerry, east of Orkney (in *Saga*, Austr-sker, or 'eastern rock'). *Cf.* SCARCLET, and the G. *sgur* or SCOUR.

SKELBO (Dornoch). *c.* 1210, Scelbol; *a.* 1300, Seellebol;

1455, Skelbole. 'Shelly place;' Icel. *skel* (*cf.* O.E. *seel*, a shell, and see *N. bolstaðr*, p. lxiv). In 1290 an Eng. scribe writes it Schelhotel, see MOREBATTLE; and *cf.* SKIBO.

SKELDA NESS (Shetland). Prob. 'shield, shelter isle;' Icel. *skjöld-r*, a shield, + *ay*, a, isle. *Cf.* SHIELDAIG.

SKÉLMORLIE (Wemyss Bay). *c.* 1400, -morley. Prob. 'shelter, leaside of the great rock;' G. and Ir. *sceilig mór*. *Shel-* is evidently cognate with SKEIR. See LEE, and *cf.* the Skelligs, Kerry.

SKENE (Peterculter). *Sic* 1318. A 'Johannes Skene' is found in 1290. G. *seeithin* (*th* mute), a bush. *Cf.* Skeengally, Kirkinner.

SKERRAY (Bettyhill), SKERRIES (Shetland, &c.: see SKEIR), and SKERRYVORE (Hebrides; G. *mhòr*, big).

SKIBA (Islay). Dan. *skib-aa*, 'ship-water' or 'stream.'

SKIBO (Dornoch). 1275, Schytheboll; 1557, Skebo. Perh. 'scythe-place,' *i.e.*, meadow; Icel. *sigth*, a scythe (*cf.* SKELBO, and p. lxiv). More likely fr. Icel. *skeithi-r*, Dan. *skede*, a sheath, cognate with *shed*.

SKINFLATS (Grangemouth). As there is no trace of a tannery here, Skin- may be G. *seeithin*, a bush (*cf.* SKENE). Flats, *i.e.*, 'meadows,' is a common suffix hereabouts—Millflats, &c.

SKIPNESS (Frith of Clyde). *c.* 1250, Schepehinche: 1260, Skipnish; 1502, Skipinche. Icel. *skip*, Dan. *skib*, O.E. *scip*, a ship, + Icel. and. N. *ness*, a ness, cape, or G. *innis*, an island, peninsula. *Cf.* INCH and ARDALANISH.

SKIRLING (Biggar). *a.* 1400, Scrawlin; *c.* 1535, Scraling. Prob. 'water, pool by the scaur' or rock (*cf.* SCRABSTER, and Dunskirloch, Galloway, and Skirlaugh, Hull). The *-lin* is W. *llyn*, a water or pool.

SKYE. Perh. *Ptolemy's* Seetis; *a.* 700, *Adamnan*, Skia; *Sagas*, Skið, Skid; 1272, Sky; 1292, Skey. Usually said to be G. *sgìath* (pron. skey), a 'wing,' fr. its shape. *Cf.* Dunskey, Galloway.

SKYREBURN (Gatehouse). Skyre- is prob. = SKEIR; so 'rocky burn.'

- SLAINS (Cruden). *a.* 1300, Slainys. Prob. G. *sleamhuinn*, 'slippery, smooth,' with Eng. plural. Cf. Slane, Tara.
- SLAMANNAN (S. Stirlingsh.). 1250, Sletlmanin. 'Moor of Manan' (see CLACKMANNAN). *Sla-* is G. and Ir. *sliabh*, mountain, hill, face of a hill; in G. also 'a moor.' Cf. Slamonía, Inch.
- SLATEFORD (Edinburgh). Prob. 'smooth ford;' O.N. *slett*, smooth. Cf. next. 'Sclaitford' was the name of the village of Edzell, *a.* 1700.
- SLEAT (Skye). *a.* 1400, Slate; 1475, Slet; 1588, Slait. Prob. as above; Sleat Sound is sheltered. But Arden-slate, Dunoon—1401, Ardinslatt—is 'slaty height' (G. *sgleit*, a slate); and Sleety, Queen's Co., is fr. Ir. and G. *sliabh*, a hill, plural *sliabh*te (pron. sleety).
- SLEWGREEN (Kirkmaiden). G. *sliabh crìon*, 'withered heath' or 'moor.'
- SLEWNARK (Portpatrick). G. *sliabh n-arc (ore)*, 'hill of the pig,' or other large beast.
- SLIDDERY (Arran). Sc. for 'slippery.' Cf. O.E. *slidan*, to slide, and Slidderick, Wigtown.
- SLIGACHAN, -ICHAN (Skye). G. = 'abounding in little shells;' (G. *sligeag*, diminutive of *slige*, a shell).
- SLIN, L. (Tain). *c.* 1560, Lochislyne. Prob. G. *sleamhuinn*, smooth. Cf. SLAINS.
- SLOCH (mountain, L. Marce). Prob. G. *sleagh*, a spear.
- SLOCKGARROCH (Portpatrick). G. *sloc carrach*, 'rough, rocky gully;' G. *sloc*, a pit, a hollow.
- SMAILHOLM (Kelso). 1250, Smalham. Either 'small house' (O.E. *smæl hām*), or home, village of a man called Smail or Small. On the frequent interchange of -ham and -holm, cf. HOLM; also see next.
- SMEATON (Ormiston and Carsphairn). Prob. 'smooth village;' O.E. *smethe*, *smoethæ tūn* or *ton*. Cf. Smeaton, Pentefract, and Kirksmeaton, Northallerton.
- SMERBY (Kintyre). Prob. Icel. *smá-r bí*, 'small house' or 'hamlet.' On -by, cf. CANISBAY.
- SMOO, Cave of (Durness). ? Fr. Icel. *smjúga*, to creep (same

root as *smuggle*), fr. its low roof. Possibly fr. Dan. *smög*, smoke.

SNAP (Coulter). Prob. Dan. *sneb*, a beak, Sc. *neb* (*cf.* Snab Hill, Kells), or fr. Dan. *sneppe*, a snipe. Two in England.

SNIZORT (Skye). 1501, Snesfurd; 1526, Sneisport; 1662, Snisort. 'Fjord, frith of snow;' G. *sneachd*, Dan. *snee*, or 'of rain' (G. *smith*, *smith*). See KNOYD-ART.

SOAY (Hebrides). 1549, Soa. Dan. and Sw. *so*, a sow, a pig, + *ay*, *a*, island.

SOLLAS (Lochmaddy). G. *solus*, a (beacon-) light. *Cf.* RESOLAS.

SOLWAY FRITH. *c.* 1300, Sulway; also Sulliva; also called Tracht-Romra, fr. G. *trìghadh*, ebbing, and Scottwade, or Scottiswathe, *i.e.*, 'Scots' ford' (N. and Dan. *wath*). Solway is thought to be fr. the tribe *Selgorae*, perh. meaning 'hunters,' fr. G. *sealy*, hunting; so Prof. McKinnon. More likely fr. O.N. *söl-vagr*, 'muddy bay,' O.E. *sol*, mud, that which 'sullies.' *Cf.* SCALLOWAY.

SONACHAN PORT (L. Awe). Dimin. of G. *sonnach*, a castle, a wall, a palisade.

SOONHOPE (Peeblessh.). *c.* 1200, Swhynhope. 'Valley of the swine;' O.E. *swin*, Icel. *srín*, Dan. *srün*; but *soon* is Sc. plural of *soo*, a sow, O.E. *sū* (*cf.* shoe, *pl.* shoon). On the strict meaning of *hope*, see HOBKIRK.

SORBIE (Wigtown) and SOROBY (Tyree). Tyr. S., 1461, Sourbi; 1561, Soiribi; 1615, Sorbi. Prob. 'east village;' G. *soir*, *seur*, east, + Dan. *bi*, *by*, dwelling, hamlet. *Cf.* Sourby, Ewisdale.

SORN (Mauchline). G. *sorn* means a snout or a kiln.

SOURIN (Raasay). ? G. *suiréan*, sea-nymphs, syrens.

SOUTHDEAN (Jedburgh, see DEAN), SOUTHEND (Campbeltown).

SOUTHWICK (Dumfries). O.E. *sūth wíc*, 'south house' or 'dwelling.' Four in England.

SOUTRA (S.E. of Dalkeith). 1455, Sowtra; 1461, Soltra (*cf.* the SUTORS). Perh. fr. Icel. *sòt-ranð-r*, 'soot-red,' *i.e.*, dark red.

SPEAN, R. (Fort William). 1516, Spayng; 1552, Spane. The *sp* indicates a non-Gaelic, prob. Pictish, origin.

Prob. 'gleaming, flashing' river, cognate with G. *sgian*, a knife.¹

SPELVE, L. (Mull). Prob. Pictish, 'stony,' cognate with G. *sgealbach*, abounding in splinters or fragments of rock; fr. *sgealb*, a fragment.¹

SPEY, R. *Sic* 1492; 1235, Spe. Prob. connected with G. *sceim*, *sgeith*, to vomit, to 'spue;' so Whitley Stokes.¹

SPIGIE, L. (Shetland). Icel. *spík*, blubber of seals, whales, &c., or *spík*, a spike. *Cf.* spigot.

SPINNINGDALE (Ardgay). 1464, Spanigidill; 1545, Spanzidail. The word perh. means just what it says. *Cf.* Icel. and Sw. *spinna*, to spin; but it is prob. fr. Icel. *spaning*, temptation.

SPITALFIELD (Murthly). *Spital* is the old form of 'hospital,' in G. *spideal*.

SPITTAL (Watten, two in Galloway), SPITTAL OF CRAIGLARD (Campsie Hills), SPITTAL OF GLENSHEE.

SPOTT (Dunbar). G. *spot*, a plot of ground, or Icel. *spotti*, *spot-r*, a bit, piece. *Cf.* Spotland, Lancashire.

SPOUTHEAD (Kirkintilloch).

SPRINGBANK (Glasgow, &c.), SPRINGBURN (Glasgow), SPRINGFIELD (Cupar), SPRINGHOLM (Dalbeattie, see HOLM), SPRINGSIDE (Kilmarnock).

SPROUSTON (Kelso). c. 1150, Sproston; a. 1250, Sproueston. Prob. fr. some man (*cf.* Sprowston, Norwich). There is a surname Sprott, just possibly from it.

SPYNIE (Elgin). c. 1295, Spyny. Prob. Pictish, akin to G. *sginneadh*, a projection; fr. *sginn*, to protrude.¹

STACKS (often in Caithness). O.N. *stak*; G. *stac*, a cliff, an isolated rock, cognate with Eng. *stack*.

STAFFA (Mull). N. *staf-ey*, 'isle with the staves,' i.e., its basaltic columnar rocks.

STAFFIN (Portree). Prob. G. *stac fionn*, 'white cliff' or 'precipice,' influenced by N. *staf*, for the rocks here are very similar to those at STAFFA.

STAIR (Ayr). G. *stair*, stepping-stones, path made over a bog.

¹ These are all good illustrations of Windisch and Stokes' classification of Celtic languages, into the *p* group, Welsh, Pictish, Cornish, &c., and the *c* (or *g* or *q*) group, Sc. and Ir. Gaelic. *Cf.* PERANWELL, PREMAY, &c.

- STANHOPE BURN (Borders). O.E. *stún*, a rock, stone. On *hope*, an enclosed valley, see HOBKIRK.
- STANLEY (Perth). May be 'rocky lea' or 'meadow;' but here *Stan-* might be G. *stang*, a pool, ditch, or *staon*, awry, askew. Five in England.
- STAPLEGORTON. Old name for Langholm; c. 1180, Stapelgorton; 1493, Stabiltgortoun. In M.E. a 'staple' is a mart or market (*cf.* Barnstaple). Gorton is prob. G. *gort*, a garden + Eng. *-ton*, *cf.* LINTON.
- STAR (Markinch). Sc. *starr*, sedge, Sw. *starr*, a rush. *Cf.* Starcross, Exeter, Starbeck, &c.
- START POINT (Sanday). O.N. = 'the tail' (*cf.* the bird red-start). Also in Devon.
- STAY-THE-VOYAGE (Kirkecowan). *Cf.* 'Rest-and-be-Thankful,' Corstorphline Hill.
- STEELE ROAD (Hawick). Jamieson says the Sc. *steel* is 'a wooded cleugh or precipice;' but O.E. *stael* means 'place.' *Cf.* ASHIESTEEL, and Steel, Hexham.
- STEMSTER (Wick). 1557, Stambustar. 'Place like the stem or prow of a ship;' Icel. *stamn*, *stemni*; and see *bolstaðr*, p. lxiv.
- STENHOUSEMUIR (Larbert). Local pron. Stánismare. 1293, Stan hus, *i.e.*, O.E. for 'stone house.'
- STENNIS, -NESS (Orkney). c. 970, Steinsness; c. 1500, Stanehous (an ignorant Anglicising); 1700, Stennis. 'Rocky ness' or 'cape;' Icel. *steinn*, Dan. and Sw. *sten*, stone, + Icel. and N. *naes* or *ness*, a cape, lit. nose.
- STENSCHIEL (Portree). Prob. N. for 'stone shieling' or 'booth.' See above, and GALASHIELS.
- STENTON (Haddington). a. 1150, Steinton. Icel. *steinn*, Dan. and Sw. *sten*, stone, + Eng. *-ton*, village.
- STEPS ROAD (Glasgow).
- STEVENSTON (Ayrsh.). 1246, -enstoun. 'Stephen's' or 'Steven's place.' Two Steventons in England.
- STEWARTON (Ayrsh.). 1201, -toun. Place of Walter, High *Steward* (O.E. *stirceard*, lit. a sty-keeper) or Seneschal of David I., c. 1140.
- STICHILL (Kelso). 1250, Stichil. Prob. 'sty-shieling;' O.E. *stí*, *stige*, a sty; and see GALASHIELS.
- STIRKOKE (Wick). Perh. G. *sturrach achadh*, 'rugged field'

- (*cf.* GARVOCK, &c.). It is not easy to see how it can be fr. Icel. *stirk-r*, strong; but *cf.* Stirehley, Birmingham.
- STIRLING. 1147, Strivelin; *c.* 1250, Estriuelin; 1295, Estrevelyn; 1455, Striviling; 1639, -veling. In W. *Ystrevelyn*,¹ 'dwelling (*ystre*) of Melyn,' or Meling, old Sc. form of MELVILLE. The same name, perh. the same man, is found in DUNFERMLINE, 1295, Donffremelyn. In G. it is *Sruthlinn*, lit. 'river-pool,' a mere 'shot' at this Brythonic name by a Gael. *St Berchan* (*a.* 1100) mentions another *Sruthlinn*, near Perth.
- STOBINEAN (mountain, Perthsh.). Perh. 'the little stump of the birds;' G. *stoban ian*.
- STOBO (Peebles). *c.* 1116, Stoboc; 1170, Stubho; 1223, Stobohowe; 1296, Stubbehok. Prob. G. *stob-achadh*, 'field enclosed with stobs' or 'stakes,' but with the second syllable confused with HAUGH, 'pasture' (*cf.* the forms of SAUCHIE). There is a Poltenstobbo in the same parish, *c.* 1200, 'Poltenstobbeh.'
- STOBS (Hawick). G. *stob*, a stake or stump, with Eng. plural.
- STOCKBRIDGE (Edinburgh and Cockburnspath). A wooden bridge formerly there, made of stocks, stakes, or sticks (the root is the same). Also in Hants.
- STOCKING HILL (Old Luce). Lowl. Se. *stoken*, 'enclosed,' fr. verb *steek*, to fasten, cognate with to *stick*.
- STOER (Lochinver). *c.* 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Staur. Dr Joass, Golspie, thinks fr. N. *staðr*, place, but this always becomes -ster; see p. lxiv. Perh. N. *stor*, a steep peak.
- STONEHAVEN, STONEHOUSE (Larkhall, two in Kirkcudbright, and two in England). O.E. *stán*, a rock, stone.
- STONEBYRES FALL (Lanark). *Býre* in O.E., as now in Sc., was a 'cow-house,' cognate with *bower*; but this name is very prob. a corruption, ? of what. *Cf.* next.
- STONEHAUGH (Liddesdale). 1376, Stanyhaleh. See HAUGH.
- STONEKIRK (Stranraer). 1725, Stevenskirk. 'Steenie's' or 'St Stephen's church.'
- STONEYWOOD (Dyce).
- STORMONTH (Perthsh.). 1292, Starmonthe. Prob. G. *starr-monadh*, 'distorted, crooked hill.'

¹ *Velyn* would be spelt in G. *Mhelin*, with the same sound, only a little more nasal aspiration.

- STORNOWAY. 1511, Stornochway; *a.* 1630, Steornway; 1716, Stornbay. 'Steep peak (N. *stor*) on the bay' (O.N. *vagr*). *Cf.* SCALLOWAY.
- STOW (Galashiels). O.E. *stow*, a place, town; prob. one enclosed with a stockade or 'stobs.' Cognate with *Stoke*, so common in English names. Four in England.
- STRACATHRO (Forfar). *c.* 1212, Stracatherach. The G. *srath* (in Old G. also *srath*) is usually spelt in Eng. *strath*; but, as the final *th* becomes mute, we often find only *stra*. The *t* is only an English device to aid pronunciation, for *sr* is always pron. *sr* in G. In one case, *a.* 1200, we find *scrath* (see STRATHMIGLO). 'Strath' in W. is *ystrath* (*cf.* ANNANDALE and YESTER). Stracathro is 'valley of the fort' or 'the seat;' G. *cathair*, *cathrach*.
- STRACHAN (Banchory). Pron. Strawn. Prob. G. *srathan*, 'a little strath.'
- STRACHÚR (L. Fyne). 1368, Strachore; 1500, Stroquhor. 'Strath with the twist or turn;' G. *cor*, *chur*.
- STRAITON (Edinburgh, Maybole). Edinb. S., 1296, Straton. Prob. 'straight village.' *Straight* is really the past participle of the verb *stretch* (O.E. *strecean*). Perh. fr. Icel. *strá*, O.E. *stear*, straw.
- STRALACHUN (Strachur). Prob. 'dun-coloured (G. *lachlun*) strath.' See STRACATHRO.
- STRANRÁER. *c.* 1320, Stranrever; 1600, -raver. Sir H. Maxwell thinks G. *srón reamhar*, 'thick point,' lit. nose; perh. referring to Loch Ryan peninsula.
- STRATH (Broadford). See STRACATHRO, and *cf.* DALE and GLEN VILLAGE.
- STRATHARDLE (Skye). *c.* 1160, -erdel; 1542, -ardol. 'Glen with the high rocks' (G. *àrd òl*); or 'of the high wood,' (*àrd choil*) *cf.* DARVEL.
- STRATHAVEN (Lanarkshire). Pron. Straven. 1522, Straith-awane. 'Valley of the AVEN.'
- STRATHBLANE (Glasgow). *c.* 1200, Strachblachan, -blahane; 1253, -blathane; *c.* 1300, Strablane. 'Glen with the (little) flowers;' G. *blàthan*; and *cf.* *blàdhach*, flowery.
- STRATHBUNGO (Glasgow). Pron. Strabúngy. G. *srath Mhunga*, 'valley of St Mungo' or Kentigern, *c.* 550.

STRATHCARRON, -DON, -FILLAN, -ORD, -PEFFER, -TUMMEL, &c.
See CARRON, &c.

STRATHEARN (Perthsh.). *a.* 1200, Sradeern, Strdeern. See EARN.

STRATHENDRY (Leslie). *a.* 1169, -enry. = ENDRICK or Strathendrick (Stirlingsh.).

STRATHKINNESS (St Andrews). 1156, Stradkines. 'Valley at the head of the waterfall;' G. *ceann* or *cinn an eas*. In 1156 Kinness is Kinninis.

STRATHMARTIN (Forfar). 1250, Strathey martin. 'Little glen (G. *srathan*) of St Martin' of Tours; *cf.* KILMARTIN.

STRATHMIGLO (Auchtermuchty). *a.* 1200, Seradimigglock; 1294, Stramygloke; 1517, Strathmiglo. 'Valley of the swine-pen;' G. *muclach*. *Cf.* DRUMMUCKLOCK.

STRATHY (Thurso). G. *srathan*, 'little valley.'

STRATHYRE (Callander). 'Valley of the land' (G. *tìr*), *t* lost by aspiration; so Rev. J. McLean, Pitilie.

STRAVITHIE (St Andrews). 1156, Strauithin. Prob. 'rich, fertile (G. *m(h)eith*) strath.' *Cf.* AUCHMITHIE.

STRICHEN (Maud). Perh. G. *striòchan*, 'a little streak' or 'line;' or G. *srath chinn*, 'valley of the headland,' G. *ceann*, a head.

STROMA (Pentland Firth). *Sic* 1455; but *Sagas*, Straumsey. 'Island in the current' or 'stream.' Here the Firth runs like a river. Iccl. *straum-r*, Dan. *ström*, stream, + *ay, ey, a*, island. *Cf.* Stromoe, Faroes.

STROME FERRY (W. Ross). *Sic* 1472; 1492, Strome-carranach (*i.e.* 'of L. Carron'). 'Stream;' see above. *Cf.* Strome, Reay.

STROMNESS (Orkney). *Sagas*, Straumsness. 'Ness, cape on the current' or 'tide.' See STROMA.

STRONACHLACHAR (L. Katrine). G. *sron na chlachair*, 'cape (lit. nose, *cf.* "ness") of the mason;' but Strone clachan, Killin, is 'promontory of the village.'

STROXE (Firth of Clyde). *c.* 1400, Stron. G. *sron*, nose, beak, cape. *Cf.* the two Stroans in Kirkeudbright, and Stronehill, near Luss.

STRONSAY (Orkney). *c.* 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Stiorney; 1529, *Jo. Ben*, 'Stronsay vel Sdronsay;' *c.* 1225, must

mean 'star-like island' (Icel. *stjarna*, a star); 1529, looks as if there had been G. influence, for *slron* certainly suggests G. *sron*, nose, cape.

STRONTÍAN (W. Argyle). Prob. G. *sron tiadhain*, 'promontory of the little hill.'

STRUAN (N. Perthsh. and Skye) and STROWAN (Crieff). Crieff S., c. 1210, Struin. G. *sruthan*, 'a little stream.' Three Stroans in Ireland. Stru(e)y, in South Arran, is the same word.

STRUMINOGH (New Luce). G. *sron meadhonach* (pron. mennach), 'middle height, promontory.'

STUARTFIELD (Mintlaw).

STUC A CHROIN (Ben Voirlich). G. *stùc* is a projecting, little hill, a horn; and *craun*, gen. *croinn*, is a plough or a tree.

SUAINABOST (Butt of Lewis). 'Swain's, boy's place;' Icel. *sveinn*, Sw. *sven*, O.E. *swán*. Possibly fr. King *Sweyn* of Denmark and England, died 1014. See p. lxiv.

SUILVEN (mountain, Lochinver). Prob. G. *suil-bheinn*, 'eye-like hill,' from its shape.

SULLAM (Lerwick). 'Home of the gannets, solan geese;' Icel. *sule* + *heim-r*, O.E. *húm*, home, house. Cf. BODDAM; also Sule-skerry, west of Stromness, and Sulby Man.

SUMBURGH HEAD (Shetland). *Sagas*, Sumboejar höfði, Svinborg; 1506, Swynbrocht. Prob. 'the swain's castle' or 'hold' (see SUAINABOST, BORGUE, and BROUGH). But see, too, SWANNAY. *Hofði*, of course, is Icel. *höfuð*, the head. Sumburgh Roost is fr. N. *röst*, 'a whirlpool,' lit. strife.

SUMMERHILL (Aberdeen, and three in Galloway), SUMMERSTON (Glasgow). *Summers* is a common surname.

SUMMERTON (New Luce). Also near Oxford.

SUNART, L. (Morven). King '*Sweyn's fjord*' or bay. He died 1014. See KNOYDART.

SUNNYSIDE (Lanark, Coatbridge, Falkirk, &c.).

SUTHERLAND. c. 1250, Sutherlande; 1300, Sutherlandia; in N., Sudrland, 'southern land,' compared with the Orkneys or Nordreys. Cf. *Sudreys*, N. name for the Hebrides.

- SUTORS OF CROMARTY. Two cliffs at the firth's mouth, on either side. N. *skuti*, shelter, formed by jutting rocks, fr. *skuta*, to jut out, shoot. Form influenced by Sc. *sutor*, a shoemaker.
- SWANNAY (Kirkwall). c. 1260, *Torjæus*, Sviney, i.e., 'isle of the swain, boy' (Icel. *sveinn-r*, Sw. *sven*), or 'of swine' (Icel. *svín*; cf. SWONA). But the name now is 'isle of swans'; Icel. *svan-r*, Sw. *svan*, a swan. Cf. 'Swanbustar,' c. 1500, in Orphir.
- SWERDALE (Criech). 1275, Swerdisdale. 'Valley (N. *dal*) of the green sward' or 'turf'; Icel. *svörd-r*, Dan. *svaer*.
- SWINEY (Lybster). *Sic* in *Orkney. Saga*. Dr Jos. Anderson thinks it was so called from being the property of Grim of SWONA. Cf. Svineoe, Faroes.
- SWINTON (Duns). 1250, Swyntun. Prob. 'village of the swine'; O.E. *swín*, Icel. *svín*, Dan. *svün*. Cf. DAL-SWINTON. Two in England.
- SWONA (Orkney). *Orkney. Sag.*, Sviney (see SWANNAY); other *Sagas*, Swefney.
- SYMINGTON (Ayr and Lanark). Ayr S., 1160, 'Inter terram Simonis Loccardi & Prestwick'; 1293, 'Symondstona in Kyl.' Lanark S., c. 1189, Villa Symonis Lockard; a. 1300, Symondstone. 'Abode, village of *Simon* Lockhart,' a local knight. Cf. MILTON LOCKHART, and see *ton*, p. lxx.

T

- TAENDORE (Cromarty). Prob. 'house by the water'; G. *tigh* (gen. *téighe*) *an dobhair* or *dor*; cf. TAYINLOAN, and W. *ty*, a house.
- TAIN (E. Ross-sh.). 1227, Tene; 1483, Thane; 1505, Tayn. Prob. Icel. *ping*, a meeting. Cf. DINGWALL.
- TALISKER (Raasay). ? G. *talamh uisge àrd*, 'high land by the water' (*uisge*). Cf. Esk. The *-sker* might also be N. *skjaer* or G. *sgòr*, a rock, a 'skerry.'
- TALLA (Tweeddale). Fr. W. root *tal*, 'that tops or fronts,' 'a brow'; a name, as Prof. Veitch shows, very appropriate to this precipitous burn. Cf. Taliessin of Strathclyde, i.e., 'The Bright-browed.'

- TALMINE (Tongue). G. *talamh mìn*, 'smooth, level land.'
- TAMFOUR (Falkirk). 1617, Thomfour. G. *tom fhuar*, 'cold knoll.'
Form 1617 is an ignorant association with Thomas.
- TANNADICE (Forfar). 1250, Tanethais; 1322, Thanachayis.
?G. *dèanachdùch*, rough, fierce.
- TANNER WATER (Aberdeen). G. *teannair* is 'the noise of the sea in a cave;' possibly this may be *tòn àirle*, 'the backside, rump of the height.' Cf. Tandoo, Galloway.
- TANNIEROACH (Old Luce). Perh. G. and Ir. *tannach ruadh* (here pron. rōch), 'reddish meadow.' Cf. Tamnymartin and Tawnyeely, Ireland.
- TANTALLON CASTLE (N. Berwick). c. 1300, Dentaloune; 1481, Temptallon; 1572, Tomtallon (G. *tom*, a knoll). Prob. G. *dùn* (W. *din*) *talain*, 'hill,' or 'fort of the feats of arms,' or perh. 'of the hall' (*talla*, -*arhan*). For change of *d* into *t*, cf. DUBTON and EDDERTON.
- TARBAT (E. Ross), TARBET (L. Lomond and Kirkmaiden), TARBERT (L. Fyne, five in Mull, &c.). Ross T., 1227, Arterbert, i.e., 'high Tarbat.' Fyne T., *Sagas*, Torfnes. G. *tairbeart*, 'an isthmus,' lit. place over which a boat can be drawn, contracted fr. *tarruing-bata* or -*bat*, 'boat-draught,' fr. *tarruing*, to draw (cf. O.W. *bat*, a boat). Both King Magnus Barefoot and Robert the Bruce dragged their galleys across Tarbert, Kintyre.
- TARBOLTON (Ayrsh.). Hybrid; G. *tòrr*, a hill, mound, castle, + BOLTON.
- TARFF (Kirkcudbright). G. *tarbh*, a bull.
- TARFSIDE (Edzell). Cf. above. The Tarf is a violent stream.
- TARLAND (Aboyne). 1183, Tarualund; a. 1300, Taruelayn, Tarhlund. Looks like G. *tarbh-alachain* or -*uin*, 'bull's keeping-place.' Can it be so? The letter *d* is fond of suffixing itself (see p. xxxvii). Land is spelt *lanl* in O.E., Icel., Sw., and Dan.
- TARRADALE (Conon Bridge). 1240, Tarnedal; c. 1320, Tarrodall. Hybrid; 'bull's valley;' G. *tarbh* + N. *dal*.
- TARREL (Tarbat, Ross). 1571, Tarrall; 1579, -ell. Prob. G. *tòrr ùl*, 'tower on the cliff.'
- TARVES (Buchan). 1287, Taruays; a. 1300, Tarvas. Prob. G. *tòrr bhùis*, 'mound of death' (*bùis*).

- TARWILKIE (Balmaclellan). G. *tìr guilcach*, 'rushy land.
Cf. LYNWILG.
- TASSIESHOLM (Wamphray). Prob. G. *tais*, -se, moist, damp,
soft, + HOLM, a riverside field.
- TAY, R. c. 80, *Tacitus*, Tavaus; c. 600, *Amra Columcille*,
Toi, Tai; a. 1100, *St Berchan*, Toc; a. 1150, Tey;
1199, Thay; c. 1300, Tay. G. *tamh*, rest, quiet, slug-
gishness, W. *taw*, smooth (cf. river Taw). Perh. G.
t'abh, 'the river,' cf. AWE.
- TAYCHREGGAN (L. Awe). G. *tigh-a-chreagain*, 'house by the
little crag' or rock.
- TAYINLOAN (Argyle). Prob. G. *tigh* (gen. *téighe*) *na lòin*,
'house in the meadow,' or 'marsh.'
- TAYNUILT (L. Etive). In G. *tigh an uillt*, 'house on the
burn' or brook; G. *allt*, gen. *uillt*.
- TAYPORT (N. Fife). 'Harbour on the river TAY.'
- TAYVALLICH (Crinan). G. *tigh* (gen. *téighe*) *b(h)allach*,
'lofty-walled' or 'spotted house.'
- TEALING (Forfarsh.). 1639, Telin. ? G. *tigh linne* (W. *llyn*),
'house by the water' or 'pool.'
- TECHMUIRY (Fraserburgh). Prob. 'leper's hospital;' G.
tigh, *téighe*, a house, and *muire*, leprosy. Cf. LIBERTON.
- TEE, Ben (Fort Augustus). Locally pron. Hee. 'Hill of
peace,' G. *sìth* or *shi*; i.e. 'tame-looking hill.'
- TEITH, R. (S. Perthsh.). In G. *Thaich*; prob. fr. G. *taic*,
strength, vigour.
- TEMA, R. (tributary of Ettrick). W. *tamh*, spreading, quiet,
still. = Thames.
- TEMLAND (Lockerbie). 'Land of the Knight Templars;'
or fr. G. *teampull*, a church, + O.E. *land*, land.
- TEMPLE (Gorebridge) and TEMPLELANDS (Strathmartine).
Lands belonging to the Knight Templars. But G.
teampull, L. *templum*, 'a church' built of stone, occurs
as a name in Colonsay, Tyree, Iona, Skye; also Team-
pull Columchille, Benbecula.
- TENANDRY (Blair Athole). Prob. G. *tigh nan doire*, 'house in
the grove.' But *tenandry* is also a charter-term, = tenancy.
- TERERRAN (Moniaive). G. *tìr iaran*, 'western land' or 'farm.'

TERREGLES (Dumfries). *c.* 1240, Treueger; prob. = G. *treabhadh-garradh*, 'ploughed land-enclosure,' *i.e.*, 'a farm;' but 1350, Traverreglys, *i.e.*, G. *treamhar eaglais* (W. *eglwys*), 'farm by the church;' also 1461, Torriculis, Torrekillis. *Cf.* TRANENT, TRAQUAIR.

TEIOT WATER. Pron. Teiit. Name of the valley of the Teviot above Hawick, not applied to the river Teviot itself. *Cf.* GALAWATER.

TEVIOT, R. (Hawick), TEVIOTDALE, and TEVIOTHEAD. ?*a.* 600, *Avellenau*, Teiwi; *c.* 1100, Teuegetedale; *c.* 1150, Teswetadala; *c.* 1160, Teuiot; *a.* 1300, Tyvidale. Prob. fr. W. *tyw*, 'spreading around' (*cf.* river Teifi in Wales, prob. = 'spreading stream'). Mention of the names *Tywi*, *Teifi* is common in the earliest Welsh and Strathclyde literature. *Dale* is the O.E. *dael*, O.N. *dal*, a valley.

TEXA (Islay). *c.* 1380, *Fordun*, Helan (G. *eilean*, island) texa; 1549, *Munro*, 'In Erische,' *i.e.*, Gaelic, 'Tisgay.' ? G. *teas-gaoth*, a parching wind, fr. *teas*, heat, warmth.

THANKERTON (Carstairs). *c.* 1180, Villa Thancardi, Tancardestun; *c.* 1320, Thankaristone. 'House' or 'village of *Thancard*.' *Cf.* Loch Thankard, old name of the Loch of Kilbirnie. Also formerly called Woodkirk.

THIEVESHOLM (Orkney). See HOLM. The public gibbet once stood here.

THOM, L. (Greenock). G. *tom*, a hill, knoll. *Cf.* TAMFOUR.

THORNHILL (Dumfries, and E. of Monteith; three in England), THORNILEE (Renfrew; *c.* 1340, -yle), THORNLIBANK (Glasgow), THORNTON (Dysart, Keith; 1292, -tone; twelve in England), THORNTONHALL (Busby).

THORNKIP (Colvend). Fr. G. *ceap*, a stump, block. *Cf.* KIPPFORD, and Makeness Kipps, Eddleston.

THREEPNEUK (Kirkcudbright) and THREEPWOOD (Lauder). Fr. M.F. *threap*, a scolding contest, fr. O.E. *preapin*, to reprove, afflict. *Neuk* is, of course, Sc. for 'nook,' corner.

THREPLAND (Biggar and Banff). Big. T., 1296, Threpeland. See above.

- THROSK (S. Alloa). Prob. O.E. *thriſc*, Icel. *thröst-r*, a thrush.
Cf. Throston, Hartlepool.
- THRUMSTER (Wick). ? Icel. *pruma*, a thunder-clap, + -ster
 = *staðr*, 'place (see p. lxx). Perh. fr. a man, *Thrym*.
- THURSO (river and town). 1152, Thorsa (river); c. 1200,
Hoveden, Turseha (town); c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*,
 Thorsey (town); 1547, Thorso. O.N. *Thorsau*, the
 god 'Thor's river.'
- THURSTON (Berwick). 1292, Thureston. '*Thor's* village.'
Cf. Thurleigh, Thurlow, England.
- TIBBERMORE, -MURE (Perth). G. *tiobar*, a well, + *moor*. See
 MUIRAVON, MUIRDRUM.
- TIENDLAND (farm, Elgin). *Tiend* is Sc. for 'tithe'; Icel.
tíund, Sw. *tiende*, a tenth. *Cf.* Merkland.
- TIGHARRY (L. Eport). G. *tigh charraigh*, 'house on the
 rock,' *ch* lost by aspiration.
- TIGHNABRUAICH (Kyles of Bute). G. = 'house on the bank,
 or slope.' *Cf.* Balnabruaich, Portmahomack.
- TILlicOUNTRY (Dollar). *Old*, Tuligcultrin. G. *tulach cuil*
tìre (W. *tre*), 'hill at the back of the land,' i.e., the
 carse of the Forth. *Cf.* COULTER.
- TILLIECHEWAN (Alexandria). G. *tulach cumhann*, 'narrow
 hill.'
- TILLITUDLEM (Lanark). Fancy name of Sir W. Scott's in
Old Mortality. The castle's real name is Craignethan.
- TILLYFOUR, -RIE (Alford). G. *tulach fuar* or *fuairidh*, 'cold,
 chilly hill.'
- TILLYMORGAN (Aberdeen). Here prob. G. *teaglach* (pron.
 tella) *Morgan*, lit. 'the family,' hence, 'the ground
 belonging to the family, of Morgan.'
- TILT, R. (Perthsh.). 1564, 'Glentilth.' Rev. J. M'Lean,
 Pitilie, does not recognise this as Gaelic; but surely it
 looks like G. *tuilteach*, flooding, overflowing, adjective
 fr. *tuil*, a flood. Perh. = G. *t'allt*, 'the river' or 'glen.'
Cf. TAY.
- TINGWALL (Scalloway). *Saga*, Thingavöll, and *Orkney. Sag.*
 mentions a Thingavöll (c. 1500, Tyngwale) in Rendale,

Orkney, = DINGWALL, 'meeting of the Thing.' For interchange of *t* and *d*, cf. Trondhjem and Drontheim.

TINTO (hill, S. Lanark). c. 1320, Tintov. Prob. hill of 'the (signal-) fires, by the water,' i.e., the R. Clyde; G. *teinte-abh* (cf. AWE, old Ow). The Mod. G. plural of *teine*, fire, is *teintean*, but the Ir. plural is *teinte* (cf. Tullatintin, Cavan, 'hill of the fires'). Knocktentol, Galloway, is G. *enoc tendail*, 'hill of the bonfire.'

TINWALD (Dumfries). O.N. *pingrold*, 'meeting-place,' lit. fold, 'of the Thing' or local assembly; O.E. *fald*, Dan. *fold*, a fold, pen. Cf. TINGWALL, and Thingvellir, Iceland. Also in Isle of Man.

TIPPERLINX. Once a village, now name of a road in the south-west of Edinburgh. G. *tiobar linne* (W. *llyn*), 'well by the water' or 'pool.'

TIPPETCRAIG (Bonnybridge). *Craig* or rock *tipped* with a house.

TIRÉE (Hebrides). a. 700, *Adamnan*, Terra Ethica; c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Tyrvist; 1343, Tiryad; 1354, Tereyd; 1409, Tyriage; also Terra Hith. Skene says, G. *tir-i-odh*, 'land of corn;' but Rhys, &c., think *Hith* or *Ith* is a legendary Scot, perh. uncle of Miled of the Irish legends. Several places called Mag-Ithe, 'plain of Ith,' in Ireland.

TIRRY, R. (L. Shin). Prob. G. *tuireadh*, a lament, a dirge.

TOB (Lewis). G. *l'ob*, 'the bay' or 'little bay.'

TOBERMORY (Mull). (c. 1200, *Bk. of Seon*, a 'Tubermore.') 1540, Tibbirmore. G. and Ir. *tobar Moire*, 'well of the Virgin Mary,' = LADYWELL. Cf. Toberonochy, Luinig. In a Moray charter, temp. Alexander II., are 'Tubernacrumkel' and 'Tubernafein.'

TOCHIENEAL (Banff). ? 'House of the fishing station;' G. *tigh an iola*, or 'of the shout' (G. *iolach*). The G. *tochar* means 'a causeway' and 'a dowry;' but the *r* would not easily disappear.

Ton RIG (Kirkcinner). 'Hill of the fox;' Sc. *toil*, so called fr. his bushy tail, fr. Icel. *todli*, a mass of wool. See Rigg; and cf. 'Todholys,' 1376, in Liddesdale.

TOFTCOMBS (Biggar). Dan. *toft*, a field; *cf.* Icel. *toft*, *tott*, land, + O.E. *comb*, *cumb*, a vessel, a valley, *cf.* W. *cwm*, a hollow. *Cf.* COOMLEES.

TOLLCROSS (Glasgow, Edinburgh).

TOLSTA HEAD (Lewis). 'Place of the toll' or 'custom-dues'; Icel. *toll-r*, Dan. *told*. On *sta* = *staðr*, place, see p. lxxv.

TOM-A-MHOID (Dunoon). G. = 'hill, knoll of the court of justice'; G. *mòd*, a court, assembly.

TOMATIN (Carr Bridge). G. *tom-a-teine*, 'hill, knoll of the fire.'

TOMBÉA (Pass of Leni). Pron. -bay. 'Hill of the birches'; G. *beath*. *Cf.* AULTBEA.

TOMICH (Beaully). G. *tomach*, 'full of knolls,' G. *tom*.

TOMINTOUL (Ballindalloch). Pron. -towl. Prob. G. *toman tuatheal*, 'northern little hill.'

TOMNAHURICH (Inverness). Prob., says Prof. McKinnon, G. *tom na h'uibhraich*, 'hillock with the juniper bushes'; G. *iubhar*, a yew. *Iubrach* also means a 'boat,' as in Portnachuraich, Iona, and may do so here.

TOMNAVOULIN (Glenlivet). 'Knoll of the mill'; G. *tom na mhuilinn*.

TONGUE (N. Sutherland, and three in Galloway). 1542, Toung. N. *tunga*, 'a tongue, spit of land.' Two Tongs in England.

TONGUELAND (Kirkeudbright). 1461, Tungland.

TORBANEHILL (Bathgate). Tautology; G. *tòrr bàn*, 'white hill' or 'mound.' Tor is the common name for a hill in Devon and Cornwall.

TORBOLL (Sutherland). c. 1230, Thoreboll; 1575, Thurboll. = THURSTON. The god 'Thor's place.' On *bol*, *bolstaðr*, 'place,' see p. lxxiv.

TORDUFF (Currie). a. 1200, Turdaphe. G. *tòrr dubh*, 'black hill' or 'tower.'

TORE (Inverness). G. *tòrr*, a heap, mound, fort, Ir. *tor*, W. *tur*, a tower. *Cf.* Tur, W. Calder.

TORLANE (Kirkcudbright). G. *tòrr leathann* (pron. lahan), 'broad hill.'

TORNESS (Inverness). G. *tòrr*, a hill, a castle, or from the god *Thor*, cf. TORBOLL; + NESS.

TOROSAY (Mull). *Sic* 1390; 1561, Toirrasa. ? G. *tòrr rasach*, 'hill, mound covered with shrubs,' with ending influenced by O.N. *ay, ey, a*, island.

TORPHICHEN (Bathgate). *Sic* 1540; but 1296, Thorfighyn, Torphychin. G. *tòrr phigheavinn*, 'magpie's hill.'

TORPHINS (Aboyne). G. *tòrr fionn*, 'white, clear hill,' with the common Eng. plural.

TORRANCE OF CAMPSIE. Prob. G. *torranach*, 'abounding in hills' or 'knolls.' See CAMPSIE.

TORRIDON (W. Ross). 1633, -den. Prob. G. *tòrr-a-duin*, 'hill, knoll of the fort.'

TORRY (Aberdeen). G. *tòrran*, 'a little hill.'

TORRYBURN (Dunfermline).

TORSÓNCE (Stow). Prob. G. *tòrr sonnaich*, 'hill with the palisade, wall,' or 'fort.'

TORTHORWALD (Dumfries). 1287, -thorald; 1297, Thortharalde. Might be 'hill of *Thorold*;' or a hybrid, G. *tòrr*, a hill, + N. *Thorvold*, 'meeting, assembly in honour of the god Thor.' See TINWALD.

TORWOOD (Larbert) and TORWOODLEE (Peebles). Larb. T., c. 1140, Keltor, i.e., G. *coil tòrr*, 'wood of the hill' or 'fort;' so that Torwood is half a translation of Keltor. See LEE.

TOUGH (Alford). Pron. Toōgh. 1605, Towch; but c. 1550, 'Tulluch or Tough,' i.e., G. *tulach*, a hill, mound, or *tiugh*, thick, dense, closely set.

TOWARD (Rothsay). *Sic* 1498. ? G. *taobh òrd*, lit. 'direction-height,' i.e., cape by which to steer one's course.

TOWIE (Alford). Perh. G. *tomhach*, 'full of knolls;' cf. TOMICH.

TOWNHEAD (Glasgow, Castle-Douglas), TOWNHILL (Dunfermline, &c.).

TOXSIDE (Gorebridge). Prob. fr. G. *toch*, thigh, hough of an animal, or *toic*, a swelling.

- TRADESTON (Glasgow). The ground here was bought in 1790 by the Glasgow 'Trales' House,' and laid out by them.
- TRAILTROW (Dumfries). *Old*, Travertrold. Hybrid; 'fairy's farm,' G. *treamhar*, a farm (*cf.* TRANENT), + Dan. and Sw. *trold*, Icel. *troll*, a kind of fairy, 'Robin Good-fellow.' *Cf.* Pow for G. *poll*.
- TRANABY (Westray). 'Cranes' abode; ' Icel. *trani*, Dan. *trane*, + *bý*, *bi*, dwelling. *Cf.* CANISBAY.
- TRANENT (Haddington). *c.* 1147, Trauernent; *c.* 1210, Tranent. G. *treamhar* (pron. *traver*), 'farm,' lit. ploughed land 'in the dell' or 'by the stream' (W. *nant*).
- TRANTLEBEG (Forsinard). Prob. G. *traona-thuil beag*, 'little stream (*cf.* DUTHIL) of the corn-craik' (*traona*).
- TRAPRAIN LAND (Haddington). (1150, Dunspeider.) Perh. W. *tre*, *tra pren*, 'house by the tree.'
- TRAQUAIR (Peebles). *Sic* 1265; but 1116, Treverquyrd; *c.* 1140, Traequair; 1174, Trauerquer; 1506, Trawere. 'Farm (G. *treamhar*, *cf.* TRANENT) on QUAIR Water.' The first syllable of Trabroun and Trahemma in the same locality may have the same origin. As likely fr. W. *tra*, *tre*, and Corn. *trez*, *trej*, house, home. Two instances of *Tre-* in Stratherrick, Loch Ness, showing perh. the extreme limit of Brythonic influence.
- TRESHINISH ISLES (Mull). Prob. Icel. *tre*, gen. *tres*, a tree, wood, + *nish*, *nes*, a ness, cape, or G. *innis*, island, 'inch; ' these two often are confused. *Cf.* SKIPNESS, &c.
- TRESTA (Shetland). Icel. *tre-staðr*, 'tree-place; ' *cf.* p. lxxv. Trees are very rare in Shetland.
- TRILLEACHAN, Ben (L. Etive). G. for 'the pied oyster-catcher.'
- TRINAFOUR (Struan). Said to be = BALFOUR, 'cold (G. *juar*) village.' *Cf.* Corn. *tre*, *tra*, W. *trej*, *trez*, Ir. *treb*, house, town.
- TRINITY (Edinburgh) and TRINITY GASK (Crieff). Fancy name. A 'Trinity Lodge,' where Trinity now is, is

found advertised in 1783. Gask is for *G. crosq*, a pass, crossing. See ARNGASK.

TROCHRY (Dunkeld). *c.* 1650, -rig. *G. troch*, bad, dangerous, + *Se. rig* or ridge. See RIGG.

TROOX (Ayr). *Perh. G. troman*, 'the dwarf elder,' *m* being lost by aspiration. Also near Camborne.

TROQUEER (Dumfries). *c.* 1380, Treqvere; also Traquire. Prob. = TRAQUAIR, 'green farm.' *Cf.* Trowier Hill, Girvan.

TROSACHS (Callander). Said to be *G.* for 'bristled territory,' with the common Eng. plural.

TROUP HEAD (Banff). 1654, Trowp; *perh. Torfnes* of *Sagas*. *G. trup* is just 'a troop.' Meaning here doubtful.

TROTTERNISH (Skye) and TRUDDERNISH (Islay). Skye T., 1309, Trouternes; 1573, -tyrnes; ? 1588, Trotwayshe. Both are said to mean 'enchanted cape' or 'ness;' O.N. *nes* or *nish*. *Cf.* *Ir. trùdra*, a juggler.

TRUFF HILL (Wigtown). By common transposition of *r*, 'turf hill;' O.E. *turf*, *Ir. and Sw. torf*.

TUACK (hill, Kintore). *Perh. G. tuamach*, 'abounding in graves,' or *tuath* or *tuagh*, an axe.

TULLIALLAN (Dunfermline). *G. tulach àileinn*, 'hill by the meadow,' or *fr. aluinn*, 'exceeding fair, beautiful,' like Tullyallen on the Boyne; *Ir. tulaigh alaim*.

TULLIBARDINE (Crieff). 1461, Tulybardyn and -bardy. 'Hill, mound of the warning;' *G. bàrdainn*.

TULLIBODY (Alloa). *c.* 1150, Dunbodemum; 1195, Tullibotheny; also Tulighotuan. 'Hill, mound (*G. tulach* or *dùn*) of the hut' or 'cottage;' *G. bothan, -ain*.

TULLOCH (Dingwall). 1542, Tulche. *G. tularh*, a hill, hillock.

TULLYBOLE (Kinross). 1685, Tulliboal. *Perh.* 'hill of the smell, stink' (*G. boluath*), or 'of the pool' (*G. boll* for *poll*, as in BOLESKINE). *Hardly fr. the N. bol*, place.

TULLYMET (Ballinluig). *c.* 1200, Tulichmet, Tulimath. Prob. 'rich, fat, fertile (*G. meith*) hill.'

TULLYNESSLE (Alford). *a.* 1300, Tulynestyn; *a.* 1500, -restil. *Perh.* 'hill of the charm, spell;' *G. tulach-an-coisle* (*cf.* ESSLEMONT). In the same district, *a.* 1300, we find 'Tulynahtlayk.'

- TULLYPOWRIE (Perthsh.). G. *tulach fhuarach*, 'chilly hill.' For *p* pro *f* in this district, *cf.* BONSKIED.
- TUMMEL, R. (Perthsh.). G. *tum-allt*, 'plunging stream,' fr. *tum*, to dip, plunge.
- TUNDERGARTH (Lockerbie). Prob. 'fallow field or enclosure,' fr. W. *tyndir*, 'ley land' or fallow, fr. *tyn*, stubborn, rigid, + *garth*, see APPLLEGARTH. The Icel. and Dan. *töndr*, *tundr*, O.E. *tynder*, is 'tinder.'
- TURC, Ben (Glen Shee and Argyle), and BRIG O' TURK (L. Katrine). G. *tore*, *tuirc*, a wild boar. *Cf.* Altaturk, Ireland.
- TURNBERRY CASTLE (Ayrsh.). c. 1200, Turnebiri; 1286, -byry. Prob. hybrid; G. *torran*, a hillock, + O.E. *byrig* or *burg*, a fortified place, castle, *cf.* QUEENSBERRY. *Turn* may just mean 'turn' or 'corner.'
- TURRET WATER (Crieff). ?G. *turaid*, a turret, fr. the shape of the rocks here.
- TURRIFF (Aberdeensh.). a. 1000, *Bk. Deer*, Turbruad; a. 1300, Turrech; a. 1500, Turreff. Case of a name which has changed; at first G. *tòrr bruid*, 'hill of anguish' or 'of the stab;' or, possibly, 'fort of *Brude*;' but a. 1500, 'hill' or 'fort in the field' (G. *achadh*); and now, 'hill' or 'fort by the stream,' G. *abh*.
- TWATT (Stromness). Icel. *þveit*, a 'thwaite, a place.' *Cf.* MURRAYTHWAITE.
- TWEED, R., and TWEEDSMUIR (Peebles). ?a. 600, *Avellanau*, Tywi; c. 966, *Pict. Chron.*, Tede; a. 1150, Thveda; c. 1160, Tweda. Prob. W. *twyad*, 'a hemming in,' fr. *twy*, to check or bound.
- TWYNHOLM (Kirkcudbright). 1605, Twyneme, *i.e.*, Twynham. O.E. *tweon*, 'between,' and HOLM or *ham*, which constantly interchange; *holm* is 'meadow,' *ham* is house, home. *Cf.* the Roman 'Interamna,' and Twineham, Sussex.
- TYDEAVERYS (Balmacellan). *Old*, Tydauarries. G. *thùdan bharra*, 'the little heap on the top' or 'height' (*barr*). *Cf.* Tudhope. The *s* is the common Eng. plural.
- TYNDRUM (N.-W. Perth). G. *teine druim*, 'hill-ridge of the fire.' *Cf.* DRUM.

TYNE, R. (Haddington). Perh. fr. W. *tyuu*, to draw, pull, or G. *teann*, to move, stir, proceed. More likely fr. W. *tyno*, a green plot, a dale. Also in England.

TYNECASTLE (Edinburgh).

TYNETT. Doubtful; *-ett* may be G. *àth*, a ford.

TYNINGHAME (Haddington). *a.* 1130, *Sim. Durham*, ann. 756, Tiningaham; 1265, Tynynham; perh. *Bede's* Incuneninghum, *e* for *t*. A unique name in Scotland. Prob. 'home of the dwellers on the Tyne;' see p. lxxv, and lxxvi note. On the Tyne also stands Tyneholm.

TYNROX (Moniaive). Prob. G. *teine sron*, 'beacon-fire point.' Cf. CAMERON.

TÝRIE (Fraserburgh and Kirkecaldy). *Fras. T.*, *a.* 1300, Týry. G. *tír*, *tíre*, 'land.' Cf. STRATHYRE and ALTIRE.

U

UAMVAR. G. *uamh-a-bharra*, 'cave on the height' or 'hill-top' (*barr*). Cf. WEEM and LOCHINVAR.

UDDINGSTON (Glasgow). Perh. 'village of the god *Odin*' or '*Woden*' (cf. THURSTON). But the name Udston close by seems to point to some man *Ud*.

UDNY (Ellon). 1417, Uldnay. Prob. G. *allt an bheath*, 'river of the birches;' *bh* lost by aspiration, cf. ALLOWAY; and AULDEARN.

UIG (Skye and Lewis). Skye U., 1512, Wig; 1552, Vig. Lewis U., 1549, Vye; *c.* 1620, Oig, Vyg. G. *uig*, a nook, retired cove, influenced by Icel. *vík*, a small bay. Cf. WICK.

UISKENTUIE (Islay). G. *uisgean t'suidhe*, 'water of the seat,' place where funerals used to halt to rest and drink—'whisky.' Cf. BEALLACHANTUIE.

UIST (Outer Hebrides). 1282, Iuist; 1292, Guist; also Ewyst (the pron. now) and Uibhist. Icel. *i-ríst*, an abode, lit. *in-dwelling*. *Vist* is the same root as Ger. *wesen* and Eng. *was*.

ULBSTER (Wick). Prob. O.N. *ulf-bustar*, 'wolf's abode.' Cf. ULVA, and see p. lxiv. Perh. fr. a man named *Ulf*.

ULLADALE. O.N. Uladalr; perh. fr. G. *ulai*, 'washing,

fulling,' + N. *dal*, dale. But *cf.* Ir. *uladh* (pron. ulla), 'a tomb, cairn,' as in Kilulla, Clare.

ULLAPOOL (W. Ross-sh.). See above. *Pool* is G. and Ir. *poll*, a pool or water (*cf.* POLKEBUCK). Some think *Ulla-* is fr. King *Olaf* (*cf.* OLLABERRY). There seems no local tradition *in re.* An 'Ulyshaven' is found in Forfarshire, *c.* 1415.

ULLIE STRATH. Through this the river Helmsdale flows. Perh. *Ptolemy's* Ila. *Cf.* ULLADALE and ISLAY.

ULLOCH HILL (Kirkcudbright). G. *uallach*, proud, *i.e.*, high.

ULSTA (Shetland). Prob. = ULBSTER, 'wolf's place,' N. *stultr*.

ULVA (Aros). 1473, Ulway. 'Wolf's isle,' Icel. *úlfr*, Dan. and Sw. *ulv*, a wolf, + *ay*, *ey*, *a*, isle.

UNGANAB (N. Uist). G. = 'ounce-land of the abbot,' Old G. *unga*, L. *uncia*, an ounce, *i.e.*, the rent was an ounce of silver. See p. lvii, and *cf.* BALNAB.

UNICH R. (Edzell). G. *uinich*, 'bustle,' 'hurry.' It is a rapid stream.

UNST (Shetland). *Sagas*, Ornyst, Örmst, Aumstr. Doubtful.

UNTHANK (farm, Biggar, and burn near Moss-paul). Moss-paul U., 1228, Vnthanc; 1290, Wnthanke. O.E. *un-panc* means 'ingratitude,' prob. here referring to the barren soil. *Cf.* Winthank, St Andrews.

UPHALL (Bathgate).

UPLAWMOOR (Neilston). *Cf.* LAW.

URIE, URY (Aberdeensh.). Forms, see INVERURIE. Either G. *iubharach*, 'abounding in yews' (G. *iubhar*, pron. yure), or = URR.

URQUHART (Conon Bridge, Inverness, Elgin, Fife). Inver. U., *a.* 700, *Adamnan*, Airchartan; *a.* 1150, Urchard. Elgin U., *c.* 1340, Urquhart; also Owrechart. Conon U., 1340, Urchard. Dr M'Lauchlan says its G. form is *Urchudain*, fr. *urch*, a knoll, and *ilin*, a fort. But Airchartan and Urchard look more like G. *àrd-a-cheàird* or *cheàrdan*, 'height of the smith' (*ceard*); or, quite possibly, the first syllable may be = URR, 'water.'

URR (Dalbeattie). 1607, Or. Generally thought = Basque *ur*, 'water,' cognate with G. and Ir. *dobhar* or *dôr*, W. *dwr*, water, a river. *Cf.* DOUR.

- URRAY (Muir of Ord). 1546, Vrray; *c.* 1565, Vurray. Prob. Old G. *ur reidh*, 'smooth water.' *Cf.* above, and ARAY.
- USSIE (glen, Canon Bridge). Perh. G. *casach*, 'abounding in falls,' G. *cas*.
- UYEA SOUND (Unst).

V

- VALE OF LEVEN (Dumbarton). See LEVEN.
- VATERNISH or WAT- (N. Skye). 1501, Watternes. Prob. 'water-peninsula,' O.E. *water*, *cf.* Icel. *vatn*, water, and Waterford, Ireland, *i.e.*, 'water-fjord;' + O.N. *nes* or *nish*, 'ness,' peninsula, lit. nose.
- VEIRA (Rousay). Either fr. Icel. *ver*, the sea, then a fishing station, *cf.* Eng. *weir*, O.E. *wer*, a fence, enclosure for fish; or O.N. *vigr*, a bay, + *ay*, *ey*, *a*, island.
- VELLORE (Polmont). G. *mheall odhar* (pron. our), 'grey hill.' *Cf.* MEAL, FOURVOUNIE.
- VENLAW (Peebles). *Sic* 1469. Tautology; G. *bheinn* + Eng. LAW, both = 'hill.' *Cf.* Peulaw, Dumfries.
- VENNACHAR, L. (Callander). G. *bheinn na char*, 'hill with the bend or turn,' G. *car*.
- VENUE, Ben (Trossachs). Said to be G. *meanbh*, with the *m* aspirated, meaning 'little,' as compared with its big neighbour Ben Ledi. *Cf.* YARROW.
- VICE, Lochan of (Tungland). *Obt*, Voyis. G. *lochan* is 'a little loch.' *Vice* is doubtful.
- VIDLIN (Shetland). Icel. *víð-r*, Dan. and Sw. *vid*, wide; *-lin* may perh. be N. *lund*, a grove. The N. *lan* means 'sheltered.'
- VIGEANS, St (Arbroath). *Vigeanus* is the Latin form of *St Fechan*, abbot of Fother, West Meath, *d.* 664; *cf.* ECCLEFECHAN.
- VIRKIE (Dunrossness). Icel. *virki*, a work, bulwark, castle; *cf.* 'outworks,' and WORK HEAD.
- VOE (Shetland). Icel. *vö-r*, a little bay, inlet. Common in Shetland—Burra Voe, Hamma Voe, &c.
- VOIL, L. (Strathyre). Possibly aspirated form of G. *moil*, a heap, or of *boil*, fury, rage.

VOIRLICH, Ben (L. Lomond). G. *mhòr leac*, 'big, flat rock,' or fr. *leacach*, 'bare summit of a hill.'

VRACKIE, or BHRAGGIE, Ben (Golspie). G. *bhreac*, *bhrice*, spotted, speckled. Cf. BREAKACHY.

VUILLIN, Seuir (Achmasheen). G. *sgòr-a-mhuilinn*, 'rock of the mill.'

W

WADDENSHOPE (Glensax, near Yarrow). 1262, Walthamshope, which is said to mean the Saxon god '*Wodin's* valley.' Of course *Waltham* is also a man's name. On *hope*, see HOBKIRK.

WALKERBURN (Innerleithen). Burn or stream where the *wauking* or fulling or dressing of cloth was done; O.E. *wealcere*, a fuller. See WAUK MILL, and cf. Walkern, England.

WALLACESTONE (Polmont). The stone commemorating *Wallace's* Battle of Falkirk, 1298.

WALLACETOWN (Ayr). *Old*, Walenseton. 'Abode, village of the strangers' or '*Welsh*,' i.e., Brythons from Strathclyde; O.E. *welise*, *welise*, a foreigner. In the first charter of Paisley, 1160, we find '*Ricardo Walas*,' perh. earliest Sc. mention of the name Wallace. Le Waleys (afterwards Wallis) was a common Eng. name in the 13th century. Cf. Wales, Sheffield, and Walesby; also GALSTON. '*Wallachia*' has a similar origin.

WALLS (Hoy and Shetland). Hoy W., c. 1225, *Orkney Sag.*, Vagaland; also *Saga*, Valey. Thought to be 'isle of the strangers' (cf. O.E. *wealh*, a foreigner); this is doubtful. *Val-* might be Dan. *val*, Sw. *vall*, a wall, rampart.

WALSTON (Biggar). 1293, Walyston, -lliston. = WALLACETOWN. Cf. Walsham, Suffolk.

WAMPHRAY (Beattock). Prob. G. *uamh-a-phraimh*, 'cave of slumber' or 'sorrow.' Cf. UAMVAR.

WANDEL (Lamington). Also called Hartside. c. 1116, Quendal. O.E. *ewen*, a woman, a 'queen,' Icel. *kván*, a wife, + O.E. *dael*, Icel. and N. *dal*, a dale, valley.

- WANLOCK WATER and WANLOCKHEAD (Sanquhar). Can this mean 'stream like a woman's ringlet' or 'curl' (O.E. *locc*, Icel. *lokk-r*)? Cf. WANDEL. To the east lies Midlock Water.
- WARDIE (Edinburgh). *Wardie* is a man's name. Cf. WARRISTON and Wardington, Banbury.
- WARDLAWHILL (Glasgow).
- WARRISTON (Edinburgh). Prob. '*Wardie's* abode' or 'village.' Cf. above.
- WARTHILL (Aberdeen). Prob. fr. its shape, fr. *wart*, O.E. *wearte*, Icel. *varta*.
- WATERBECK (Ecclefechan). Tautology; here *water* and *beck* (Icel. *bekk-r*, Dan. *bæk*) both mean 'brook' (cf. Wansbeckwater). The O.E. form and sound, *waeter*, is still preserved on the Scottish border. Cf., too, GALAWATER.
- WATERNISH. See VATERNISH.
- WATERSIDE (Fenwick). Also in Essex.
- WATTEN (Wick). c. 1230, Watne. Icel. *vatn*, water, a loch.
- WAUCHOPDALE (Langholm). 1220, Walleuhope; 1247, Walnchop; c. 1330, Wachopdale; 1340, Walghopp. Prob. fr. O.E. *wealg*, Icel. *valg-r*, *volg-r*, warm, lukewarm, + *hope*, a shut-in valley; see HOBKIRK.
- WAUK MILL (Haddington, &c.). 1561, Walkmiln. 1587, 'The Waulk Miln of Partick.' Sc. *wauk* is 'to full' or 'dress cloth,' O.E. *wealcan*, to turn about, Icel. *válka*, Dan. *valke*, to full, cognate with Eng. *walk* and L. *calcare*.
- WEDALE (Galashiels). Sic c. 1160. O.E. *wí-dæl* (in Dan. *vee-dal*), 'vale of woe,' so called by the Angles from their great defeat there by King Arthur.
- WEDDERBURN (Borders). 1300, Wederburn. Sc. *wedder*, O.E. *wether*, a wether or ram.
- WEEM (Aberfeldy). G. *uamh*, here pron. *wam*. Cf. UAMVAR and WEMYSS. An old Ir. MS. mentions a high mountain near Dull, called Doilweme.
- WEIR, or WYRE (Orkney). Sic Jo. Ben, 1529; but c. 1225,

Orkney. Sag., Vigr; c. 1500, Wyir. *Vigr* is prob. the O.N. for 'a bay.'

WELLBANK (Monikie).

WEMYSS, E. and W. (Fife), and WEMYSS BAY (Largs). Fife W., 1239, Wemys; 1639, Easter Weimes. = WEEM, 'a cave,' with the common Eng. plural *s*. There is a Port Wemyss in Islay.

WEST BARNs, CALDER, LINTON, &c. See CALDER, &c.

WESTERDALE (Halkirk), WESTERKIRK (Langholm). Icel. *vest-r*, the west; but Westerkirk is found from 1296 to 1641 as Westerkir (*cf.* CARR), and in 1322 as Watsterker.

WESTRAW (Lanark). 'West row;' O.E. *rāw*.

WESTRAY and PAPA WESTRAY (Orkney). *Orkney. Sag.*, Westray; c. 1260, Vesturey. O.N. or Icel., *vestr-ey* or *-ay*, 'western isle.' See PAPA.

WEYDALE (Thurso). Prob. 'valley (Icel. and N. *dal*) of the road' or 'way;' Icel. *veg-r*, Dan. *vei*.

WHALSAY (Shetland). *Saga*, Hvalsey, *i.e.*, 'whale's isle;' Icel. *hval-r*, Dan. and Sw. *hval*, a whale.

WHIAUPHILL (Wigtown). Sc. *whaup* is 'a curlew,' fr. O.E. *hweóp*, *wop*, a cry.

WHIFFLET (Airdrie). Prof. Rhys suggests to me 'whin (*i.e.*, furze-covered) flat;' as likely 'white (in names often pron. whit) flat.' On *flat*, *cf.* SKINFLATS.

WHINNEYLEGGATE, -LIGGATE (Kirkcudbright). With *whinny*, *i.e.*, full of whins or furze, *cf.* W. *chwyn*, weeds. *Liggate* is a gate-post; O.E. *leag-geat*, 'field-post.' *Cf.* Liggatcheck in Dalry.

WHINNYFOLD (Cruden). Prob. 'enclosure or fold full of *whins*' or furze bushes.

WHITBURN (Bathgate). 'White stream;' O.E. *hwit*, Icel. *hvít-r*, white. Also near Sunderland.

WHITEBRIDGE (Fort Augustus), WHITECAIRNS (Aberdeen), WHITEHILL (New Deer; Aberdour, Fife; Kirkcudbright), WHITEHILLS (Banff, Sorbie), WHITEHOUSE (Edinburgh, Argyle, Aberdeen), WHITEKIRK (Prestonkirk), WHITE-

- NESS (Shetland), WHITERIGG (Airdrie, 1572 Quhitrig; see RIGG), WHITEVALE (Glasgow).
- WHITEFARLAND (Arran).
- WHITEINCH (Glasgow). 'White meadow' or 'links;' G. *innis*. Cf. INCH.
- WHITEMIRE (Forres). 'White-looking swamp;' Icel. *mýrr*, *mýri*, N. *myre*, a swamp, fen, cognate with the Eng. *moor*. Cf. MYRESIDE, and 'Wyttteriggemyre,' temp. William the Lion, in *Newbattle Chart*.
- WHIT(T)EN HEAD. See its Gaelic form, KENNAGEALL.
- WHITERASHES (Aberdeen). *Rashes* is Sc. for 'rushes,' O.E. *risce*, a rush. Cf. Rashiehill, Stirlingshire.
- WHITHORN (Wigtown). *Early Latin writers*, 'Candida Casa;' 1296, Candidæ Case; O.E. *chron.*, Hwiterne; 1159, Whitherne; 1250, Witemen; 1498, Qulithern; a very old MS. has the form Futerne, with which cf. the common Aberdeen *f* for *wh*, *foo* for *who*, *far* for *where*, &c. O.E. *hwit erne*, 'white house' or 'cot,' is a translation of Candida Casa, the clay house built by St Ninian, c. 390. There is a Blackerne in Kirkcudbright.
- WHITING BAY (Arran). Named from the fish of that name. *Whiting* lit. means 'little white thing.'
- WHITLETTS (Ayr). Perh. 'white flats,' and so perh. = WHIFFLET.
- WHITSOME (Chirnside). 1300, Quitesum. Prob. *ham*, i.e., 'home of *White*,' some man, cf. p. lxxvi. Of course, *qu* was a true guttural in Old Scots, and in form 1300 is = the O.E. *huc*.
- WHITTINGHAM (Haddington). 1250, Whitingham. Prob. 'home (O.E. *hán*) of *Whiting*,' i.e., 'the little white man.' Also in Northumberland, and near Preston.
- WICK. *Sic* in *Barbour*, c. 1375; but 1140, Vik; 1455, Weke. Icel. *vik*, a (little) bay, in Sw. *wik*.
- WIDEWALL (S. Ronaldsay). c. 1225, *Orkney. Sag.*, Vidi-vag(r), i.e., 'beacon voe' or 'bay.'
- WIESDALE, WEIS- (Voe, Shetland). Perh. 'hissing valley;' Icel. *hvaesa*, Dan. *hvaese*, to hiss, the Eng. *wheeze*. Cf. Glen Loy. Perh. = WEDALE.

- WIGTOWN. 1283, Wyggeton; *c.* 1565, Wigston. 'Dwelling, village on the bay; ' O.E. *wic*, O.N. *vigr*. See *ton*, p. lxxiv, and *cf.* Wigg, Whithorn.
- WILKIESTON (Ratho). The name *Wilkie* is fr. G. *guilcach*, rushy, fr. *giolc*, a rush.
- WILSONTOWN (Auchengray).
- WILTON (Hawick). *c.* 1170, 'Ecclesia de Wilthona or Wiltona; ' 1186, Wiltun. 'Abode, village (O.E. *tún*) of *Will*, *i.e.*, William. Two in England.
- WINCHBURGH (Linlithgow). Perh. 'castle (O.E. *burh*, *cf.* BORGUE) with the winch (O.E. *wince*), crane, or hoisting machine,' or fr. *wench* (M.E. *wenche*), a (young) woman. *Cf.* Wincheombe, Winchfield.
- WINDMILL HILL (Motherwell). Also at Gateshead.
- WINDLESTRAE LAW (Tweeddale). Sc. for 'windlestraw hill; ' O.E. *windelstreow* properly means 'straw for plaiting,' fr. *windel*, a basket.
- WINDYGATES (Markinch). *Gate* in Sc. is a way, road, though O.E. *geat* means 'a gate.'
- WINDY GOUL (Queen's Park, Edinburgh). G. and Ir. *gabhal*, a fork, a pass. *Cf.* Ardgoul, Ireland.
- WINTON (Ormiston). *c.* 1160, Wynton; 1210, Winton. Prob. 'windy abode, village; ' O.E. *wind*, wind, in Sc. *win*, *wun*.
- WIRRA (hill, Lethnot, Forfarsh.). G. *fhuaran*, a spring of water.
- WISHAW (Lanark). Prob. as next; ' *Wice* ' or ' *Wische's* wood ' or SHAW.
- WISTON (Biggar). *c.* 1155, Ecclesia de Wicestun; 1159, Ecclesia ville Withce; *c.* 1190, Ecclesia de Wische; 1406, Wyston. This knight of the 12th century, *Withce* or *Wice*, is well known from his charters. (See *ton*, p. lxxiv. Also near Haverford West.)
- WOODBURN (Falkirk), WOODHEAD (Fyvie), WOODSIDE (Glasgow and Aberdeen).
- WORK HEAD (Kirkwall). Icel. *virki*, a work, bulwark, castle, cognate with *verk*, work. *Cf.* VIRKIE.
- WORMIT (N. Fife). 1517, -et. Perh. 'warm place; ' Icel.

warm-r, fem. *vörm*, O.E. *wearm*, warm; perh. from O.E. *wyrn*, a serpent, worm. Worm- is common in Eng. names—Wormelow, Wormley, &c. On the ending *-et*, cf. thicket, BLAIKET, &c.

WRAE (Tweeddale). N. *wraa*, *ra*, a corner, a landmark; cf. *wry*, fr. O.E. *wrigian*, to bend. Cf. Woodwrae, Finhaven, in 1549, Woodwra.

WRAITH (Berwick). G. *rath*, a circular earthen fort, a rampart. Cf. RAITH.

WRATH CAPE. Icel. *hvarf*, a turning out of sight, a shelter, fr. *hverfa*, to turn round.

WYSEBY (Kirtlebridge). Prob. 'dwelling, village (Dan. and northern O.E. *bý*, *bí*) of a man *Wyse*.'

WYVIS, Ben (Dingwall). 1608, Weyes. Doubtful; possibly corruption of G. *uamh*, a cave, with the common Eng. plural *s*. Cf. WEMYSS.

Y

YARROCK, Port (Whithorn). Skene thinks this is the Beruvik of *Níal's Saga* (cf. BERWICK); but, as it stands, prob. G. *garbh uchabh*, 'rough field.' Cf. next.

YARROW (Selkirk). Also called 'St Mary's Kirk of Lowis;' c. 1120, Gierua. G. *garbh abh*, 'rough stream.' Cf. VENUE, and Yar on Tweed.

YELL, Mid, N., and S. (Shetland). *Sugas*, Jala, Ala; 1586, Jella, Yella. Icel. *jelll*, *gall*, barren. Cf. JAWCRAIG.

YESTER (Haddington). 1295, Yestre, older Ystrad, which is W. for 'valley'=G. *sraol* or 'strath;' cf. Estrahannent, s.v. ANNANDALE. Yester is just on the brim of the Damnonian region; see p. xxv.

YETHOLM (Kelso). 1233, Jetham; 1297, Yetham; also Zethame, Yettame; c. 1420, Kirkyethame; 1608, Toun-Yettam. 'Hamlet at the gate' (on the Borders pron. yet, O.E. *geat*) between England and Scotland. See HOLM. With c. 1420 and 1608, cf. GOLSPIE.

YOKER (Glasgow). Sic 1505; 1804, Yocker. G. *iochlar*, *iocar*, the bottom, low-lying ground.

YORKHILL (Glasgow).

YOUCHTRIE HEUGH (Kirkmaiden). G. and Ir. *uachdarach*, upper; *cf.* the names in *Auchter*-. Heugh is = HAUGH, a hill.

YTHAN, R. (Ellon). Prob. = ETHIE; *c.* 1212, Athyn, *i.e.*, G. *àthan*, a little ford.

Z

ZETLAND. See SHETLAND.

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF

PLACE-NAMES IN ENGLAND.



THE following list of place-names in England, which are identical, or practically identical, with names found in Scotland, is more curious and interesting than scientifically valuable. Many of the names must be quite modern; others, though similar in spelling, are probably not alike in origin for England as for Scotland.

Abington.	Bowden, Great.	Chester.
Alford.	Bowling Bank.	Coates.
Appleby.	Brooklands.	Corby.
Ashton.	Broom.	Cove.
Avon.	Broomhill.	Covington.
Ayton, Great.	Brough.	Coylton.
	Broughton.	Cray.
Barry.	Broxbourne.	Crewe.
Berwick.		Crook.
Bishopton.	Calder.	Crosby.
Blackburn.	Caldwell.	Crossgates.
Blackford.	Carbrook.	Crosshill.
Blackhall.	Castle Cary.	Curry Mallet.
Blackhill.	Castleton.	
Blackwater.	Castletown.	Dalton.
Blackwood.	Chapel.	Dean.
Blythe Bridge.	Chapelton.	Dee.
Bolton.	Charlestown.	Denholme.

Denny Bottom.	Huntley.	New Mill.
Derry.	Hutton.	New Mills.
Devon.		Newport.
Don.	Johnstone.	Newstead.
Douglas.	Jordanwell.	Newton.
Durham.		Newtown.
	Kilham.	
Eaglesfield.	Kingston.	Oakley.
Eastwood.	Kirkmichael.	Oatlands Park.
Eccles.	Kirkoswald.	Orton.
Eden.		Orwell.
Ely.	Langton.	Overton.
Esk.	Larkhall.	Oxon.
Eskdale.	Leven.	
Eye.	Linton.	Parkgate.
	Longhope.	Parkhead.
Ferry Hill.	Landy Island.	Parton.
Findon.		Pilton.
Fleet.	Maxton.	Portobello.
Ford.	Mayfield.	Preston.
Foulken.	Merton.	
Furnace.	Mill House.	Queen's Ferry.
	Milton.	
Garth.	Monkton.	Reading.
Gilmerton.	Morton.	Rockcliffe.
Glass.		Ross.
Grange.	Newark.	
Greenhill.	Newbigging.	Salton.
Greenlands.	Newborough.	Seaforth.
	Newbottle.	Shaw.
Harthill.	Newbridge.	Smeaton.
Hatton.	Newburn.	Snape.
Hilton.	Newcastle.	Southend.
Holme.	Newhaven.	Southwick.
Holy Island.	Newington.	Spittal.
Horndean.	Newland.	Springfield.

Sprowston.	Swinton.	Westfield.
Stanhope.		Whitburn.
Stanley.	Thornhill.	Whitehill.
Start Point.	Thornton.	Whittingham.
Steel.	Townhead.	Wick.
Stockbridge.	Trinity.	Wilton.
Stonehouse.	Troon.	Winton.
Stow.	Tyne.	Wiston.
Summer Hill.		Woodside.
Sunnyside.	Waterside.	

ADDENDA.

PAGE xxxvii, foot. For LOGIE and *lag* read ROGIE and *raog*.

PAGE lxxix, foot. It should here have been stated that, while the forms here given do seem to have come from the pen of English scribes, and while no place-name in *Aber-* or *Inver-* is now spelt with an *h*, yet the Celt does, not infrequently, prefix such an *h*. Cf. HARRIS, IONA, &c.

AIKENHATT (Finhaven). Perh. G. *athchuinge h'aite*, pron. *ahkuin haty*, 'prayer-place.' The Finhaven church was often called 'the kirk of Aikenhatt.'

AIRTH. Prob. *c.* 1145, Hereth. Cf. the note above.

ARBIRLOT. *c.* 1210, Abereloth.

ARBROATH. 1178, Aberbrothoc; 1546, Abirbrothoke; *c.* 1600, Arbrothe. Of course the town stands at the mouth of the river Brothock.

ARGYLE. An adjective 'Argathelaine' is found as late as 1650. See Napier's *Memoirs of Montrose*, ii. 735.

AUCHTERARDER. 1295, Eutrearde, Outreart.

BASS. *a.* 1300, Basse.

BENHOLM. 1262, Bennum; *c.* 1280, Benam. Prob. G. *beinn*, a hill, + O.E. *hám*, home, dwelling; cf. EDROM. On *ham* and *holm*, see p. lx.

BOHARM. The derivation given is confirmed by the 'Bochquharne,' found in 1488, near Brechin.

BUTTERGASK. *c.* 1200, Buthyrgasc, Buthurgasc. Cf. also Burghill; in 1574, Buthirgille, 'road-valley,' near Brechin.

CAMPSIE. 1522, Campsy.

CARESTON. *Old*, Keraldiston; 1529, Caraldstoun; 1643, Carralstoun. 'Dwelling of *Keraldus*,' the 'judex' or 'dempster' of Angus in 1227.

CARNEGIE (Carmyle). *c.* 1350, Carinnegi. *G. cathair* (pron. car) *an eige*, 'fort at the gap' (*G. eag*, a nick or hack).

CAULDCOTS. 1572, Calcoittis.

CELLARDYKE. 1600, 'The Silverdyk;' in *Sc. Sillerdyke*; hence corrupted to its present form.

CHEVIOT HILLS, *c.* 1250, Montes chineti, *a.* 1300, Mons chinioth. Prob. *G. c(h)iabach*, 'bushy,' fr. *ciabh* hair, which would yield both 'Chevy' and 'Cheviot.' For *-ach* becoming *-ot* cf. ELLIOT.

CLEGHORN must be O.E. *clæg erne*, 'clay house,' cf. *Dan. kleg*, clay, and WHITHORN. So DREGHORN will be 'dry house,' fr. O.E. *drige*, dry.

CLUNY (Blairgowrie). 1164, Kluen.

COLLACE. The village is built on a slope, down which tumbled a rocky burn.

CORRA LINN. *a.* 1300, Polcorr, where the *G. poll* represents the *W. llyn*, a pool.

CRICHTON. *c.* 1145, Crechtune. It is thus an early hybrid.

CUMBERNAULD. *a.* 1300, Cumbrenald.

DALLACHY. For *Aberdeen* read *Aberdour*.

DUCHRAY (Stirling), DUCHRAYS (Dumfries), DEUCHRIES (Glen Tanar, Aberdeen). *G. dhu chraobh*, 'the dark tree,' or perh. 'wood.' The *s* is the common Eng. plural.

DUNDEE. *c.* 1200, *Liber de Scon*, pp. 26-28, Dundo, Dundho, Dund; which shows the name to be *G. dùn dhu*, 'dark, black hill.'

DUNFALLANDY. *c.* 1200, Dunfolenthi, -foluntyn. Perh. *G. dùn faoilinn*, 'sea-gulls' hill.'

DUNLOP (Ayr) and DUNLAPPIE (Fern, Forfar). Ayr D., *sic*

1522 ; but *c.* 1523, Dunloppie. Fern D., 1178, Dunlopyn. G. *dùn lùbain*, ‘hill of the little bend or bow.’

EDINBURGH. As late as 1680, Edinburgh. ‘Dun Edin’ is found in a document of unknown but early date, in the *Register of St Andrews*, referring to the year 1107.

ELIE. *c.* 1600, ‘The Alie.’

ENZIE. 1295, Lannoy, where the *l* represents the Fr. article ; ‘The Anny.’ Perh. G. *canach*, *canaiche*, ‘down, wool.’

FASQUE. 1471, Fasky.

FINHAVEN. 1379, Fothynenvyn. This is prob. G. *fodha n’abhuinn*, ‘below the river.’

KINFAUNS. *c.* 1200, Kinfathenes ; G. *cinn fathain*, ‘head, height with the coltsfoot ;’ with Eng. plural *es*.

Note.—Several of the above are from Andrew Jervise’s *Land of the Lindsays*, 2nd edition, revised by James Gammiack, M.A.

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